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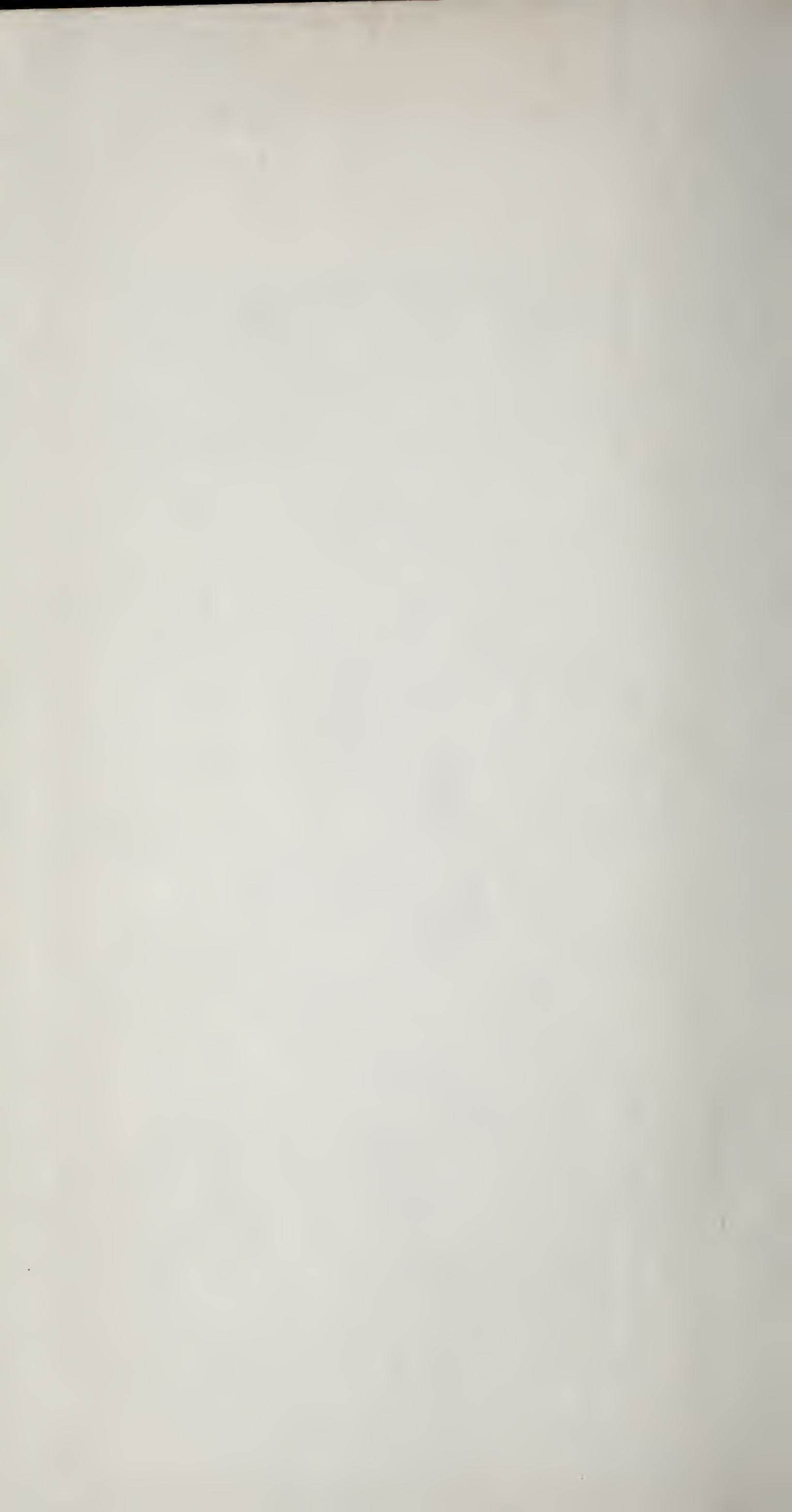


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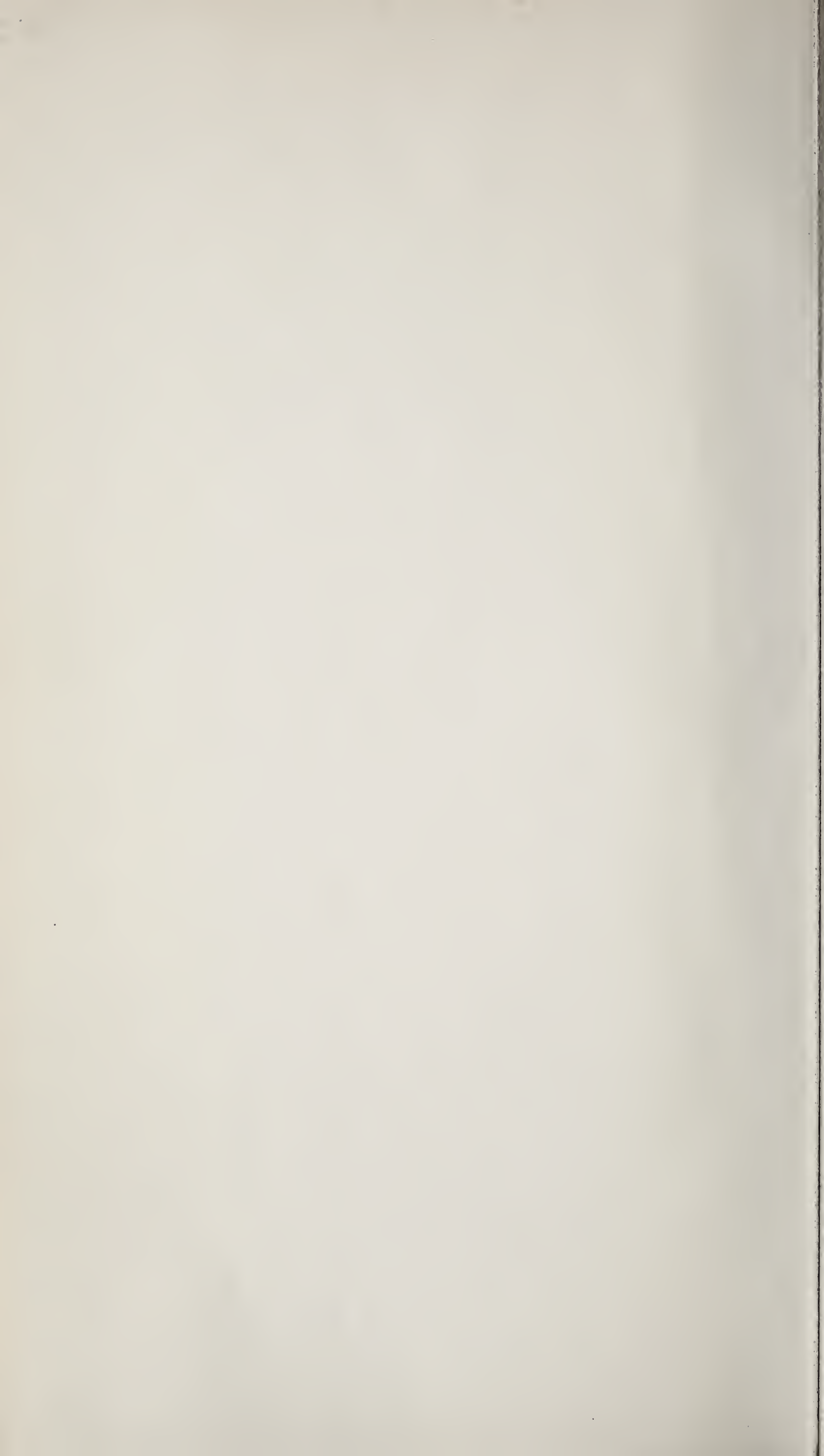
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LATER LEAVES
OF
THE BUCHANAN BOOK
BY
PATRICK BUCHANAN, K.C.

Printed for Private Circulation

EDITIONS EDOUARD GARAND
MONTREAL
1929

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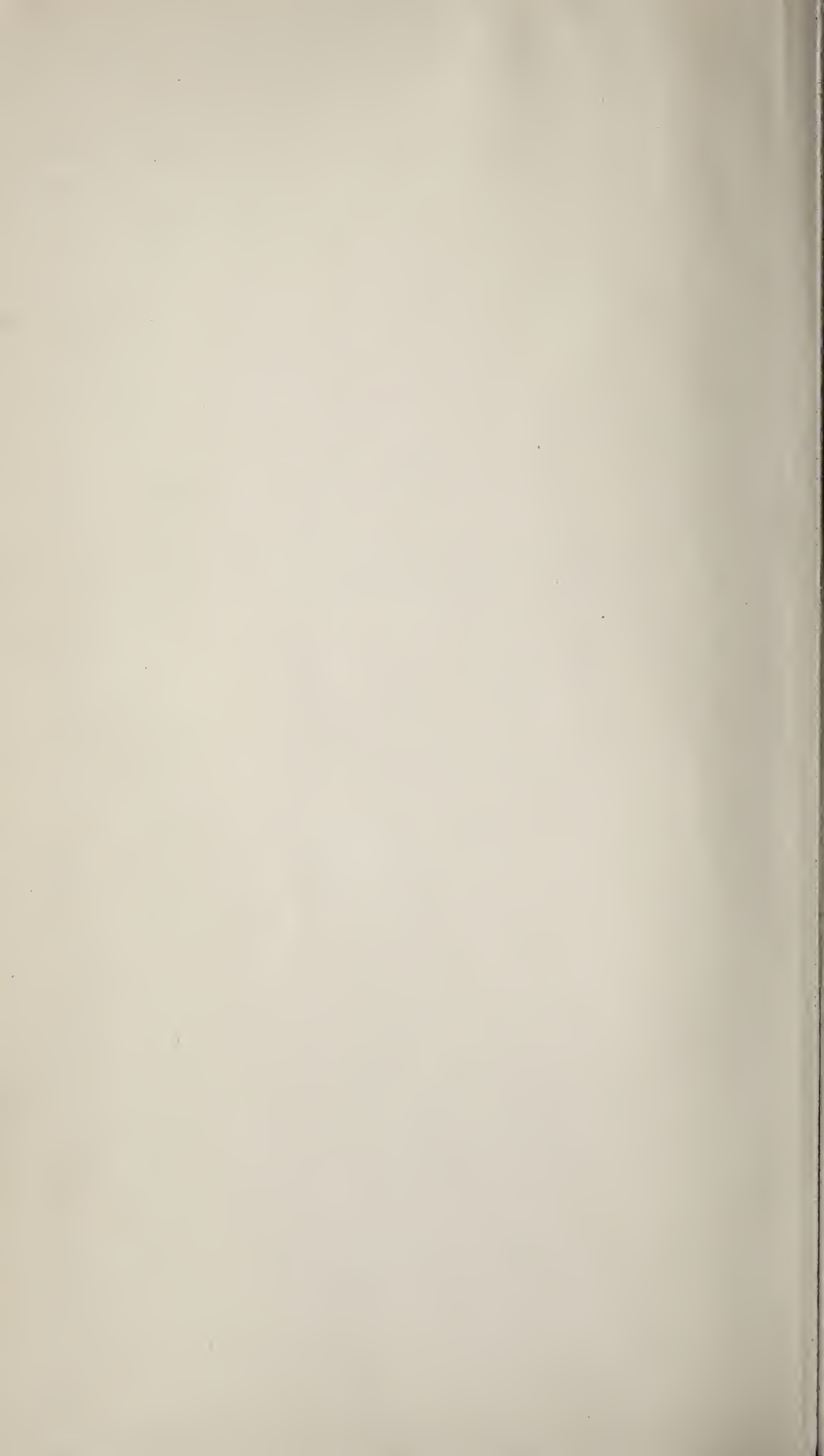
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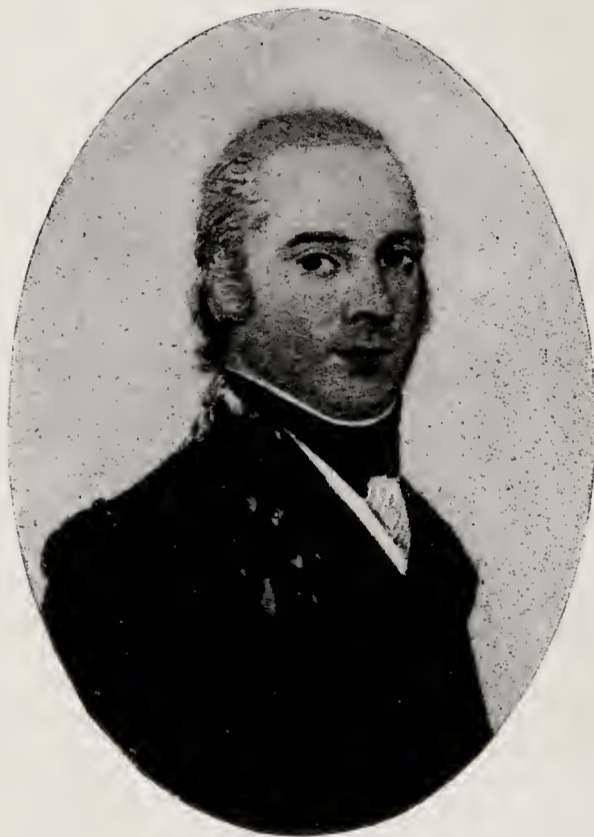
THE JOURNAL OF THE

OF

OF THE

Barrow, Alaska
1880





Dr. JOHN BUCHANAN,
49th Regiment of Foot.

LATER LEAVES

OF

THE BUCHANAN BOOK

BY

PATRICK BUCHANAN, K.C.

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EDITIONS EDOUARD GARAND
MONTREAL
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Goodbye - S. D.

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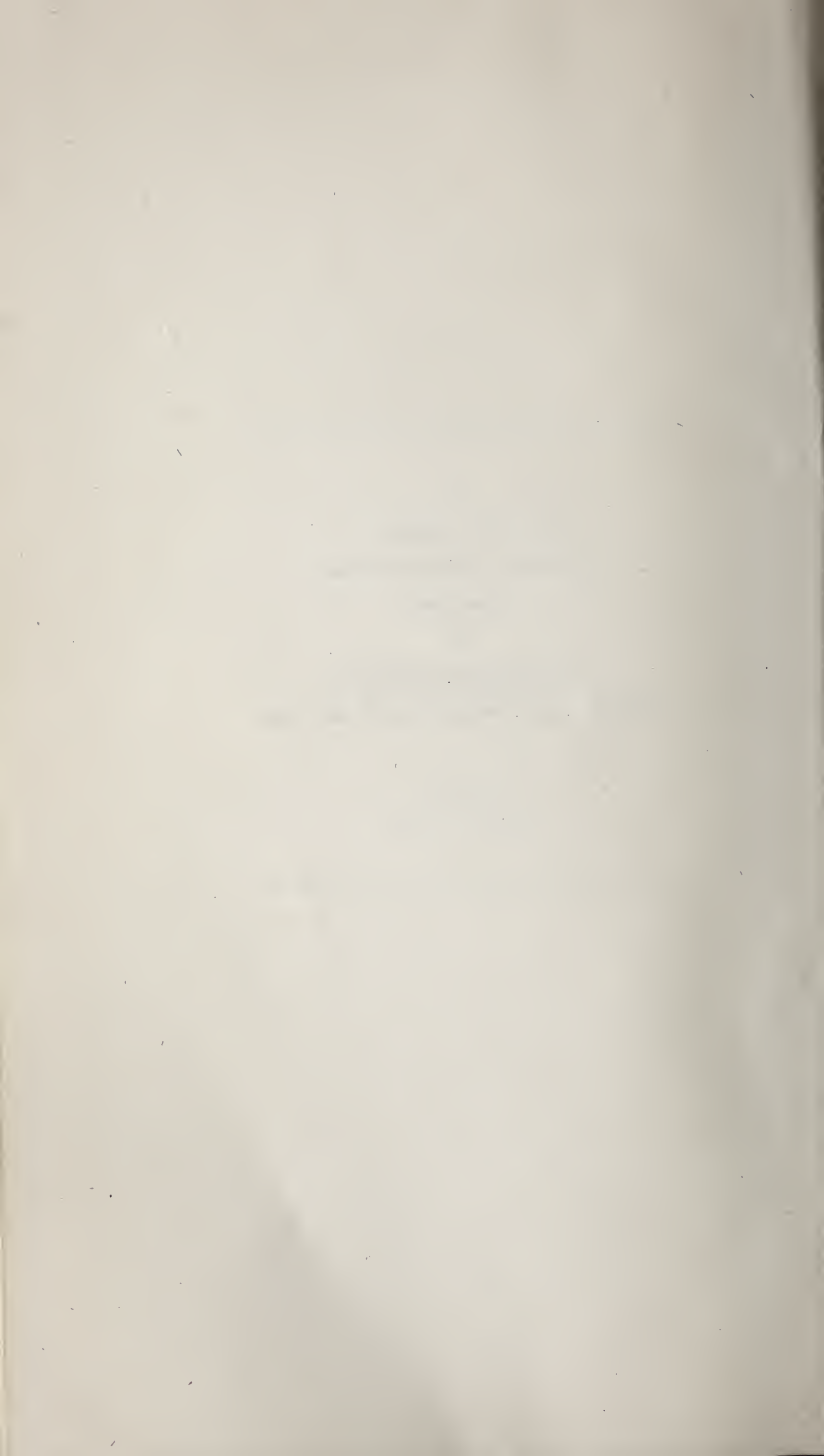
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To
My Dear Mother
To Whom I Owe So Much
This Book
Is
Affectionately Dedicated
In The Ninety Sixth Year of Her Age.

Montreal
October 1, 1929.



LATER LEAVES
OF
The Buchanan Book

Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit.

CHAPTER I.

SOME NOTES ON DOCTOR JOHN BUCHANAN.

These pages will, I imagine, interest only those directly related to our family, but it is possible that others of the family name, or even perhaps some interested in the storied past, may like to read them. If so, good: if not, it is a matter of no importance, as I have collected the material for my own pleasure and delectation.

I have, in these pages, among other things, tried to trace and reconstitute the different houses in which my great-grandfather, Doctor John Buchanan, and his eldest son, my grandfather, Alexander Buchanan, Q.C., lived. I have also added certain notes which have come to my attention since the Buchanan Book was published, as well as extracts from magazines and other sources referring to the family of Buchanan and to eminent men such as the late Andrew Stuart, at one time Solicitor-General of Lower Canada, who was in-

timately connected with Doctor John's family; Sir George Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., the last British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and others.

These pages might properly be called "Ephemerides" as they are a collection of notes of events which have taken place, not, it is true, on the same day, but in different years, and I was somewhat tempted to so call them. They are put together from notes which I have from time to time set down in note books or written on loose sheets of paper of events which are soon forgotten and difficult to recall with any degree of certainty.

A writer in "The Times" of April 26, 1924, in a thoughtful article entitled "Memorials of the Dead" remarking on the fact that fewer flowers than before had been placed at Easter by pious hands beneath the war memorials in towns, proceeds to moralize thus: — "In the course of time the surviving friends of the commemorated themselves pass away, and their tributes can no more be offered. The process is inevitable, and need not evoke vain reflections on the oblivion which attends the great mass of mankind. The desire to be remembered is natural. But memory is never permanent. We know that events or experiences which made so deep an impression upon us that at the time we were persuaded memory would keep them fresh as long as we lived have become gradually blurred until they have been lost entirely, or are recalled only after special effort. We are told that in truth memory never dies, and it is certain that often what apparently has been swallowed up in oblivion reappears with startling vividness even

after the lapse of many years. Perhaps memory influences us in a greater degree than we are aware, and some would urge that we are affected by its subtle power apart from our own consciousness. Indeed, an argument has been framed in support of the theory that we are sometimes swayed by an inherited memory, an instinct acquired from our ancestors, so great is memory's persistence. But unconscious memory brings little comfort. It is natural that we should desire to perpetuate the memory of friends and benefactors, and the history of religion shows how strong this feeling is, and how beneficial is its influence on the generations as they come and go. The suggestion is made that it is only in memory that we can imagine any survival after death. But to live only in the recollection of our successors is at best a brief span of uncertain life. Even when memorials are set up there is no certainty that they will do more than perpetuate names of persons of whom after a few generations nothing will be known, and what was intended to keep memory alive becomes but a sign of complete oblivion. We have only to examine the memorials in our churches or churchyards to become oppressed by the thought of the meaninglessness of most of them. Probably the descendants of those recorded there long ago moved away, and no one remains to take their place. But there is no justification for despondency in all this, if we bear in mind that no man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself. We are members of a great community that continues throughout the ages and beyond them, and every worthy life has its power in that fellow-

ship, mysteriously affecting others, sometimes so greatly as to be the dominant fact not only in the history, but in the character of their successors, but without its power. Of all true men it may be said 'Their name liveth for ever.' For by their name we understand their life and character, all that makes up the mysterious power of personality. There is something more than memory that is at work here. It is the reaction of life with life in a free energy of faith."

It was in the year 1890 while yet a student of law that I began to collect material. At that time I was almost ignorant of the family history but by dint of careful research and innumerable enquiries I succeeded in obtaining the information put together in the Buchanan Book, which, of necessity, left many *lacunae* to be filled. Since then the personality of Doctor John Buchanan has greatly interested me and made me wish to learn more of his life and character.

He was born in 1769, the same year as Wellington, as Napoleon, and his commanding officer and friend, Sir Isaac Brock. While a boy the American Revolution was being fought out. Fifteen years later the bloody French Revolution was raging, and his death took place the year of Waterloo. It is now more than a century since he and more than three-quarters of a century since his son Alexander have been sleeping in their graves. It is strange that he and his two sons, Alexander and John, died in the fulness of manhood: he at the age of 46, Alexander at 53 and John at 37. When in the City of Quebec where he passed the last days of his life, dying at

a comparatively early age, one calls to mind that sentiment so beautifully expressed by Fitzgerald: "It was not the town itself — or even the church — that touched me most; but the old footpaths over the fields which he must have crossed." We can picture to ourselves the tall, slightly stooping figure of the Doctor riding up to the barracks in the Citadel to see his military patients, or, at the close of day after his professional visits had been made, walking meditatively on the Ramparts near his house.

CHAPTER II.

HIS MILITARY DUTIES.

In 1791 the 49th Regiment was at Barbados and afterwards at Jamaica. It returned to England in 1796. In 1798 the regiment was quartered in Jersey, whence it proceeded to England early in the following year to take part in the projected expedition to Holland, the British Government having determined to send a strong military force to that country, then in alliance with the French Republic. The first English division, consisting of twelve battalions of infantry, among which was the 49th and a small body of cavalry, assembled at Southampton under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and having embarked finally sailed from the Downs on the 14th of August, 1799. During the campaign the 49th was engaged in the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, or Bergen, on the 2nd of October of the same year, shortly after returning to England, when it was again quartered in Jersey. On the 27th of February 1801, the 49th Regiment, then about 760 rank and file, embarked at Portsmouth on board Nelson's squadron there and sailed for the Baltic to take part in the celebrated attack of Copenhagen on the 2nd of April 1801. On its return from Copenhagen to England, the 49th was collected at Colchester, and in the spring following, 1802, the regiment sailed for Canada.

Before coming to Canada Doctor John was, it would seem, stationed at various places in England,⁽¹⁾ his children being born in Gosport, Ipswich and London. From what I have been able to learn he came to Canada in the spring of 1802, on the Staff of Lt. Col. Isaac Brock, then in command of the 49th Regiment. He was present, in 1801, at the attack of Copenhagen, under Nelson, where the 49th served as marines.

In 1802 he was probably in London as on the 17th of January his infant daughter was baptized in the Church of St. Luke at Chelsea, the register of that church having this entry: — January 17, Jane Mary, Daughter of John Buchanan and Lucy.

C. Sturges,
Rector.

(1) In 1800 the Regiment was moved to Colchester. Prior to its being stationed there its movements were as follows:—

Chelmsford,	January-December	1797
Yarmouth,	January-April	1798
Sandwich,	May	1798
Broadstairs,	June	1798
Jersey,	July-December	1798
Guernsey,	January	1799
Portsmouth,	February-May	1799
Winchester,	June	1799
Romsey,	July	1799
Barham Down,	August	1799
Holland,	September-October	1799
Chelmsford,	November	1799
Norwich,	December	1799
Yarmouth,	January	1800
Bungay,	February-April	1800
Colchester,	May	1800

The 49th Regiment was on its arrival in Canada first stationed at Montreal. In December 1802, the names of Hospital Mates James Geddes,⁽¹⁾ Lewis Davies and John Buchanan were added to the Medical Staff at Quebec "whose pay is to be issued at Home."⁽²⁾

In an address given by Professor Mitchell Banks of Liverpool to the British Medical Association at its meeting held in Montreal in 1897, Professor Banks said: — "Up to the time of the French Revolution it is clear that military surgeons were not men of much importance, and probably had very little influence, if any, in the conduct of campaigns. But in the latter part of last century war was made on a scale which was never known before, and was made also with a rapidity and a precision quite unprecedented. Moreover, the science and art of surgery had been rescued from quackery, and surgeons in actual practice were able to be of great and real

(1) James Geddes was appointed Hospital Mate on December 26, 1798; Assistant Surgeon Royal Waggon Train August 30, 1799; he resigned in December 1801 and was subsequently reappointed Hospital Mate. On December 22, 1825, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon on the Staff, and retired on half pay on September 10, 1833. "James Geddes, Assistant Staff Surgeon formerly of the Medical Department at Quebec, died on August 5, 1834."

(2) It is not improbable that before he was attached to the Medical Department he was an officer in the Irish Brigade as in the army list of 1803 the name of John Buchanan appears as Adjutant of 5th Regiment (Charles Serrants) of the late Irish Brigade, Disbanded in 1798, on the Irish Half-Pay. After the fall of the French Monarchy the officers of the Irish Brigade in France who emigrated were taken into the British Service and were provided for in a new Irish Brigade consisting of 6 regiments of infantry. These regiments were those of Dillon, FitzJames, the two Walsh Serrants, Conway and O'Connell.

service to the wounded. As a result of the vast masses of men that were hurled against each other, the number of wounded after a big battle amounted to thousands, and civilization had so far advanced that it was imperative that immediate help should be given to them. So about this time the military surgeon really became an important officer in warfare, and began to have his rank and pay well defined, and his merits (up to a certain point) recognized."

Hospital Mates or Mates in General Hospitals were appointed by the Medical Board established in 1756. After 1798 the Surgeon General stated the number of hospital mates required and the Inspector of Hospitals appointed them after a medical examination had been held by examiners appointed by the College of Surgeons in the presence of the Surgeon General and of the Inspector of Hospitals. By Royal Warrant issued in 1804 Hospital Mates were divided into two classes, the Commissioned Class and a Warrant Class, the former being commissioned as Hospital Mates for general service.

In 1813 the Commander in Chief approved of "gentlemen receiving appointments in the Medical Department of the Army being in future styled Hospital Assistant to the Forces."

In February 1803, the 49th was ordered to Upper Canada, a detachment going to Fort George, which Doctor Buchanan accompanied. Before proceeding from Montreal to Fort George he obtained leave to go to Three Rivers to see his wife and young family. On February 26, 1803, Lt. Col. Brock

wrote Major Green, the Military Secretary:— "Hospital Mate Buchanan will accompany the detachment going to Fort George. The uncommon healthy state of the garrison has enabled me to comply with that gentleman's desire of going for a few weeks to Three Rivers where he is likely to be of great utility and service in his profession. I cannot speak too highly of his attentions and merit, and as he has a wife and three small children to maintain, I presume in his behalf to entreat the Lieutenant General to sanction his receiving the different allowances to which he would have been entitled had he remained stationed here, and if it were possible to permit his returning with the detachment of the 41st Regiment it would be conferring an additional and great obligation on himself and family."

"Fort George," says Lady Edgar, in her interesting book "General Brock," "was on the west bank of the river Niagara, about a mile from its entrance into Lake Ontario. It was, in 1803, a low square fort with earthen ramparts and palisades of cedar. It contained very badly planned loop-holed barracks of logs, and mounted no heavier metal than nine pounders. Newark, or Niagara, for it resumed its old name in 1798, by Act of Parliament, was the village near by, and had enjoyed for a brief period the distinction of being the capital of the Upper Province. It lay directly opposite Fort Niagara where the river is eight hundred and seventy yards wide."

Early in the following year, 1804, he left Fort George and went to Three Rivers to attend to his

private affairs which had suffered greatly from his constant removals. On February 19th, 1804, Brock writes from Fort George: — "Thinking that Dr. Walsh would certainly be here, Dr. Buchanan made the necessary arrangements to begin his journey on this day. I have not therefore thought it necessary to disappoint him, there being few in hospital, and Dr. Kerr having offered to give his attendance as long as it was required. If you possibly can prevail on some good-natured soul to assist Mr. Buchanan with a seat to Kingston, you will confer a great obligation on a very worthy man. This I insert without his knowledge."

His wife, Lucy Richardson, died on November 27, 1803, at Three Rivers, the following being the entry in the Register of the Church of the Protestant Congregation of the town of Three Rivers: — "On this twenty-seventh day of November, One thousand eight hundred and three, was buried Lucy Buchannan, wife of John Buchannan, Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-ninth Regiment of Foot and Hospital Mate on the Staff of this Country, who died on the 25th instant. No relations present. Ls. Gogy; Alex. Clifford; R. Q. Short, Rector."

The Rev. Mr. Short, who officiated at her burial, was, as will be seen from this, particular as to setting forth the names of the deceased as well as the names and quality of her husband but does not, alas, give her age. He himself died at Three Rivers, on January 31, 1827, aged 68 years, having been for 26 years Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church there. His widow died in 1850, aged 92 years.

The Hon. Lewis Guky, who signed the register as witness, is thus described by one who met him in 1806 at Three Rivers where he was Sheriff: — “Mr. Guky, the sheriff, is a Swiss gentleman and formerly held a commission in one of the Swiss regiments under Louis XVI; but in consequence of the Revolution went over to Canada with his father and the rest of the family, and settled upon the seigniory of Machiche, which had devolved to them on the death of a relation. Mr. Guky possesses an amiable, gentlemanly character, and talents that deserve a post of more importance than the shrievalty of Three Rivers. The profits of that office are fluctuating, but generally average about 500 l. per annum, which arises chiefly out of the sale of lands and from law-suits. A son of the celebrated Judge Blackstone occupied the office of sheriff a few years ago, but in consequence of some inattention to the duties of the situation was superseded. I have been told that Mr. Blackstone was rather harshly treated in that affair. He still resides at Three Rivers as a private gentleman, upon a small annuity. He was educated at the University of Oxford, and is said to be possessed of considerable abilities.” [Lambert’s Travels Through Canada.]

CHAPTER III.

EARLY LIFE IN CANADA.

In 1805, it would seem that Doctor John had been ordered to York as the medical adviser to Lieutenant-General Peter Hunter, then Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Canada, but for some reason or other it was proposed to send him to St. Johns instead, for on July 10, 1805, he memorialized General Hunter stating "the situation of his Private Affairs, with a view not to be sent to York" (sic) as it is indorsed, as follows: — "Left by the untimely death of my wife with the care of three young children, I find the constant removal to which I have been subject since my arrival in this Country, lead me to expenses which my small income will not enable me to support. Obligated on being ordered to accompany the 49th Regt. to Fort George to leave Mrs. Buchanan behind in a state which soon after proved fatal to her, and my happiness, I find on my return an accumulation of debt heaped upon me, which it has not been in my power, with every degree of economy to discharge. My pride was highly flattered on being ordered to York. There I had every prospect of gaining something by my professional labours; and besides, the ultimate advantage, which must attend the person who your Excellency selects to wait on your person. But

owing to an unlucky accident, I find myself placed in a situation which unless your Excellency extend your protection must inevitably prove my ruin. After every enquiry I find that I can expect to derive no pecuniary advantage by being placed at St. Johns. My creditors I feel will not patiently wait for payment to a distant undefined period. Should their humanity, however, keep me from a gaol, I shall notwithstanding be altogether bereft of the means of giving my two boys now that education, which their age and their future dependence ought to make me solicitous, they should attain. Having brought myself thus humbly to unbosom the real cause of my distress, I derive some support in the recollection, that if alleviation can be found, I am certain of meeting it with your Excellency. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant."

What was the "unlucky accident" to which he alludes? It is all so obscure and hidden in mystery. At all events it does not appear that he was moved to St. Johns but continued on the Medical Staff at Quebec. Whether this was the result of his Memorial, or was influenced by the sudden death of General Hunter, which took place at Quebec in August, 1805, at the age of 59 years, during one of his official visits as Commander-in-Chief, does not appear.

General Hunter was a brother of Doctor John Hunter, of London, who became physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales and died in 1809 at his residence in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, Lon-

don. He must not be confounded with Doctor William Hunter (1718-1783), nor with the latter's brother Doctor John Hunter (1728-1793), the celebrated anatomist and surgeon, whose sister, by the way, married a cabinet maker of Glasgow of the name of Buchanan.

There is a monument to the memory of General Hunter in the Cathedral Church at Quebec bearing the following inscription:—

Sacred to the Memory
of Lieutenant General Peter Hunter,
Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and Commander-in-
Chief of his Majesty's forces in both the Canadas,
who died at Quebec, on the 21st August, 1805
aged 59 years.

His life was spent in the service of his King and country. Of the various stations, both civil and military, which he filled, he discharged the duties with spotless integrity, unwearied zeal, and successful abilities.

This memorial to a beloved brother, whose mortal part rests in the adjacent place of burial,
Is erected by John Hunter, M.D. of London.

I have heard that when Lucy Buchanan died, the three young children, Alexander, John and Jane, were taken by friends of the family at Three Rivers, the Harts taking Alexander, the Gugys taking John, and others Jane.

The military command of the Forces in Canada from 1799 to 1805 was vested in General Hunter,

and during that time Sir Robert Shore Milnes was Governor of Lower Canada. On Hunter's death the military command devolved temporarily on Lieut. Col. Barnard Foord Bowes and later upon Lieut. Col. Isaac Brock. At this time the civil government was administered by the Hon. Thomas Dunn until the arrival of the Governor-General Sir James Henry Craig. The latter was succeeded, in 1811, by Sir George Prevost. The principal men during this period were Chief Justices John Elmsley, Henry Alcock, James Monk and later Jonathan Sewell, Judges Thomas Dunn, Jenkin Williams, P. A. De Bonne, James Kerr, Pierre Bedard, and the Hon. Messrs. St. Ours, Baby, DeLanaudière, Panet, McGill, Young, Craigie, Richardson and Irvine.

John Lambert, an Englishman, who spent some time in Quebec in 1806-7 and who afterwards published the result of his travels in a very interesting volume entitled "Travels through Canada and the United States of North America in the years 1806, 1807 & 1808" speaking of the garrison of Quebec said:—

"To garrison Quebec in a complete manner, it is said that ten thousand troops are required. Though the number usually kept there falls very short of that amount, yet it is sufficient for all the purposes of garrison duty. In case of an attack being apprehended, the different regiments of the line and fencibles, which in war-time are generally distributed at Three Rivers, Montreal, and other posts, can be transported to Quebec in a few hours, if necessary; besides which, the militia regiments

formed by its inhabitants are always on the spot to assist the regular troops.

“The troops are lodged in a large building formerly belonging to the Jesuits, situated in the Upper Town market-place, the apartments of which have been turned into excellent barrack-rooms. This building will accommodate upwards of two thousand soldiers. Before this house and property appertaining to the society of Jesus came into the possession of the English Government, the troops were partly lodged in block-houses on Cape Diamond. Those buildings, composed entirely of wood, have been suffered to remain in a ruinous state for several years, highly dangerous, in case of fire, to the neighbouring storehouses and powder magazines. They were in existence when I visited the Cape, but it was intended very shortly to pull them down.

“The present Governor-general possesses the largest staff that has been known in Canada for several years; and there are upwards of ten regiments of the line and fencibles, with about six hundred artillery. The latter are commanded by Colonel Glasgow, who is also commandant of the garrison. This officer, whose acquaintance I shall ever esteem, served under the gallant Elliot during the siege of Gibraltar. He has been upwards of twenty years in Canada, and is respected by all who know him, for the amiableness of his private life, and for the ability and integrity which he displays in his public character.”

In January 1808, Sir James Craig, whom he attended professionally, recommended him for the appointment of Assistant Surgeon to the Garrison

of Quebec, as appears from the following communication from Lieut. Col. J. W. Gordon,⁽¹⁾ Horse Guards, dated May 10, 1808: "I have not failed to submit to the Commander-in-Chief your letter of the 13th January last; and I am Commanded to avail myself of this opportunity to acquaint you in reply thereto, that His Royal Highness would be glad to attend to your wishes in favor of Mr. Buchanan whom you recommend for the situation of Assistant Surgeon to the Garrison of Quebec; but it appears that there is no such appointment upon the Establishment."

Lieutenant General Sir James Craig was in rather ill and miserable health when, having been appointed to the chief government of the British provinces in America and the chief command of the Forces, he arrived at Quebec on the 18th October, 1807, in the H.M.S. *Horatio*. As time went on his condition became worse and worse. On February 14, 1811, Colonel Baynes writes, from Quebec, to Brigadier Brock, at Fort George: "From the sincere and lively interest which I am sure you feel for our worthy chief, I am happy to announce to you that an important change has taken place in his disease, from which his medical attendants augur, with great confidence, most essential and permanent relief. On Sunday last I received a summons to immediately attend at the castle, where

(1) General Sir James Willoughby Gordon, Bart., (1773-1851) Military Secretary to the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, from 1806 to 1809, when the Duke of York was forced on account of his entanglement with a handsome adventuress Mary Ann Clarke to retire from his position of Commander-in-Chief.

Kempt was also called, and to our extreme astonishment, he informed us that he was then about to undergo the operation of tapping, as he fully coincided with his medical attendants who advised it. Sir James proceeded with great calmness to give me some instructions as his executor, in the event of any fatal consequence following, which he did with a degree of composure, and even cheerfulness which only a mind like his can assume. We were present, at his request, at the operation, which appeared to me painfully tedious — but not an expression, or even a look of impatience, escaped Sir James, whose manner absolutely inspired spirits and fortitude to those around." (Tupper's Life of Brock, p. 91).

"Craig was a general who showed his ability in many places and many commands, but his fame has been overshadowed by that of the Duke of Wellington and of the duke's lieutenants in the Peninsula. 'Sir James Craig' says Sir Henry Bunbury in his Narrative of Some Passages in the Great War against France, 'was a man who had made his way by varied and meritorious services to a high position in our army. He had improved a naturally quick and clear understanding by study, and he had a practical and intimate acquaintance with every branch of his profession. In person he was very short, broad, and muscular, a pocket Hercules, but with sharp, neat features, as if chiselled in ivory. Not popular, for he was hot, peremptory, and pompous, yet extremely beloved by those whom he allowed to live in intimacy with him; clever, generous to a fault, and a warm and unflinching friend to those whom he liked'. (Dictionary of National Biography).

CHAPTER IV.

LIFE IN QUEBEC.

From 1805 to 1809 I have no information as to Doctor John's whereabouts, but we know that he was on the Medical Staff, and there is every reason to believe that at least from 1805 he was permanently established in Quebec.

Lambert describing the society of Quebec said: "There are only two other societies or clubs worthy of notice at Quebec; the one a benefit society for the relief of distressed members, and the other a convivial meeting. The latter is called the Barons' club, though it originally went by the name of the Beef-steak club. This society consists, I believe, of twenty-one members, who are chiefly the principal merchants in the colony, and are styled barons. As the members drop off, their places are supplied by knights elect, who are not installed as barons until there is a sufficient number to pay for the entertainment which is given on that occasion.

"The ceremony of the installation of seven new knights took place during the winter I remained at Quebec. It had not happened for nearly twenty years before; and a very handsome entertainment was given at the Union Hotel. The new assembly-room was opened for the occasion; and upwards of 200 of the principal people in the country were invited by the knights elect to a splendid ball and

supper. Mr. Dunn, the president of the province, and who administered the government in the absence of Sir Robert Milnes, the lieutenant-governor, attended as the oldest baron. The chief justice and all the principal officers of the government, civil and military, were present. Their ladies formed a more brilliant display that evening than on any other occasion I had an opportunity of witnessing; and the whole was conducted with a regularity and decorum that would have done credit to any similar entertainment in London. We sat down to supper about two o'clock, and it was nearly five o'clock before the company began to depart. By that time some of the gentlemen were pretty merry, and I left them dancing what they called Bacchanalian reels. This entertainment is said to have cost upwards of 250 guineas, and was reckoned to have been the most splendid one given in Canada for many years.

"Since the arrival of Sir James Craig, and the great increase of the civil and military officers belonging to the government and the staff, the fashionable society of Quebec is considerably improved, and the town rendered more lively and cheerful than during the presidency of Mr. Dunn."

"The present French and English gentry now dine at four o'clock, upon substantial joints of meat, fish, fowl, and game, with puddings and pies; drink their Madeira, Port, and Teneriffe after dinner; have their tea and card parties at seven, and conclude with a sandwich or petit souper in the true fashionable style."

On February 14, 1809, he leased from Miss Jane Brydon⁽¹⁾ of Quebec, a two-storey dwelling house on Ste. Anne street in the Upper Town of Quebec for seven years from May 1, 1809, at an annual rental of £72, Halifax currency. To this house he took his second wife, Ursule Perrault, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Joseph François Perrault, for many years one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec. The marriage took place that evening in the Anglican Cathedral at Quebec, the Register of that church (Metropolitan Church of Quebec) thus recording the ceremony:—

“John Buchanan, Esqr. of the City of Quebec, Hospital Mate to the Forces, Widower, aged forty years, was married, (by License) to Miss Ursule Perrault, of the same City, daughter of Joseph François Perrault Esqr., Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench, spinster, aged twenty-three years, this fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, between the hours of seven and eight in the evening. By me Jehosaphat Mountain, Officiating Minister at Quebec. Contracting parties: John Buchanan, Ursule Perrault. Present: J. F. Perrault, father of Ursule Perrault, J. Perrault, Junr., brother. F. Baby, uncle. Ol. Perrault, cousin. Louis Perrault, cousin. Le Cte. Dupré, cousin. J. Bte. Destimauville, cousin. Chs. Voyer, cousin.”

(1) Lease 14 February, 1809, from Miss Jane Brydon to Doctor John Buchanan, by Roger Lelièvre, N.P. Miss Brydon died at sea in November, 1823, on her passage from Quebec to Leith.

Le Canadien of Quebec, in its issue of the 25th February 1809, announced the marriage as follows:—

“Marié:—Le 14 du présent, Mr. G. Buchannan, Assistant Chirurgien de la Garnison de cette Ville, à Mademoiselle Ursule Perrault.”

The young bride was not long a companion to her husband, who again became a widower by her death from consumption before the year had ended. She died on December 26, 1809, and was buried two days after in the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The entry in the Register reads: — Le vingt-huit décembre mil huit cent neuf, je, Curé, soussigné, ai inhumé dans l'Eglise Cathédrale de cette ville Dme. Ursule Perrault, épouse de Sr. Jean Buchanan, Chirurgien de la garnison de l'Etat-Major, décédée en cette ville depuis deux jours, âgée de vingt-trois ans. Présents: MM. Le Comte Dupré, Jean Bte. Destimauville, Charles Voyer, Jacques Voyer, François Montviel, Charles Frémont et Olivier Perrault, Ecuiers. Lesquels ont signé. Le Cte. Dupré; J. Bte Destimauville; Chs. Voyer, F. Vassal de Montviel; Ol. Perrault; Jas. Voyer; Chars. Frémont; A. Doucet, Ptre.

In *Le Canadien* of the 6th January, 1810, appeared the following notice of her death:—“Mourut le 19 du mois dernier, Madame Buchannan, épouse du Docteur Buchannan de cette Ville.”

At two different exhibitions of Canadian historical portraits by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal held in Montreal in 1887 and 1892, there was exhibited a crayon of Ursule

Perrault, described in the catalogue as "Ursule Perrault. Crayon. Wife of Dr. Buchanan, surgeon in Montreal. (sic) Painted in 1798."

From the time of her stepmother's death until her own marriage in 1820, the Doctor's daughter Jane lived with the Perraults. In a memorandum written in 1897, sent to me by the late Mr. P. B. Casgrain, Q.C., he said: "Jane was brought up at the grandfather Perrault's like his other grandchildren. She was educated at the Ursuline Convent at Quebec and made her first communion there as a Catholic, but on her marriage she returned to the Protestant Church."

Another and more likely account is that related by Jane Buchanan herself. "No visitor of L'Asyle Champêtre," says Dr. Bender, "but cherished a high regard for Mlle. Reine Perrault, whose character may be judged from the fact that she was known to every intimate friend of the family as *la cousine*." Sometime after Jane had made her first communion at the Ursulines, in speaking to *la cousine* she expressed the wish to be a Protestant and was told that only a little Catholic girl could stay with a Catholic family and that if she wished to be a Protestant she would have to go away and find another home. Evidently the good *cousine* wished to see how much in earnest the little girl was and she gave orders that some of her clothes should be put in a little bundle and given her. She started off not knowing that *la cousine* had sent the butler after her to see that no harm might come to her. As she walked away she began to weep, feeling very sad and not knowing where to go, but still she kept

on. On her way she met her father's old friend and legal adviser, Mr. Andrew Stuart, who asked her why she wept, and on hearing the cause, he told her to go back to the Perraults, which she did. Nothing more was said about religion and she grew up a Protestant. Mr. Perrault, who was Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench for the district of Quebec, used to take Jane and the others each in turn with him when he went on circuit and on one of these trips she met the young Protestant who later became her husband, Captain William Hall.

I find nothing more of Doctor John until June 8, 1810, when he took as an apprentice Samuel Doty, then aged 18 years, who was articulated to him by Doty's legal guardian, Mr. Ross Cuthbert, Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Quebec, for five years from August 1, 1809. The name of Dr. Samuel Doty appears in the list of physicians and surgeons practising in the district of Quebec in 1815.

Mr. Lambert, to whom I have already referred, speaking of Mr. Cuthbert, said: "Mr. Ross Cuthbert is the youngest of three brothers, who are proprietors of the seigniory of Berthier. He is also an eminent advocate, and as much distinguished for his talents, and for his free, open, and generous character, as his sister (who resides with him) is distinguished for her beauty, accomplishments, and amiable disposition. Mrs. Ross Cuthbert is a very charming woman, and daughter of the celebrated Dr. Rush of Philadelphia."

CHAPTER V.

PARLOIR STREET.

Doctor Buchanan lived in the Ste. Anne street house for about two years only, as in 1811,⁽¹⁾ he bought from Dr. George Longmore, Apothecary of the Forces, a two-storey stone house on rue du Parloir in the Upper Town of Quebec, the land measuring sixty feet in front on the street by sixty-three feet in depth, abutting on the land of the Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Quebec, bounded towards the north-west by the property of the Seminary and towards the south-east by that of the Hon. François Baby, together with the out-buildings, consisting of stable, etc.

(1) Sale, 2 February, 1811, from Christianna Letitia Cox, wife of George Longmore, Physician and Apothecary to the Forces, to Dr. John Buchanan by F. Têtu, N.P. On the 3rd July 1811, Dr. Longmore and servant arrived at Quebec on the ship "Everetta", 52 days from London. He died on the 9th of the next month at Quebec. His daughter Elizabeth Frances died on the 21st September 1823 at Edinburgh.

Quittances 14 October 1811 from P. A. de Gaspé; 10 June, 1812, from Mrs. Longmore; 2 October, 1812 by P. A. de Gaspé; 4 March, 1813 from Mrs. Longmore, acting by Hon. John Hale; 6 May, 1815 from P. A. de Gaspé; and final quittance 20 May, 1815 by Mrs. Longmore, acting again by Hon. John Hale, all passed before F. Têtu, N.P.

In the following month⁽¹⁾ he transferred the lease of the Ste. Anne street house to Mrs. Charlotte Dunière, widow of Kenelm Chandler, in his lifetime of Quebec, Ordnance Storekeeper, for £100 currency, and on the same day she constituted him her special attorney⁽²⁾ to receive from Miss Mary Stuart, of Quebec, a like sum which the latter had undertaken to pay Mrs. Chandler for the price of the lease of the Ste. Anne street house, which Mrs. Chandler had leased to her.

The Longmores had purchased the property on March 22, 1806, from Mr. Ignace Aubert de Gaspé, the author of "Les Anciens Canadiens" and "Mémoires", and his wife, Catherine de Lanaudière, who had acquired it at the sale of the immoveable property of the estates of Madame de Gaspé's parents, the Hon. Charles François de Lanaudière and Catherine Lemoine de Longueuil, which had taken place at the instance of the Hon. François Baby and his wife, Marie Anne Tarieu de Lanaudière, and of the Hon. Gabriel Elzéar Taschereau, tutor to the de Gaspé children.

This house, with the adjoining house situated on the corner of Mountain street, afterwards known as the Baby house, had been acquired by Mr. de Lanaudière on April 26, 1764, from Joseph Lamarque, sieur de Marin, an officer of the marine troops in the Quebec garrison. He had bought it on

(1) Transfer 2 March 1811 by John Buchanan to Charlotte Dunière, widow of Kenelm Chandler, by F. Têtu, N.P.

(2) Procuration 2 March 1811 by Charlotte Dunière to Dr. John Buchanan, by F. Têtu, N.P. Mrs. Chandler died on 11 June 1844 at Chateau Richer, near Quebec, aged 80 years.

November 10, 1754, from Joseph Perthuis, a member of the Conseil Supérieur, who had inherited it from his brother, Charles Perthuis, who died in Paris in 1750. The latter had acquired it in 1741, on the death of his mother, Marie Madeleine Roberge, widow of Charles Perthuis. She had acquired the land consisting of sixty feet frontage on the rue du Parloir and sixty-three feet depth on the side of the Seminary, on which the house was subsequently built, from the Gentlemen Ecclesiastics of the Seminary under two separate deeds dated June 17, 1726, and March 19, 1728.

From the time of the death of Mme. Perthuis the house had not been occupied by any members of her family but had been leased to Mr. Thomas Jacques Taschereau, Councillor and Treasurer of the Marine, who was living in it in 1754, at which time he was 53 years of age and his wife, Marie Claire Fleury, was 35. Their household consisted of their children Thomas Victor, aged 11; Louis Joseph, aged 4; Charles Antoine, aged 3; Pierre François, aged 2; Marie, aged 12; Charlotte, aged 10; Charlotte Claire, aged 7; and Marie Louise, aged 1; and their servants, Jacques Nicolle, 16 years; Rebecca Robbins, 29 years, and Charlotte Lacasse, 22 years.

Mr. Taschereau, who was the brother-in-law of Mr. Lamargue de Marin, lived in this house until his death in 1754, his widow remaining there until 1757. It was in one of the rooms of this house that Charles Antoine de Tonnancour, Canon of the Cathedral, died. Mr. Lamargue appears to have taken possession of the house after Mme. Tasche-

reau's death and, in 1757, the Gentlemen of the Seminary granted him the use for a period of nine years of a slip of land between rue du Parloir, the Seminary and the Curé's garden. Neither he nor his family lived there long on account of the war which called him for service and the siege of the town which compelled his wife and children to leave a house so much exposed to the shells of the enemy. After the conquest Mr. Lamargue went to France and never returned, and on April 26, 1764, Mr. Jean Amiot, of Quebec, sold the house for him to Mr. de Lanaudière, who thus became the owner of the two houses on rue du Parloir.

Mgr. Têtu in his "Histoire du Palais Episcopal de Québec", says: "It would not be appropriate to go into details of the families who occupied the house of which we are sketching the history. We will only mention the names of the owners and tenants who succeeded each other. We may, however, point out that through the salons of the de Lanaudières' residence passed all that the Colony possessed of the most distinguished members of the noblesse, the clergy, the army and the government; and this both after as well as before the conquest; it was a house of predilection for Montcalm, and to use the idea of Abbé Casgrain, if he was attracted to the house of Mme. de Beaubassin, *née Jarret de Verchères*, by the charm of her conversation, if he went to amuse and forget himself at Mme. Péan's, it was to Mme. de Lanaudière's that the General went to seek serious and instructive recreation, conversations of the highest tone. In 1757, he wrote to the Chevalier de Lévis: "We have two good

houses: l'hôtel Péan and Mme. de Lanaudière's." He was received there as a friend of the house and he even, at times, wrote his letters there. In 1758, he wrote to Bourslamaque: "It is true that on all sides the beauty of the lady of the Parloir is the chief topic; I always found her very pleasing and far wittier than is thought... I am very much attached to the whole street and Marin must have noticed it." In 1759, he again wrote to Lévis: "Nothing new, my dear Chevalier, the usual round of pleasures; two more balls: my customary life between the Péan and Lanaudière houses." With Montcalm, we find Bourslamaque, Roquemare, the Intendant Bigot, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the de Longueuils, the Saint Ours, the Babys, the Villiers, Bougainville and all the military officers."

To quote from Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe": "Nevertheless he (Montcalm) now and then found leisure for some little solace in his banishment: for he wrote to Bourslamaque, whom he had left at Quebec, after a visit which he had himself made there early in the winter: "I am glad you sometimes speak of me to the three ladies in the rue du Parloir; and I am flattered by their remembrance, especially by that one of them, in whom I find at certain moments too much wit and too many charms for my tranquillity." These ladies of the rue du Parloir are several times mentioned in his familiar correspondence with Bourslamaque. And again: — "In May there was a complete revival of social pleasures and Montcalm wrote to Bourslamaque: "Madame de Beaubassin's supper was very gay. There were toasts to the rue du Parloir and

to the General. To-day I must give a dinner to Madame Saint-Ours, which will be a little more serious."

To come back to the time when Doctor John occupied this house of such interesting historical associations, on the site of which now stand, the Roman Catholic Bishop's Palace. Here he lived barely four years, when, having fallen ill, the house was sold in 1815 to John White, merchant, of Quebec, for £3,500.⁽¹⁾ Five years later, Thomas White became its owner, and in 1832, it was sold, by order of Court, to the Rev. Dr. James Harkness. On November 29, 1841, the house was completely destroyed by fire, and in 1843 Mr. Thomas Allen Stayner, Deputy Postmaster-General, bought the land from Mrs. Phoebe Ross, widow of Dr. Harkness, and sold it the same year to Mgr. Signay, Bishop of Quebec.

"Since 1821", says Mgr. Têtu, "we do not believe that any one of the proprietors whom we have

(1) Deed of Sale May 9, 1815, from J. F. Perrault, esqualité to John White by Félix Têtu, N.P. Also see following deeds: — Obligation March 24, 1813, from Elizabeth Dechape de la Corne, widow of the Hon. Charles de Lanau-dièrè, to Dr. John Buchanan before A. Trudel, N.P., also following Acquittances: — Quittance September 30, 1819, from Alexander Buchanan and Joseph Francis Perrault to John Ross, one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for Quebec; Quittance July 20, 1821, from John Buchanan, Jr., and J. F. Perrault to John Ross, and Quittance February 4, 1823, from J. F. Perrault, esqualité, to John White, all passed at Quebec before W. F. Fisher, N.P.

In the Quebec Gazette of 2nd September, 1831, appears the following: "The house and premises No. 1 Parloir were sold by Sheriff's Sale on Monday for £1,300. The same property was disposed of for £3,000 since the conclusion of the late war with the United States."

named, lived in this venerable house, but we are able to give the names of all the tenants. From 1821 to 1824, Commissary General Gabriel Wood;⁽¹⁾ then comes Alfred Hawkins, wine merchant, who left the house of the widow of Jean Baptiste Morin, a few steps away, and came to occupy this residence until 1828. Moreover, in 1827, another tenant, Mr. Andrew Stuart, advocate, shared the dwelling with him. From 1829 to 1834 the house was occupied by Mr. William Finlay, a rich merchant, who gave to the town the means of purchasing the market place which now bears his name. After his departure the government installed the Post Office, which thus being very close to the Seminary, gave the scholars the advantage of being able to hear from time to time, and sometimes at night, the resounding sounds which the postillions of that day brought forth from their tin trumpets."

The late Sir James Lemoine in "Maple Leaves" wrote: "The Abbé (Casgrain) thus describes Parloir street — a narrow thoroughfare which skirts the very wall of the Ursuline Chapel, where the gallant rival of Wolfe has slumbered for 133 years in the grave scooped out by an English shell: 'Little Parloir street was one of the chief centres where

(1) In April, 1823, Commissary General Gabriel Wood sold by auction "at his residence Parloir Street, next door to Madame Baby's, Upper Town, all his valuable Household Furniture and other effects consisting of large set Mahogany Dining Table, etc." He left Quebec on the ship "Rebecca" bound for Greenock on the 5th June 1823. He was subsequently knighted and died on 29 October 1845, at his residence in Bath, aged 73 years. In 1824 Andrew Hawkins, the author of *Picture of Quebec*, published in 1834, was occupying the house.

(in 1758-59) the *beau monde* of Quebec assembled; two *salons* were in special request; that of Madame de Lanaudière and that of Madame de Beaubassin; both ladies were famed for their wit and beauty. Montcalm was so taken up with these *salons* that in his correspondence he went to the trouble of locating the exact spot which each house occupied; one, says he, stood at the corner of the street facing the Ursuline Convent, the other, at the corner of Parloir and St. Louis streets. Madame de Lanaudière, née Geneviève de Boishébert, was the daughter of the Seigneur of Rivière Ouelle, and Madame Hertel de Beaubassin, née Catherine Jarret de Verchères, was a daughter of the Seigneur of Verchères. Their husbands held commissions as officers in the Canadian militia. It was also in Parloir street that Madame Péan, often referred to in Montcalm's letters, held her brilliant court."

The late Sir Adolphe Routhier in his book "Quebec" says: "In his most learned book Mgr. Têtu gives a history of the present Bishop's Palace, which was only put up in 1843. But his history goes still further back, and he offers a most interesting account of the previous occupants of that site. The pretty avenue leading to the door of the palace has but recently been widened. Prior to that there was but a passage of twenty-five feet wide, and before the palace was built was called Parloir street. Two houses stood upon the site of the present archbishopric, and faced that part of the street; and from 1728 to 1843 well known families lived there amongst others, Dr. Sarazin, the de Lanaudières, Marins, Taschereaus, Babys and de Gaspés. Tho-

mas Jacques Taschereau, Councillor and Marine Treasurer, resided there for a long time. What would have been his feelings had he known that many years later, his grandson would live in the same spot and there die a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church! In the years preceding the conquest the de Lanaudières lived in one of those houses, where they received the most distinguished men of the times. Men such as Marquis de Vaudreuil, Montcalm, Bougainville, Bourlamaque, the de Longueuils, de Saint Ours, Babys, were often met in their drawing rooms. The hero of Carillon gives most enthusiastic accounts of Madame de Lanaudière. In 1758 he wrote to Bourlamaque: "Every one praises the beauty of the lady of Parloir street: I have always thought her charming, and possessed of much more wit than she is given credit for. The whole street seems to fascinate me." In 1764, Mr. de Lanaudière purchased another house on Parloir street from Joseph Lamargue de Marin, a naval officer who had married Mlle. Fleury de la Gorgenderie, being thus a brother-in-law to Mr. Thomas Jacques Taschereau. M. de Marin sailed for France after the conquest and never returned to this country. Madame de Lanaudière who became a widow in 1776, owned both houses on the site of the present Bishop's Palace. After her death in 1788, both were sold, — one was bought by Mr. de Gaspé, while the second became the property of the Hon. François Baby, who was the grandfather of Hon. Judge Baby and of Mr. F. Baby of Saint Louis street. Mr. de Gaspé lived in his house up to 1806 and then sold it to Dr. Longmore. From 1806 to 1841 it often

changed hands. Amongst other tenants was Mr. Andrew Stuart, then one of Quebec's most prominent lawyers, and who later became Sir Andrew Stuart, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, and one of the celebrities of the Bench.⁽¹⁾ In 1834, the property was converted into a Post-Office and in 1841 it was burnt down. It had not yet been reconstructed when Mgr. Turgeon purchased the ruins and land in 1843. The Baby homestead has a less eventful history. Honourable Mr. François Baby having married a Miss de Lanau-dière, the house remained in the family, though in a different name. It was still the *rendez-vous* of Quebec's most select society. After the death of her husband in 1820, Madame Baby still continued living there with her sister, Marguerite de Lanau-dière, who enjoyed the reputation of having a very wonderful and quick wit. Mr. de Gaspé refers to her frequently in his *Mémoires*, and the way in which she left the house where she had lived for so many years, is a proof of her originality. In 1843 the Bishop of Quebec, having purchased both houses, began to demolish them in order to put up the present palace, it was agreed that Miss de Lanau-dière was to leave the Baby residence on the 1st of May. But she absolutely refused to do so and seemed quite ready to withstand a regular siege; it was rather embarrassing for the builder, who was too polite to resort to violence. This is what he did. The south-eastern gable of the house was on Mount-

(1) It was Solicitor-General Andrew Stuart who was the tenant of the house and not his son Andrew Stuart, Jr., later Sir Andrew Stuart.

ain street, as it still is now. The masons partly demolished the base of the edifice and in pulling it from the top caused it to fall in towards Mountain Hill. Miss de Lanaudière was then forced to leave and went to reside in Saint Louis street until she was eighty-two years of age." "Madame de Lanaudière was Mr. de Gaspé's grandmother, and it is in that house on Parloir street that the author of "Les Anciens Canadiens" was born."

CHAPTER VI.

PARLOIR STREET HOUSE.

The house, as has been said, faced on rue du Parloir and had the Seminary garden in its rear; on the North side was the house of the Seminary and on the other side the house of the Hon. François Baby. At the end of the house joining the Seminary was a passage of nine feet five inches wide and behind the house a yard of sixty-one feet two inches long by thirty feet in depth. In this yard, in the corner against the Seminary was a *remise* for two *calèches* and on the other side a stable thirty feet long by eleven feet deep and other outbuildings. In a *procès-verbal* dated October 9th, 1788, the house is described as follows: "The lower part of the house is vaulted and divided into five parts. It also has a good cistern. The *rez-de-chaussée* is divided into seven apartments, a vestibule and a kitchen, an office and a common hall, a bedroom and a dining room, a sitting room and a study, a staircase, and in each room is an open fireplace. The second storey is divided into five rooms, three of which could be heated by stoves, the other two rooms having open fireplaces. In the attic is accommodation for servants, etc."

During Doctor John's occupation the house was entered through a vestibule containing a grandfather's clock, a hall lamp of glass, a handsome

grate with forged iron fender, an oak chest, a sofa painted blue, which could be used as a bed, a music stand for his violin, two green chairs, and on the floor a carpet. In a room to the right was a mahogany sideboard standing on a rug, a mahogany dining table with extensions, two terra cotta wine-coolers, a red tea tray, nine chairs painted black on a yellow ground, a border of carpet around the room. In this room were also a small stove with kettle, a coal box, tongs and shovel, the room being lighted by means of two lamps painted red "which consumed their own smoke." In glass cupboards were many decanters, goblets, tumblers, a handsome blue china table service, another of brown china and a glass dessert set, &c. On the ground floor was a room which appears to have been used as a dispensary containing a large quantity of medicines, surgical instruments, a mortar and marble pestle, &c. On the second floor in the drawing room was a large Turkish rug with pieces for the window spaces, a hearth mat before the fireplace, two sofas, one covered with horsehair with cretonne slip covers and square pillows, six mahogany chairs upholstered in black leather with their slip covers, two mahogany arm-chairs also with slip covers, two large mirrors, two card tables, and in the windows hung curtains lined with cretonne, with fringes and tassel cords. On the wall hung miniatures of the Doctor and of his wife, Lucy Richardson, as well as a pastel of the Doctor. In a small room adjoining was a mahogany bookcase with drawers and glass doors, a sofa with its slip cover and loose cushion, a blue china service, a table paint-

ed red, and a number of medical books, atlases and maps. There was, of course, a carpet on the floor and the room was heated by a small stove. This room was evidently the Doctor's study. In his bedroom was a large mahogany four-post bedstead with curtains, fringe and valance, a small mahogany table, a small mirror with gilt frame, a number of bedroom chairs with rush seats, an armchair of cherry and a fine carpet on the floor. In another small room was a cherry chest of drawers and a round table of the same kind of wood, a table painted red, a desk covered with green baize, a cherry wardrobe, a dressing glass, three or four green table covers for card tables, window curtains with valance, ten chairs painted black with white seats, a long seat and a carpet. Another room contained a small English bedstead of cherry wood with curtains, mattress, feather bed and bolster, carpet, &c. In the cellar was a large quantity of different sorts of wines, — champagne, port, Madeira, claret, and albaflor, "wines of superior quality."

In 1815 his household consisted of himself, his sons Alexander, John and George, his apprentice, Thomas Bouthillier, who looked after the dispensary and at times attended to some of his patients. In the house also lived "le domestique Périgny et la servante Marie Portugais." His daughter Jane, as I have already mentioned, had gone to live with the Perraults on December 26, 1809, and was still with them.

The City of Quebec of those days was divided into five wards: St. Lewis, Seminary, St. Lawrence, St. Charles and St. John's Wards. Among the well

known people who lived in St. Lewis Ward were Berthelot D'Artigny, Judge Edward Bowen, Dr. James Cockburn, Hon. Andrew Cochran, Hon. John Coffin, Hon. Thomas Dunn, Dr. James Fisher, James Green, Hon. John Hale, Dr. William Holmes, Rev. Dr. Mountain, Lord Bishop Mountain, Louis Montizambert, Judge Oliver Perrault, Hon. Mr. Panet, Hon. J. F. Perrault, Andrew Stuart, Chief Justice Jonathan Sewell, James Shepherd, Commissary Thompson, and Rev. Daniel Wilkie. In Seminary Ward resided Dr. Buchanan, Hon. F. Baby, Dr. F. Blanchet, Michel Clouet, Hon. W. B. Coltman, Claude Dénéchau, John McCord, Lt. Col. Charles de Léry, Juchereau Duchesnay, Messire Doucet, Philippe de Gaspé, George Heriot, François Huot, Madame de Lanaudière, John MacNider, George Pyke, Major-General Shank, John Stewart, François Romain, Rev. Dr. Spark, Félix Têtu, Vallière de St-Real, Judge Jenkin Williams and Hon. John Young.

CHAPTER VII.

HIS APPOINTMENTS.

In 1811 the Doctor was attached to a detachment of the 41st Regiment at Quebec, in command of Major Francis Battersby,⁽¹⁾ to whom, on the 26th November of that year he wrote: "Having to attend the Detachment of the 41st Regt. under your command, and also the Troops stationed at the Towers, I hope you will have the goodness to apply to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces (through Major General de Rottenburg) for the forage allowance for the keep of one horse for me. Considering the distance of these Detachments from each other, I trust my request will not be deemed unreasonable." Major Battersby forwarded his letter to Major General de Rottenburg, who on the 2nd December 1811, wrote the Military Secretary: "I have to request that you will lay the enclosed application from Hospital Mate Buchanan before His Excellency the Commander of the Forces for his favorable consideration." His application was subsequently refused.

He was still on the Medical Staff in July 1812, but not willing to serve out of Quebec. On the 24th February of that year he was appointed to do duty

(1) Lt. Col. Francis Battersby subsequently commanded the Glengarry Light Infantry which was disbanded at Kingston on June 15, 1816.

with the Canadian Fencible Regiment, and on the 18th January, 1813, to the 1st or Royal Scots Regiment, but appears to have been in bad health that year as a Return of the 17th March, 1813, states, "Duty with the Royals when health admits of it."

I find that on August 26, 1814, he wrote Captain Noah Freer, the Military Secretary, as follows: "Understanding that I am entitled to a ration for my family pursuant to the General Order of 25 September, 1813, — and having through my ignorance of the same never received them hithertofore; I shall deem it a particular favor if you will have the goodness to obtain for me the special authority for the issue of back rations as per the enclosed return, and to procure me the confirmation of such allowance for the future. Having through the Principal Medl. Officer Surgeon Fisher, transmitted an application to the Inspector of Hosps. for an allowance being granted to me for a horse which I feel indispensable and necessary to keep from the separate state of the female Barracks assigned to my particular attendance and not having received any answer to my application I have the honor to solicit your applying on my behalf to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces for this indulgence."

A memo. on the back on a separate sheet marked "A" is headed "Return of Provision for the Medical Department at Quebec from 25 September, 1813, to 24 August, 1814, both days inclusive. Jas. Fisher, Gn. Surgeon." This Return gives the names:—

Alexr. Buchanan.	}	Children of Mr. J. Buchanan, Hospl. Asst.
John Buchanan.		
Jane Buchanan.		
George Buchanan.		

His application for back rations and allowance for forage for a horse was not granted, and being of a very sensitive nature, he must have taken the matter to heart and been greatly disappointed when he received the following reply dated at Montreal, October 3, 1814, from Capt. Freer: "Referring to your letter of the 26th August last and its enclosure which have recently been submitted to a Board of Claims I am directed to acquaint you they have not admitted your claim to back rations for your family prior to the 25th August having failed to make your application at the proper period nor has His Excellency thought proper to allow you forage for a horse, the same not being recommended by the Inspector of Hospitals."

In 1815 his son John was appointed to a 2nd. Lieutenancy in the Canadian Voltigeurs through the Doctor's friend Lt. Col. F. G. Herriot, the offer of the appointment being contained in a letter received by the Doctor on the 1st February, 1815, from Colonel Herriot. On the 2nd. of that month he writes the latter, "Dear Colonel, Your favour of the 26 Ultimo came safe to hand the 1st Instant. I beg leave to return you my kind thanks for your attention to my son's interest. He most gratefully accepts your kind offer of a 2d Lieuty. in the Voltigeurs; he is quite charmed with the idea of being a Soldier. I remain, Dr Colonel, Yours sincerely, John Buchanan." And on the 5th February Colonel

Herriot writes from St. Phillips to Captn. Freer, Military Secretary, "Sir, I beg leave to recommend Mr. John Buchanan, Doctor Buchanan of Quebec's son, for a Second Lieutenancy in the Canadian Voltigeurs." The commission issued on the 25th. January, 1815, signed by Sir George Prevost, Bart., and which is now before me is as follows:—

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

L.S. SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and in the Islands of Cape Breton, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, &c., &c.

To John Buchanan, Gent.

I do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Light Infantry Canadian Voltigeurs, and of which Lieut. Colonel Charles De Salaberry is appointed, for the time being, Commandant & Superintendent; You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Second Lieutenant, by exercising and well disciplining both the inferior Officers and Men of that Corps; And I do hereby command them to obey you as a Second Lieutenant; And you are to observe and follow such Orders and directions, from

time to time, as you shall receive from Me, or any other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Articles laid down for the better Government of the Militia of Lower Canada, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis in the City of Quebec this Twenty fifth day of January, in the Fifty-fifth year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

GEORGE PREVOST.

By His Excellency's Command

Noah Freer,
Military Secretary.

CHAPTER VIII.

HIS DEATH.

He had a severe illness in January 1815, from the effects of which he never recovered completely although he continued to practise his profession as well as attend to his military duties. On April 19, 1815, Mtre. Jean Belanger and his colleague, Mtre. Charles Voyer, notaries public, "went to his residence in the rue du Parloir (for the purpose of receiving his will) and then and there being we found the said John Buchanan in a room on the second floor in the rear of sd. house having view on the River St. Lawrence, laying on a bed sick of body but of sound and perfect mind, memory and understanding who declared to us the sd. Notaries that considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time thereof he wished to make his last will" &c. To carry out the provisions of his Will he appointed his friends Joseph François Perrault (his father-in-law) and Andrew Stuart, Advocate, the Executors of the will. On the 9th of May 1815 he went to live at Mr. Perrault's house.

On July 14, 1815, he suffered a severe blow when he received a letter from the Inspector of

Hospitals, Dr. James Wright,⁽¹⁾ saying: "His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief having ordered the Establishment of Hospl. Mates to be reduced in this Command you will be pleased to transmit me a Return of your Services in order that I may recommend you to the Commander of the Forces for retirement upon an increased pay." He was very much perturbed with this notification and called upon his friend Capt. Robert R. Loring, who formerly had been a lieutenant in the 49th Foot and was then a captain in the 104th Regt. and A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir Gordon Drummond, Commander of the Forces, following it up with this letter dated July 29, 1815: "I had taken the liberty to wait upon you a few days ago in order to lay before you a letter I had received from Dr. Wright, Inspr. of Hospls., etc., & enclosed I send a copy of the letter alluded to. I have nothing but the retirement to look to for support unless I take it from my children. I shall deem it a very particular favour to give it your support as Dr. Wright I presume will lay it before His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, but in case it should be referred home, I trust I shall be continued on full pay till an answer is received with the account of my retirement. I am D. Sir, Your obliged friend, J. Buchanan."

Did he comply with Dr. Wright's request and draw out and transmit a Return of his services?

(1) Dr. James Wright, Inspector General of Hospitals from 1813 to 1822, head of the Medical Department in Canada, died on board the American packet ship "Columbia" at sea on 17 August, 1827. "He was sitting at table in apparent health, when he fell from the chair and instantly expired."

Did he receive any reply from Captain Loring? Was he retired on increased pay? There is nothing to show. If only we had the Return what a lot of information we would have! We would, I feel sure, have much more information than we have about his movements and his services, both before and after he came to Canada, had not "the whole of the regimental records of the 49th been destroyed, after Brock's death at the evacuation of Fort George in 1813." We are, however, very fortunate in finding in the official correspondence of Brock and other official documents on record in the Archives Department in Ottawa so much information.

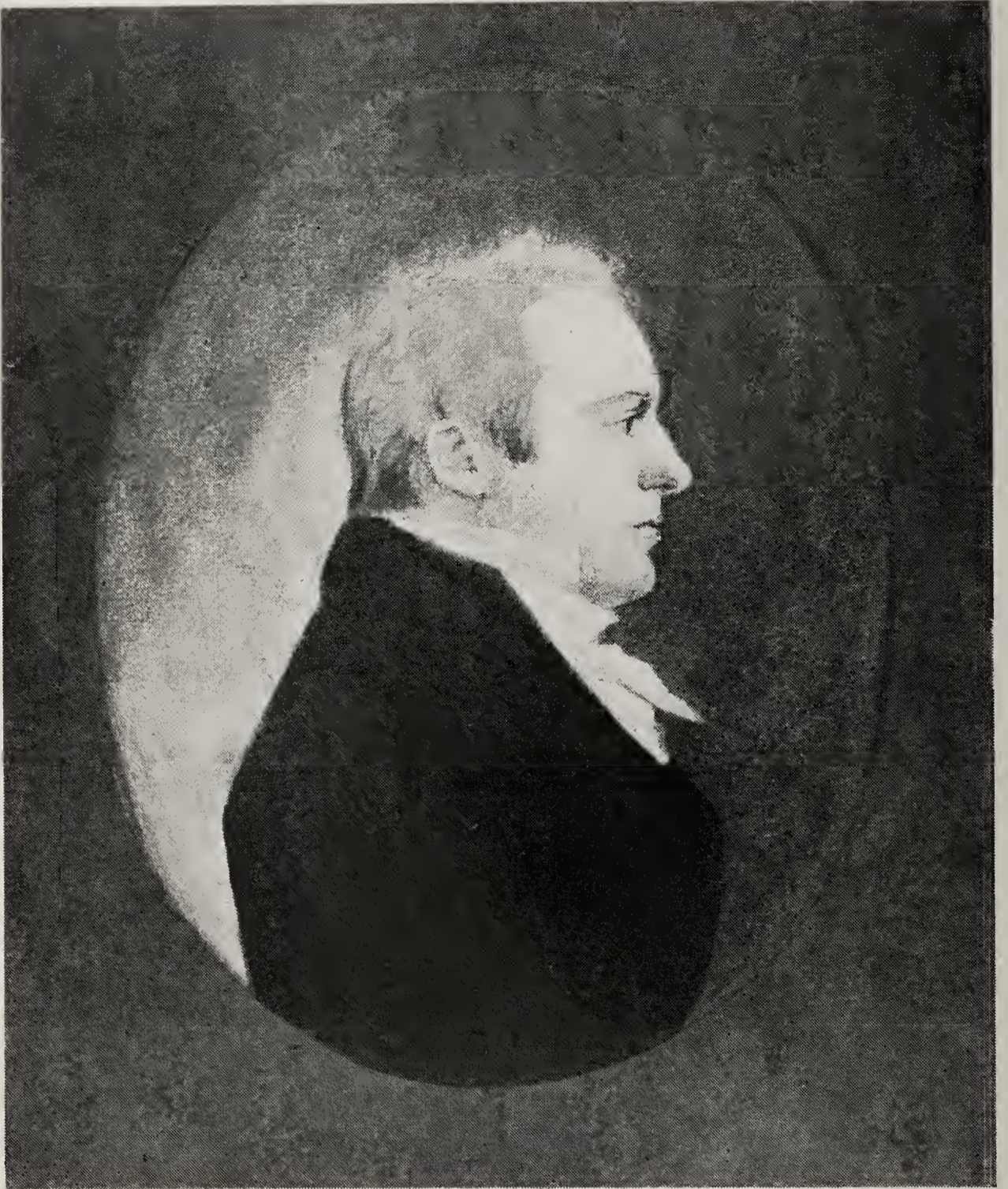
Doctor Buchanan subsequently fell into a state of despondency which ended in his sudden death on the night of October 16, 1815 at the *Asyle Champêtre*, and was buried on the 18th of the same month in the Saint Matthew Cemetery on St. John street, in Quebec, by the Rev. Joseph Langley Mills, Chaplain to the Forces.

The Rev. Joseph Langley Mills, D.D., was for many years Chaplain to the Forces at Quebec. The burial place of the Military was at the Old Protestant Burial Ground on St. John Street. It was there that Thomas Scott, paymaster to the 70th Regt. and brother of Sir Walter Scott, the author of *Waverley*, was buried in 1823. Dr. Mills died on 5th October, 1821.

The Quebec Gazette of October 19, 1815, announced the death of Doctor Buchanan in the following terms: "DIED. On Monday night last, JOHN BUCHANAN, ESQ., late Surgeon on the Hospital Staff of the Army in Canada, and during

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DOCTOR JOHN BUCHANAN.

several years one of the most respectable and extensive Medical Practitioners in this City.”

Doctor John's usual costume was a blue cloth coat, blue or grey breeches, a black satin waistcoat, with a stock of fine lawn, a powdered peruke, chamois gloves and he carried a silver snuff box. On official occasions he wore a black broadcloth coat with knee breeches, silk stockings, shoes with silver buckles, a sword and belt. In his later years he used silver rimmed spectacles. He was tall and fine looking, with a rather melancholy type of face. There are two pictures of him in existence, — one a miniature, in his military uniform, painted in early manhood. He wears his hair powdered and in a queue; he had a high colour and his features were rather small and regular, with firm lips. The other a pastel, painted much later, shows him in profile, with short grey hair, wearing a black coat and white stock. There is nothing to show when or by whom these pictures were painted. When, in 1815, he went to live at Mr. Perrault's house, he no doubt took with him these two pictures, as well as the miniature of his wife, Lucy Richardson, which, when he died, went to his daughter Jane. Some years later, or to be precise, in 1827, Lucy Richardson's miniature was stolen while in the temporary possession of her eldest son, Alexander Buchanan, from his house in Montreal, but, fortunately the other two pictures remained in his daughter's family, and are now in the possession of a great-granddaughter, Miss Georgie Clark, of Cleveland, Ohio.

In a letter written to me, in 1898 by the late Mrs. John Clark, of Cleveland, who was one of the two daughters of Jane Buchanan by her marriage with Captain William Hall, the other being Mrs. Daniel Busteed, she said: "The only explanation I can give as to the difference in the likenesses is probably owing to the larger one, the pastel, having been in the water for some weeks. My mother on her way to Montreal was wrecked off Kingston, and our luggage was not received for some weeks, which probably gave it that faded look. I forgot the circumstance or would have mentioned it when I sent them. I think the miniature was done in England, also one of my grandmother to correspond, which was loaned to your grandfather but not returned. If I remember rightly it was stolen from him many years ago when he was unmarried. I am confident they are both of my grandfather."

I do not, at the moment, recollect whether it was before or after receiving this interesting letter from Mrs. Clark, whom I regret I never had the pleasure of meeting though we kept up a correspondence until her death, that I came across in the Montreal newspaper, *La Minerve*, the following advertisement published on December 27, 1827, which shows the circumstances of the theft of Lucy Richardson's miniature: — *Five pounds Reward.* On Sunday night, the 16th instant, between the hours of *eleven and twelve* o'clock, the house adjoining the ship-yard of *Messers. Hart Logan & Co.*, formerly used as the *St. Mary's Foundry*, and at present occupied by the subscriber, was broken into by some robbers, who, upon being

pursued, left the greater part of the articles taken from the house in the yard. A few articles of Wearing Apparel and a Miniature were carried off, and the Subscriber offers the above reward, to be paid on the apprehension and conviction of the depredators, Montreal, 17th December, 1827, A. Buchanan."

Mrs. Daniel Busteed, of Cross Point, P.Q., a daughter of the Doctor's daughter, Jane, wrote me on July 15, 1891: — "strange to say, while looking over old books and letters, I came across to-day an old Bible with Alexander Buchanan's name in it, dated L. Derry, Ireland, July 17th 1824, and then under, his daughter's name, Ann Buchanan, William Henry,* 1827, where she was at school, and presented by her to a school companion, who in turn gave it as a gift to my husband, long ever before I knew him. You, of course, have heard of the Buchanan, who owned Mills at Yamaska. He had a lovely place and I recollect spending a summer there when your Grandfather and Grandmother and family were there also for the vacation. I forget the relationship but, I think, he was a brother to your great grandfather, the British Consul, at New York."

The Ann Buchanan mentioned by Mrs. Busteed was the niece, not the daughter, of the donor, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, her father being his brother William Buchanan, of Yamaska, the original owner of the "lovely place" there.

* Sorel was formerly known as William Henry.

The Yamaska Mills situated on the River Yamaska three miles from the River St. Lawrence at the head of Lake St. Peter and twelve miles from Sorel belonged to William Buchanan. These mills consisted of grist, saw and carding mills attached to which were dwelling houses for workmen, extensive stabling, a blacksmith's workshop and every accommodation necessary for such an establishment as well as a large building occupied as a store and dwelling with garden adjoining. Mr. Buchanan also owned a dwelling house and farm. Thus was the house described in 1834: "A modern and well built cottage in the English style, fifty feet by thirty, projecting roof, well finished, with folding doors, double windows, cellars, pantries and dairies, and a convenient adjoining apartment in the rear thirty feet by twenty feet used as a kitchen; also a detached summer kitchen, bake and wash-house, root and ice house, stabling, and office houses of every description, together with an excellent kitchen garden with fruit trees, shrubs and evergreens. The house surrounded by a young and healthy planting, on a gentle rise overlooking the river, and commanding an extensive prospect. The farm consists of thirty acres of cleared land, all under cultivation, well fenced and in excellent order, with farming implements, carts, etc."

William Buchanan sank an enormous sum of money in this place which, at the time of his death in 1834, he was trying to sell. His brother, the British Consul, had lent him a large sum and so

* For further notes on William Buchanan of Londonderry, Ireland, afterwards, of Yamaska, see the Appendix.

was interested in the place, and on William's sudden death of cholera he took over the property and gave the management of it either to his brother Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, of Quebec, or what is more likely, to his son Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, the younger, then known as Carlisle Buchanan to distinguish him from his uncle, the Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec, whom he succeeded.⁽¹⁾

We do not know when or where Lucy Richardson was born, so we cannot say how old she was when she died in 1803. At that time her husband was 34 years of age. It is very likely they were married about 1797,⁽²⁾ at which time he was 26, and she would have been about the same age or a few years younger. Again if her miniature had not

(1) A. C. Buchanan, the younger, of Quebec, Emigration Agent for Quebec, in giving evidence before the General Commission of Inquiry for Crown Lands and Emigration comprised of Hon. Charles Buller, Richard Davie Hanson, Charles Franklin Head and Henry Petre, said:—"Since November 1835 I have been acting Agent and received the appointment of Agent in April last on succeeding to my Uncle who held it from the commencement of the appointment in the year 1823."

At a Family Council held on August 19, 1834, at Montreal, Alexander Buchanan of Montreal, Advocate, was appointed tutor to Ann, minor daughter of William Buchanan, in his lifetime of Yamaska, and Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, sub-tutor. The Family Council was composed of the following relatives and friends: — A. Carlisle Buchanan, Hugh Taylor, Advocate, James Scott, Advocate, John J. Day, Advocate, James Smith, Advocate, L. H. La Fontaine, Advocate, and Henry A. Stone.

(2) I have never been able to ascertain where they were married. In the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for 1794 in the list of marriages is the following: — January 1794: — Lately, John Buchanan, Esq. of Devonshire St., Portland-place, to Miss Lucy Watts of Devonshire-str., Devonshire-square.

been stolen it might have thrown some light on this point.

The only heirlooms which I ever heard of as coming from Doctor John, were a large silver watch which he wore at the battle of Copenhagen and his silver snuff-box, a large oblong one. The watch went to his son Alexander and was given by him to his son Alexander Brock Buchanan; subsequently it went into the possession of the latter's brother, Wentworth J. Buchanan, in whose family it continued to remain. The snuff-box descended to the late Alexander Grant Buchanan, son of the Doctor's second son, John Buchanan, who apparently lost or disposed of it as it could not be found when he died on March 16, 1914, in Ottawa. He had on many occasions, particularly in 1898, 1901 and 1903, assured me that it was to come to me.⁽¹⁾

L'Asyle Champêtre, where he died, is charmingly described in Dr. P. Bender's "Old and New Canada": "Mr. Perrault's abode," he says, "was a building of one storey with attics in front, and two in rear, in the style of the eighteenth century, on the north side of the St. Louis Road, on the spot known to historians as *les buttes à Nepveu*, to-day as Perrault's Hill, upon which the residence of Mr. Henry Dinning now stands. As all students are aware, this is classic ground; here the main struggles of the battles of the Plains of Abraham

(1) I should also mention the little silver spoon which came from Dr. John's silver service; an antique Harnish Paisley shawl which belonged to his daughter, Jane, and a book entitled "The Study of History Rendered Easy" given to her in 1812 by General Isaac Brock bearing the inscription "Jane Buchanan, from General Brock, 1812, Quebec."

and of Ste. Foye took place; on the same spot Murray's troops entrenched themselves on the eve of the engagement with de Lévis, and the latter occupied the same defences after his victory. A stone wall with a neat railing divided the property from the main road, near which was a graceful little summer-house of trestle-work, overgrown with vines and creepers. Through an avenue with flowery borders, between lines of lofty vases filled with blooming plants, the visitor reached the house, which occupied the centre of a garden of four acres. Above the door, at the summit of a flight of steps, was inscribed in gilt letters, *Asyle Champêtre*. The house was a double one with a conservatory at each end, the first erected in Canada, filled with exotic and native plants; and at some distance on either side were miniature Norman turrets... On entering, the visitor found himself in a reception room, which was about twenty-four feet square, with a large bay-window towards the north and used as a drawing-room and study. In whatever direction one looked the view was attractive; to the south, on the rising ground approaching the river bank, two Martello towers stood in sight, with the heights of Point Levy in the further distance, and the chasm between filled by the St. Lawrence; to the east, the imposing old citadel, or martial crown of the city, on Cape Diamond, and some miles further off, the picturesque Island of Orleans, dividing the great river into two channels; to the north, the winding river in the beautiful valley of the St. Charles, the heights of Charlesbourg, the shore of Beauport, the faint trace of the *embouchure* of the Montmorency,

and the grand Laurentian mountain range in the distance; and to the south and west, the battle fields of 1759 and 1760, memorable for their heroic scenes and momentous results — views at every season most charming and impressive. The grounds in front of the house were utilized as a model garden and orchard, in which every improvement in horticulture had been adopted. They were laid out in plots, divided by gravel walks. In rear of the house was a miniature pond enlivened by water-fowl and turtles; the banks were adorned with aquatic plants and ferns, and receding thence were plateaux, covered with flowers of every description.”

From a note at page 189 of this book we learn that the *Asyle Champêtre* was destroyed by fire in 1847 and “the neat and comfortable cottage, owned and inhabited by Mr. Henry Dinning, was built a few years subsequently, but the site of the latter is nearer the main road, and occupies a less commanding position than the *Asyle* did.”

Dr. Bender in his book also describes the personal appearance of Mr. Perrault in his intellectual prime. “He was,” he says, “somewhat below the middle height, robust and muscular, possessing a constitution well fitted to bear the trials and struggles of his early life... His head was of average size, his forehead high and full; his nose prominent and of the Roman type; his black hair was usually covered by a powdered wig, in accordance with the prevailing fashion; and those who knew him frequently spoke of the brilliancy and power of his eyes and the expressiveness of his features. The costume generally worn by him was that of the

time of Louis XVI, a cut-away coat with a stiff and embroidered collar, knee breeches of black cloth, frills and ruffles on his shirt-bosom and cuffs, black silk stockings and shoes with silver buckles, and the indispensable jewelled snuff-box."

CHAPTER IX.

HIS FRIENDS AND PATIENTS.

Doctor John's intimate friends were the Hon. Charles de Lanaudière, Hon. Edward Bowen, Hon. François Baby, John Caldwell, who having become Sir John Caldwell, Bart., "menait un grand train" the old peasants of Sillery used to say, Andrew Stuart, Ross Cuthbert, Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Hon. Claude Dénéchau, Doctor James Fisher, and Doctor Richard H. Armstrong.⁽¹⁾

His patients included Judge Bowen, Commissary Robert Armstrong, Thomas Aylwin, auc-

(1) Dr. Richard Hurst Armstrong, 10th, afterwards 4th, Royal Veteran Battalion, had known him for upwards of seven years and had during that time been in habits of great familiarity with him. Armstrong, with his wife and three children, was drowned in the wreck of the ship Harpooner bound from Quebec to England, having on board detachments of various regiments, off the coast of Newfoundland on November 10, 1816. "The vessel struck at 9 p.m. on an almost inaccessible part of the coast, there was a heavy sea running at the time, which occasioned the surf to break over her with great violence. She likewise took fire, when she struck, in the Spirit Room, which forced the unfortunate people on deck, when numbers were washed overboard. She parted in the course of the night, when the principal casualties occurred under such saved any property; survivors could not be supposed to have saved any property; they had lost everything, besides many dear relations; 177 are saved, 206 souls are lost." (Notes & Queries, vol. 151, page 96.)

Armstrong was appointed Hospital Mate in 1796; Assistant Surgeon to the 2nd Royal Garrison Battalion in 1802; Surgeon to the same Regiment in 1803, and Surgeon to the 10th, afterwards 4th, Roy. Vet. Battn. in 1807.

ioneer and broker, father of the late Judge Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Henry Blackstone, coroner, Joseph Levasseur Borgia, advocate, Jean Belanger, notary William Barber, schoolmaster Peter Brehaut, of Brehaut & Sheppard, commission merchants, Jean Antoine Bouthillier, Surveyor of Highways and Streets of the City of Quebec, J. Bte. Corbin, John Chillas, merchant, Charles E. Collier, schoolmaster of Quebec Commercial Academy, Antoine Chamard, Charles E. Casgrain, Seigneur of Rivière Ouelle, Robert Christie, the historian, Ross Cuthbert, Robert M. Chinic, merchant, Hon. W. B. Coltman, Louis and George Chaperon, Michel Clouet, Hon. John Caldwell, Francis Coulson, John and Lawrence Cannon, J. G. Clapham, Thomas Cary, founder and editor of the Quebec Mercury, Francis Duval, Jr., Mrs. Duncanson, John Davidson, Esq., William Davies, P. E. Desbarats, Claude Dénéchau, one of the cashiers of the Army Bill Office, James Dick, merchant, Madame Dorion, Lt.-Col. Charles De Léry, Deputy Quarter-Master General, Robert Forsythe, Narcisse Faribault, William Gettes, merchant hatter, John, William and Charles Grant, William and N. L. Gibsone, Louis Gauvreau, William Green, Frederick Glackmeyer, James Henderson, merchant, James G. Hanna, jeweller, William Hunt, ironmonger, Thomas Hunter, watch and clock maker, Robert Hadden, Mrs. Herrald, Ezekiel Hart, Charles Jourdain, merchant, Michel Jourdain, George Jenkin, John Lane, François Languedoc, François Lehouillier, bookseller, Roger Lelièvre, notary, Commissary Lindsay, Charles Lefrançois, Joseph Leblond, Jr., merchant,

Thomas McCord, and John McCord, J. L. Murette, John Munn, Robert Moorehead, James McCallum, merchant, John MacNider, auctioneer, John Meiklejohn, Louis Montizambert, one of the cashiers of the Army Bill Office, Antoine Mathurin, wigmaker, Gaspard Massue, E. McKenzie, of the North West Company, William Oviatt, shipowner, James Orkney, Cornelius O'Flaherty, M. Oliva, Wm. O'Hara, Henry O'Hara, Esq., Capt. Wm. Parker, Louis Plamondon, advocate, Madame Perrault, Jacob Pozer the Quebec millionaire of that day, François Pinguet, Hon. Jean Antoine Panet, Phillip Panet, advocate, Bernard A. Panet, advocate, Frederick Petry, François Pagé, navigator, Capt. Joseph Rollette, 1st Batt'n. of Militia, John Ross, Joint Prothonotary of Quebec, David Ross, James Reeves, watchmaker and jeweller, Pierre Romain, Lewis Robinson, Webb Robinson, merchant, Robert Ritchie, of Beauport, Charles Rivers, merchant, Michel Sauvageau, notary, William Fisher Scott, notary, Rev. Dr. Spark, Robert Sturch, who kept Sturch's Hotel,⁽¹⁾ James Sharpe, tailor, Angus Shaw, merchant, Charles Smith, Keable Sergeant, one of the cashiers of the Army Pay Bill Office, John Sheppard, partner in Brehaut & Sheppard, Félix Têtu, notary, Vallière de St. Real, advocate, afterward

(1) "The only taverns or hotels in Quebec that are really respectable, are the Union Hotel on the Parade near the Governor's chateau, and Sturch's in John street. The Union Hotel, formerly kept by a half-pay officer of the name of Holmes, now proprietor of Hamilton's Tavern at Montreal, was built by a subscription raised among the principal merchants and inhabitants of Quebec." (Lambert's Travels through Canada and the United States of North America.)

Chief Justice at Montreal, James Voyer, Lt.-Col. François A. Vassal de Montviel, Adjutant General of the Militia of Lower Canada, Francis Vogeler, merchant, John White, merchant, Joshua Whitney, Rev. Dr. Daniel Wilkie, William Bouthillier and many others.

Mr. Perrault's second son, Charles Norbert Perrault, was evidently indentured to Doctor Buchanan as there is an item in Mr. Perrault's Account "payé à Perrault, fils, pour indemnité £15." This was probably for the unexpired period of his indentureship cut short by the Doctor's death. Perrault who was admitted to the practice of medicine in 1819, was born in 1793 and died in 1832.

The greater part of the contents of the dispensary, consisting of "remèdes, flacons, bouteilles, fioles, pilons, etc. avec d'autres remèdes venus cette année de Londres" were sold, after having been appraised and valued by Dr. James Cockburn⁽¹⁾ and by Dr. Pierre de Sales Laterrière, to Dr. Joseph Painchaud, who subsequently sold a portion of them to Dr. Samuel Doty. A quantity of phials, flasks and medicines, as well as surgical instruments, were sold to Dr. Lambert de Beauregard after being appraised by Dr. Pascal Laterrière.

Dr. Pierre de Sales Laterrière was born in 1747. He practised in Quebec from 1800 until 1810 when he bought the seigniory of Les Eboulements and went to live there, his eldest son Pierre, who had arrived from England, taking over his practice. He

(1) Dr. James Cockburn, who had his house and dispensary at No. 3 Buade Street, the corner house near the Union Hotel, died in 1819.

died on June 8, 1815 in Quebec. He had besides Pierre, born in 1789, another son Marc Pascal, born in 1792.

“Son fils aîné, le docteur Pierre de Sales Laterrière, est cet aimable compagnon, dont M. de Gaspé a fait un si touchant éloge dans ses Mémoires.” (“La Famille de Sales Laterrière” by Abbé H. R. Casgrain.) During the War of 1812 he was surgeon of the Canadian Voltigeurs and on the Army Medical Department of Quebec. At the end of the war in 1814, he went to France and to England. He married on 9 August 1815 in London Miss Mary Ann Bulmer, daughter and heiress of Sir Fenwick Bulmer of the Strand, London. About a year later he returned to Quebec and lived there until 1823, when he, his wife and three children went to England. In 1830 he wrote and published in London a political work “aussi remarquable que volumineux” entitled “A Political and Historical Account of Lower Canada with remarks on the Present Situation of the People.” This work was translated into English by the famous J. Arthur Roebuck, member of the Imperial Parliament. He had returned to Canada only a few months before his death which took place at the residence of his brother Dr. Marc Pascal de Sales Laterrière, at the Manoir des Eboulements, on the 15 December 1834. The English branch of the family was represented by Colonel Fenwick Bulmer de Sales La Terrière of the King’s Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, of Grove Place, Nursling, Hants. Col. La Terrière, eldest son of the late Fenwick de Sales La Terrière of Alstone, Gloucestershire, and Mary Gurney, was

born in 1856 and educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He entered the Army and was an officer in the 18th Hussars. Capt. La Terrière served with the 19th Hussars in the Egyptian War of 1882 and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal with Clasp and Khedive's Star.) He served during the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 with the Egyptian Army on the Bedouin Frontier and on the Lines of Communication; carried the despatches from the front to Korti on several occasions and was Staff Officer at Korti until its evacuation (Clasp). He retired from the Army in 1888 with the rank of Captain. His brother, Frank Lewis de Sales La Terrière, was an officer in the 15th Hussars.

Dr. Marc Pascal de Sales Laterrière, the second son of Dr. Pierre de Sales Laterrière, the elder, was born in 1792 and admitted to practice in 1812. He practised at Quebec until 1816 when he returned to his seigniory at Les Eboulements. He died March 30, 1872.

At the sale of the Doctor's household effects, which were sold by auction, on March 17, 1815, by White & Languedoc, auctioneers and brokers, a number of the things were bought by Andrew Stuart and by Capt. J. F. X. Perrault.

His apprentice Bouthillier was admitted to practise medicine June 4, 1817 and subsequently practised at St. Hyacinthe. He married in 1826 Miss Eugenie Papineau, daughter of André Papineau, M.P.P., of St. Martin.

CHAPTER X.

CONCLUDING NOTES ON Dr. JOHN BUCHANAN.

De Gaspé, in his *Mémoires*, in giving the circumstances of the death of the Hon. Charles Tarrieu de Lanaudière, which took place in the year 1811, speaks of a dinner given by Mr. Ritchie at his house at Notre-Dame de Foi near Quebec, at which Mr. de Lanaudière and "Doctor Buchanan, a friend of Mr. de Lanaudière" were present.⁽¹⁾

In describing the seigniory, called St. Ann's, the property of Honourable Charles de Lanaudière, Grand Voyer of the province, Lambert in his "Travels", says: "Mr. Lanaudiere is one of the most respectable French gentlemen in the colony. He was an officer in the army of General Montcalm, and was wounded on the plains of Abraham. He is now between seventy and eighty years of age, yet possesses every faculty in such admirable preservation, that he does not appear more than fifty; and is more active and intelligent than many men at that age. He is sincerely attached to the British government; and in his conduct, his manners, and his principles, appears to be, in every respect, a complete Englishman. Many years ago, Mr. Lanaudiere visited England, where he lived in the first circles, and is, of course, well known to several of the Princes. On his return to Canada he was ap-

(1) The Buchanan Book, page 9.

pointed Grand Voyer of the Province. This office requires him to make an annual circuit of Lower Canada, to inspect the state of the roads, bridges, &c. in the several parishes. He has a salary of £500 per annum. There are also Grand Voyers of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, who superintend their respective districts, and are subordinate to the Grand Voyer of the Province. Mr. Lanaudiere possesses the esteem of his countrymen, and of every English gentleman that arrives in the country, who always meets with a hearty welcome at his house." (Lambert's Travels through Canada and the United States of North America.)

The Rev. George M. Wrong in his interesting book, "A Canadian Manor and its Seigneurs," gives Judge Bowen's account of the identification of the body of Captain Thomas Nairne, the young Seigneur of Murray Bay, who, while serving with the 49th Regiment, was killed at the battle of Chrysler's Farm on November 11, 1813, and was buried there. In January of the following year the body was exhumed and taken to Quebec, where the funeral took place on January 26, 1814. "I examined the body," wrote Bowen briefly of what must have been a grim task, "with the assistance of my friend Buchanan, and there cannot now be the smallest doubt as to the identity of it."

"My friend Buchanan," whom Judge Bowen mentions was Doctor Buchanan. Their families were subsequently allied through the marriage of the Judge's daughter, Charlotte Louise, to Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, Chief Emigration Agent at Quebec, whose sister, Mary Ann, was then mar-

ried to Alexander Buchanan, the eldest son of Doctor Buchanan. In the next generation their families were again allied through the marriage of Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, son of Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, to Frances Lily, daughter of Alexander Brock Buchanan, a grandson of Doctor Buchanan.

When he went to live at Mr. Perrault's he took with him his entire wardrobe, his books of medicine, his surgical instruments, an iron strong-box containing gold and Army bills, an escritoire, 4 prints or engravings, a complete bed and bedstead, sheets, pillows, towels and generally everything necessary for him. His three sons took with them, when in May 1815, Alexander and John went to live with Mr. Andrew Stuart, and George went to board at Dr. Wilkie's school and residence on Garden street, their own wardrobes, complete bed and bedding, linen, such as sheets, table cloths, towels and everything needed by them, as well as the books necessary for their use. On Doctor Buchanan's death the iron strong-box was sealed up by Mr. Stuart and when opened while the inventory was being made was found to contain about £287 in gold and Army bills.

His sons received the best education which could be had in this country in those days, going to the good classical school established, about 1804, by the Reverend Daniel Wilkie, of whom the late Sir James Lemoine wrote: "He was the editor of the Quebec Star — a literary gazette founded in 1818 — still better remembered as the esteemed instructor of Quebec youth for forty years. Dr. Wilkie 'broke the bread of science' to several youths, who subse-

quently won honour among their fellow men. Among the illustrious dead, might be recalled (in the days when the able member for Birmingham, England, John Arthur Roebuck was indentured, at Quebec, in 1818, as law student to Thos. Gogy, Esq., barrister, brother of Col. B. C. A. Gogy, late of Darnoc, Beauport), a favorite pupil of the Doctor, the late Hon. Judge Hy. Black, as well as that eminent jurist and scholar, Alex. Buchanan, Q.C., late of Montreal; Hon. Mr. Justice T. C. Aylwin, Judge Chs. Gates Holt. Among those still moving in our midst, one likes to point to Chief Justice Duval, Judges Andrew Stuart and George Okill Stuart, and Hon. J. Chapais, Hon. David A. Ross, Messrs. Francis and Henry Austin, Daniel McPherson, N.P., R. H. Russel, M.D., and John Russel, M.D., of Toronto."

The Classical School of the Rev. Dr. Wilkie was in Garden Street. The Quebec Gazette in its issue of August 24, 1815, gives an account of one of the school's prize givings: "On the 10th instant the Young Gentlemen of the Rev. Mr. Wilkie's Academy in the Town were examined in the different branches of their respective studies; after an examination highly creditable to Mr. Wilkie and his pupils and satisfactory to the parents and friends of the young gentlemen who were present the following prizes were adjudged. ... To George Buchanan, for eminence in Latin, English, Arithmetic, Geography and good conduct," and on the 22nd December of the same year George Buchanan took the 8th prize "for eminent progress in English Grammar and Latin, Arithmetic, Geography and Geometry and good behavior." Among George's schoolmates were

Samuel Neilson, Peter Shortt, William Anderson, James Mitchell, Charles Harper, William Ritchie, John McCord, John Duval, Thomas Aylwin, Francis Armstrong, Francis Vogeler, William Smith, Robert Alsopp, George Irvine, William Coffin, John Couillard, William Craigie, Richard Dallow, Isaac Echart, Francis Hunter, John Anderson, Simon Delyny, James Gullen, Thomas Lloyd, George Hall, Oliver Drolet and Joseph Frobisher.

On the occasion of Dr. Wilkie retiring from the charge of his Academy in 1843 his pupils presented a portrait of him to Mrs. Wilkie.

In a letter to the Editor of the Quebec Gazette on 24 June, 1845, the following reference is made to Dr. Wilkie: "Now all this may be very well as far as it goes and may or may not serve the Ex. Vice Principal of McGill College (Revd. Dr. Lundy), but it looks to me very like compliments at the expense of the venerable Dr. Wilkie, who for nearly half a century, maintained a justly deserved reputation as a classical teacher in this city, and whose extreme modesty is only equalled by his learning. As a proof of his success as a teacher he may, with pride, enumerate among his scholars some of the most eminent men of the learned profession of this city and Montreal. In the legal profession I would merely point to the present honorable and learned Judge of the Admiralty, the Hon. Henry Black, Q.C., the Hon. J. Duval, Q.C., the Ex-Solicitor-General Hon. Thomas Cushing Aylwin, and A. Buchanan, Esq., Q.C., of Montreal, all of whom were educated by him and I believe that any one of them, certainly the two last, would bear

a comparison with Dr. Lundy himself, in classical attainments and knowledge; and in the Medical Profession, Drs. Morrin, Parent and Racey were all pupils of the same school."

The following note is interesting as forming a link with the past. In 1892 I happened to meet Mr. Francis Hunter, whom I knew very well as he and my grandfather's brother John Buchanan of Hawkesbury, U.C., had married sisters. He was then 87 years old and had known my great-grandfather Doctor John. The note which I made at the time reads as follows: "He told me of many things concerning the early days of 1815 and later. Doctor John Buchanan's youngest son, George, was a friend and school fellow of his at Dr. Wilkie's School. They were of the same age; Alexander Buchanan was very fond of George. Once, he said, he and George stayed out till 3 o'clock in the morning, and when they went home they found Alex. waiting up for George; he had been very anxious lest something had befallen him. The Doctor, he told me, died at the Perrault house, where he had been ill, but he did not live there permanently. He (Hunter) used to go to Doctor Buchanan's house and play there; he remembers distinctly that the Doctor used to play with them and he used to stand and let them run between his legs. The last time he saw the Doctor was in the Perraults' garden."

Mr. Hunter himself died in the following year at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Heine, in Montreal. The Montreal Gazette spoke of his death as follows: "Mr. Francis Hunter. There died in this

City on Friday the 23rd day of June instant, Francis Hunter. The deceased gentleman was born in the year 1805, and consequently was in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His father was Mr. Francis Hunter, a well known merchant of Quebec, who also died at an advanced age. Mr. Hunter was educated at Quebec and, choosing commerce as his career, entered into partnership as general merchants at Montreal with his brother-in-law, the late John Fisher, in his lifetime member of the Provincial Parliament for Montreal West. He subsequently removed to Upper Canada, where he remained in business until his appointment to the Civil Service. In 1884, he retired on a pension from his position in the Auditor General's Department. His was a most youthful, energetic and kindly character, which endeared him to all his friends and acquaintances, who will sincerely mourn his loss. He was twice married, first to Marcella Grant, a daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Grant, of L'Orignal; secondly, to Mrs. Bell. He left surviving him a daughter, Mrs. Heine, the wife of the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, and a son, Mr. F. J. Hunter, of Montreal."

I remember that we also spoke of Murray Bay when he told me that he sailed down from Quebec to Murray Bay in a yacht in 1820.

CHAPTER XI.

SOME NOTES ON ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, Q.C.

It has been very interesting to trace the different houses in Montreal in which Alexander Buchanan lived, and the site of his law offices.

In the Autumn of 1819 Dr. Benjamin Silliman, Professor of Chemistry in Yale College, made a tour to Quebec and has left such a charming description of Montreal that it is hard to resist giving it at length. In describing his first impressions of Montreal he said:—

“We mounted a steep slippery bank, from the river, and found ourselves in one of the principal streets of the city. It required no powerful effort of the imagination to conceive that we were arrived in Europe. A town, compactly built of stone, without wood or brick, indicating permanency, and even a degree of antiquity, presenting some handsome public and private buildings, an active and numerous population, saluting the ear with two languages, but principally with the French — everything seems foreign, and we easily feel that we are a great way from home.

“We were no sooner ushered into the Mansion-house, a vast building, constructed of hewn stone, than we could easily imagine ourselves in one of the principal coffee-houses of London. Assiduity, kindness, quiet, and, in a word, domestic comfort, in every particular, except the absence of the family circle, were at once in our possession. The master of the house was an Englishman, and, having been brought up in a London coffee-house, he very naturally transferred all that is desirable and comfortable, in the habits of those establishments, to his own, in Montreal.”

.....

“The weather being mild and fine, parlour-fires were not yet kindled in Canada, but, as we preferred a fire for

ourselves, we retired at candle lighting into a large and well-furnished room, with a bow end, and overlooking a terrace, thirty feet wide and one hundred and forty-four long, which is the length of the house. This terrace is thirty feet above the river, immediately on its brink, and commands a view of it, for many miles up and down the stream, and of the country on the other shore, thus presenting a most delightful prospect. This room was our parlour, while we remained in the house, and we were particularly fond of viewing from its windows, and from the terrace below, the fine scenes of twilight and evening on the St. Lawrence."

.....

"The view of the town was very fine. It stretches about two miles along the St. Lawrence, and it scarcely equals half a mile in breadth. The bank of the river is considerably elevated, and the ground, although not very uneven, rises gradually from the water into a moderate ridge — then sinks into a hollow, and then rises with more rapidity till it finishes, less than a mile and a half from the town, in one of the finest hills that can be imagined. This hill is called the mountain of Montreal, and, indeed, from it the town derives its name; the words originally signified, as is said, the Royal Mountain. This mountain rises five hundred and fifty feet above the level of the river. It forms a steep and verdant barrier, covered with shrubbery, and crowned with trees, and is a most beautiful back-ground for the city.

"Its form, as it appears from the river, is nearly that of a bow. We rode up, across the southern end of it, behind the beautiful seat of the Hon. Mr. McGillivray. I afterwards ascended it on foot, in company with an English gentleman, and walked the length of its ridge. The view is one of the finest that can be seen in any country. Immediately at our feet, the city of Montreal is in full view, with its dazzling tin-covered roofs and spires, and its crowded streets; the noble St. Lawrence, stretching away to the right and left, is visible, probably for fifty miles, and on both sides of it, and for a great width, particularly on the south, one of the most luxuriant champaign countries in the world is spread before the observer. The mountains of Beloeil, Chambly, and a few others, occur upon this vast plain, but in general it is not interrupted till it reaches the territories of the United States, in which we discern the mountains of Vermont and New-York.

"In our rear we saw the Ottawa or Grand River and its branches, which, uniting and becoming blended with the St. Lawrence, divide the island of Montreal from the main.

"Nothing is wanted to render the mountain of Montreal a charming place for pedestrian excursions, and for rural parties, but a little effort, and expense in cutting and clearing winding walks, and in removing a few trees from the principal points of view, (as they now form a very great obstruction); a lodge or resting place on the mountain, constructed so as to be ornamental, would also be a desirable addition.

"On the front declivity of the mountain is a beautiful cylinder of lime-stone or grey marble, erected on a pedestal; the entire height of both appeared to be about thirty-five feet. It rises from among the trees, by which it is surrounded, and is a monument to the memory of Simon McTavish, Esq. who died about fourteen years since, and was, in a sense, the founder of the North Western Company. Just below is a handsome mausoleum of the same materials, containing his remains; and, still lower down the mountain, an unfinished edifice of stone, erected by the same gentleman, which, had he lived to complete it, would have been one of the finest in the vicinity of Montreal. It is now fast becoming a ruin, although it is enclosed and roofed in, and the windows are built up with masonry. It would have been a superb house, if finished according to the original plan.

"Montreal has much the appearance of an European town, particularly of a continental one. The streets are narrow, except some of the new ones; the principal ones are those parallel to the river, of which those of St. Paul, which is a bustling street of business, near the river, and Notre Dame street, on higher ground, and more quiet, more genteel, and better built, are the principal; the latter street is thirty feet wide, and three-fourths of a mile long. A few of those which intersect the above streets at right angles are also considerable. The town has a crowded active population, and many strangers and persons from the country augment the activity in its streets.

"But the circumstance which assimilates it most to a continental European town, is its being built of stone. People from the United States are apt to consider Montreal as gloomy, and I presume it arises from the fact of its being built of stone, and principally in an antique fashion. The former is, however, in reality a strong ground of preference over our cities, built of wood and brick. Stone is the best material of which houses can be constructed; if properly built, they are not damp in the least; they exclude both heat and cold better than any other houses; they will not burn, except in part, and scarcely need repair, and they are easily made very handsome. Indeed no other material possesses sufficient dignity for expensive public edifices; and we are

sorry to see even a few private houses in the suburbs of Montreal built of brick, in the Anglo-American style.

"Montreal is certainly a fine town of its kind, and it were much to be wished that the people of the United States would imitate the Canadians, by constructing their houses, wherever practicable, of stone. The environs of Montreal are beautiful, but although considerably cultivated and improved, they are far from being brought to the state of which they are capable.

"A number of handsome villas now make their appearance around the town, and there are numerous sites still unoccupied, which will probably be hereafter crowned with elegant seats. Few places in the world possess more capabilities of this kind than Quebec and Montreal; if the latter is less bold than the former in its scenery, it possesses much richness and delicate beauty, which need nothing but wealth and taste to display them to advantage; the former already exists in Montreal to a great extent, and there are also very respectable proofs of the existence and growth of the latter.

.....

"The seminary of St. Sulpice occupies three sides of a square, and is one hundred and thirty-two feet by ninety, with spacious gardens. It was founded about 1657. The new college, or Petit Seminaire, is in the Recollet suburbs; it is two hundred and ten feet by forty-five, with a wing at each end, of one hundred and eighty-six feet by forty-five; it is an appendage of the other seminary, and designed to extend its usefulness by enlarging its accommodations.

"There is near the mountain of Montreal another appendage of the seminary. It appears to be about a mile from the town; it is a considerable stone-building, surrounded by a massy wall,⁽¹⁾ which encloses extensive gardens, &c. This place was formerly called Plateau des Seigneurs de Montreal, but now it has the appellation of La Maison des Prêtres. It is a place of recreation, resorted to once a-week, by both the superiors and pupils of the seminary."

In an article written many years ago by Mr. S. E. Dawson, "Old Times in Montreal", Mr. Dawson said:—

(1) The greater portion of the wall on Côte des Neiges was removed some years ago and to-day the remaining portion between McGregor street and the houses recently built opposite and below Cedar Avenue is being demolished.

"Old Montreal was well provided with hotels. In 1817 the hotels were better here than any where else in America. Travellers from the Southern cities thought so. Dillon's on the Place d'Armes, was spoken of in 1792-1803, and later by English travellers, as cleanly and well conducted, even compared with London inns. Prof. Silliman and Samson in 1817 and 1819 were loud in praise of the Mansion house, "a vast building of hewn stone," the waiters "assiduous and quiet," the people "polite, gentle, manly and sociable." The house had been a residence of Sir John Johnson. The Eastern end of the Bonsecours Market occupies its site. It fronted on St. Paul Street but a verandah looked out upon the river in the rear, whence "the songs of the voyageurs" greeted Silliman's ears in the days of the fur traders. Next to the Mansion House was the Theatre, burned down some years later. Rasco's Hotel, still standing, is a building of later times, but was a very handsome hotel in its day, before the market spoiled the locality. The public assemblies were held at Holmes' in the quiet and aristocratic Notre Dame Street. The fashionable promenade was the Champ de Mars. On summer evenings the band played there, and the prospect over the fields and orchards towards the mountain was admired by all visitors."

A census of the city in 1821 fixed the number of inhabitants at 30,000.

There is nothing to show where Alexander Buchanan lived in 1820 when he came to Montreal. He was, however, a householder in 1823 as in a Power of Attorney from his brother John Buchanan to him, dated November 4, 1823, the former elected domicile "in the house of his brother Alexander Buchanan, Esquire, Advocate, in Montreal."⁽¹⁾

In 1824 he was one of the sponsors to his partner James Stuart's eldest son Charles James, (later

(1) He was in Montreal on July 22, 1822, when he (acting for himself and for his brother John Buchanan, Hawkesbury, U.C.) and his sister Jane Buchanan, wife of William Hall, signed a Deed of Deliverance de Legs to George Buchanan of the sum of £500. This deed which was passed before Henry Griffin, Notary, was ratified by John Buchanan by deed before the same notary on 16th August following, at Montreal.

Sir Charles Stuart, Bart.) who was born on January 24, 1824, and baptized by the Rev. John Bethune at Montreal on the 31st of that month. The other sponsors were Andrew Stuart by his proxy, Dr. Arnoldi, and the child's grandmother, Mary McPherson by her proxy, Mary Ann McDougall.

On December 4, 1826, he was sponsor to Robert Arthur, son of his friend Henry Griffin, notary, and on July 28, 1827, he acted as proxy for Captain Henry Coffin, R.N., one of the sponsors to Henry Aston, son of C. R. Ogden, Solicitor-General. The other sponsor was John Townsend Coffin, R.N., by his proxy William Grant.⁽¹⁾ The Hon. C. W. Grant married on May 21, 1814, Caroline Coffin, daughter of General Coffin of New Brunswick.

In 1816 his father's cousin James Buchanan was appointed British Consul at New York, where he arrived on the 21st May of that year. He was a man of intense energy and almost immediately upon taking up his post he evinced the deepest interest in endeavouring to turn the tide of emigration to Canada, chiefly to Upper Canada. In 1828 in a letter to Hay, Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, headed "Thoughts on the Present State of the Canadas in relation to their indissoluble connection with the Crown of England" he stressed

(1) Capt. Henry Edward Coffin and Capt. John Townsend Coffin were brothers of Mary Aston Coffin, wife of Charles Richard Ogden, to whom she was married on July 29, 1824, at Bath, England. She died on July 20, 1827, aged 23 years, at Montreal. Both these gentlemen subsequently became admirals in the Royal Navy. Their father was General John Coffin. Admiral Henry Edward Coffin died in 1881, and his brother, Admiral John Townsend Coffin in 1882. Nathaniel, brother of General Coffin, died in



JAMES BUCHANAN.
H. B. M. Consul at New York.



“the importance of the relation of Canada as part of the Empire.”

I wonder what the “busy Consul” as Joseph Planta of the Colonial Office, writing to Wilmot Horton, Under-Secretary of the Colonies, (in 1822) once called him, would have said had he read what Thomas Slingsby Duncombe said of his office and fees: — “August 16th, 1838. Called at the British Consul’s office for letters; found none, but was disgusted at the place where Mr. Buchanan has thought proper to transact his business on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty. It is the dirtiest and worst house in New York that he could find; in it he has taken a small room on the ground-floor, and great complaints exist among the merchants as well as resident Englishmen respecting his fees. It is supposed that they produce above 2,000 l. per annum.” But Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe was somewhat of a dandy, as can be seen from his *Life and Correspondence*.

Captain Back in his *Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the mouth of the Great Fish River and along the shores of the Arctic Ocean in the years 1833, 1834 and 1835*, says at page 28: — “The proprietors of the Ohio steamboat offered that

London in December, 1831. Assistant Commissary General James Coffin died on August 12, 1834, aged 62 years, at Montreal, and Assistant Commissary John Coffin of Quebec died there on March 3, 1837, in his 78th year.

Ogden married, secondly, on August 10, 1829, at Montreal, Susan, eldest daughter of Deputy Commissary General Isaac Winslow Clarke. Her sister, Margaret, was married to William Foster Coffin, Commissioner of Police for the Province of Canada, on July 6, 1841, at Trinity Church, Boston.

fine vessel for our conveyance to Albany; and, as we started from the wharf, upwards of a thousand well-dressed persons, with our friend Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, at their head, gave us three hearty cheers." At page 341 he refers to a "wide tributary, called, after his Majesty's Consul at New York, Buchanan's River."

Miss Helen I. Cowan in an article "Early Canadian Emigration to the United States" in the April 1928 number of *The Dalhousie Review* says: "So willing, indeed, was the Home Government to answer appeals in which this patriotic motive was emphasized that funds for practically the same purpose were allotted to the British Consul in the largest port of the United States. James Buchanan, Consul in New York after the War of 1812, was one of the most intelligent and active advocates for the redirection of British emigrants to Canada. He was finally authorized by the Colonial Department to spend ten dollars a head in sending on newly arrived British subjects to Upper Canada, and between the years 1817 and 1819 he forwarded at least 3,000. After the opening of the Erie Canal made the route to Upper Canada less tedious and expensive, the Consul's office was often crowded with British emigrants applying for conveyance. In one month in 1834 over 1,200 were sent on to Upper Canada. Nevertheless the same year Buchanan had occasion to report his fears that the Americans were winning over the whole British shipping trade, and consequently the British subjects whom they carried."

On June 18, 1817, James Buchanan, accompanied by his daughter Mary Ann and Mr. James





ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.

Orr of Ireland, made his first visit to Canada and came to Montreal. They left New York on the 6th June and were back there on the 24th of the same month. In September 1818 he visited Niagara, and in June of the following year he appears to have been at Kingston and at York. In September of the same year he again came to Canada with his daughters Mary Ann and Mary Jane. They left New York on the 5th September and visited Kingston, arriving in Montreal towards the end of October and stayed at the Mansion House Hotel during their two days visit there, and were back in New York on the 7th November.

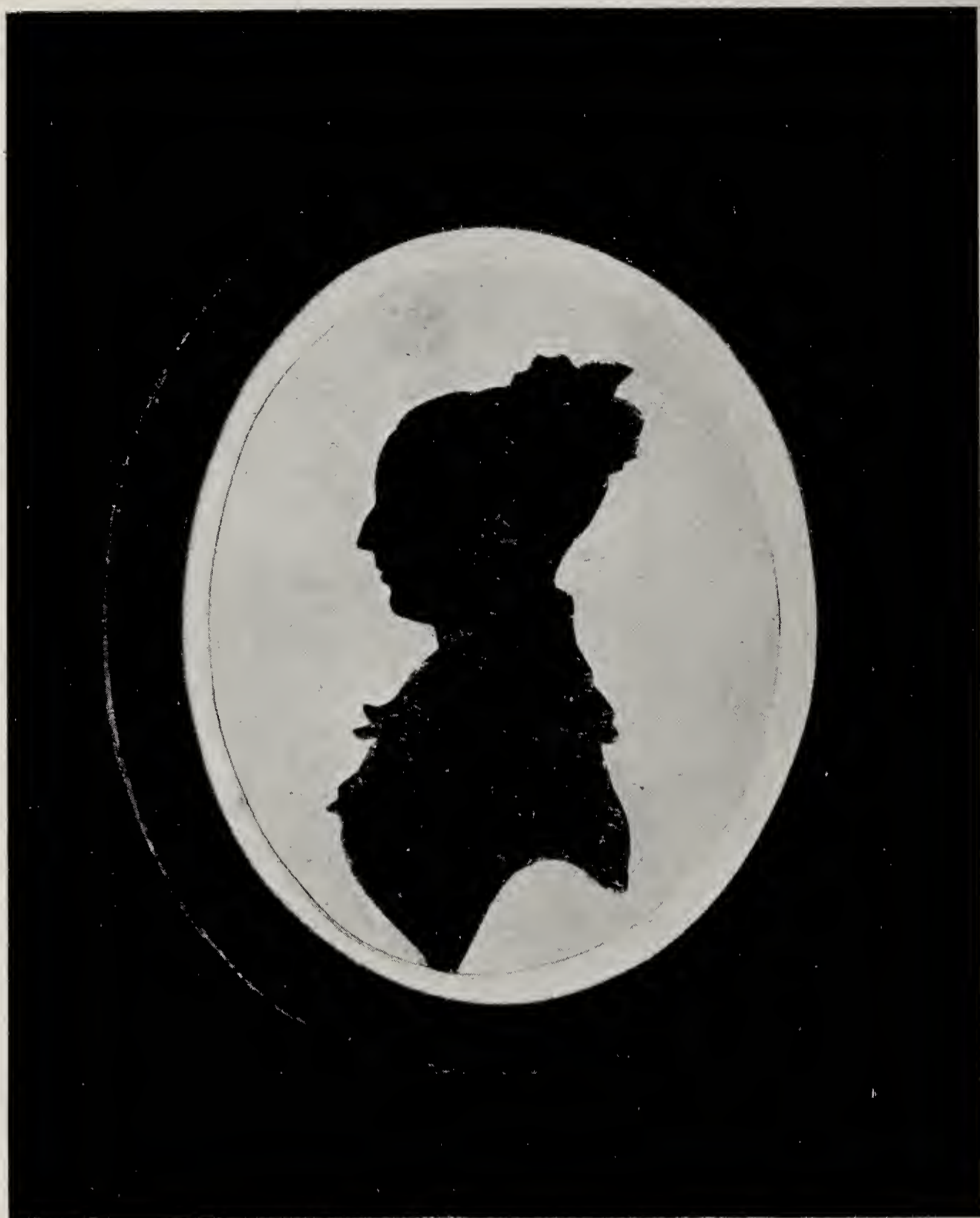
It is very likely that Alexander became acquainted with his cousin and future father-in-law, James Buchanan, and his family, on one of the latter's visits to Canada. At all events he met him in London in 1820 as he writes in his Journal under date July 12, 1820: — "Was employed some part of the day in discovering the residence of Mr. James Buchanan." And the next day he said: — "Left the Crown — removed to 8 Northumberland St., Strand, where my cousin lives."⁽¹⁾ He also mentions having written on January 29, 1820, to James C. Buchanan of New York, who was the eldest son of the Consul. Alexander Buchanan had sailed from Quebec to Liverpool on October 3, 1819, on the ship "Pusey

(1) James Buchanan in his Record of Family Events, mentions having on June 16, 1844, left Boston on the "Acadia" bound for Liverpool, via Halifax. He arrived at Liverpool on July 28, and reached London on the 30th. He says: — "Stopped at the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and next day removed to my old lodgings No. 7 Northumberland St."

Hall." He sailed from Liverpool on the "Amity" bound for New York, on August 2, 1820, and arrived in New York on September 3rd. His cousin, James Buchanan, sailed for England on May 9, 1820, in the Manchester Packet, via Halifax. He stopped five days at Halifax, and arrived at Liverpool on the 9th of June. He sailed on his return from Liverpool on October 3, 1820, on the "Nestor" and arrived in New York on November 2, 1820.

In his Journal under date of January 31, 1820, Alexander Buchanan writes: — "Went to see the ceremony of proclamation of King George IV." And seventeen years later the Consul notes: — "My wife and daughter Amelia sailed with me for England on June 12, 1837, in the London packet-ship "Quebec," Captain Herbert, and landed at Portsmouth on 14th July, and proceeded to London the same day. The death of the King we learned from the pilot in the Channel. In consequence of his death, the Parliament was dissolved by the young Queen, and we had the gratification of seeing her go in state for that purpose. My wife and Amelia having got tickets from the Lord Chamberlain went to the corridor of the Palace and saw all the company go to the first levée the Queen held."

Alexander Buchanan was in Montreal on May 13, 1824, when in a notarial deed he acknowledged on behalf of his brother John Buchanan to have received from Mr. Jean Roch Rolland, Advocate, of Montreal, a certain amount due to John Buchanan by Rolland's wife Marguerite D'Estimauville. Attached to the deed is a letter from John Buchanan to Mr. Rolland, dated at Hawkesbury, 1st April,



MARY ANN BUCHANAN.

1824 saying: — “Agreeable to your proposal I have authorized my brother to receive the money which is in your hands belonging to me, and who will grant you the necessary acquittance for the same.”(1)

His marriage to his cousin Mary Ann Buchanan, daughter of James Buchanan, took place on March 2, 1824, at New York.

At this time it is impossible to say where Alexander Buchanan and his wife set up house after their marriage, nor where in Montreal his eldest son George Carlo Vidua was born on October 20, 1825. He was christened on the 13th November following, his sponsors being Maria Froste, William Buchanan of Yamaska, and Henry Black, Advocate, of Quebec, by his proxy George Stuart. He was named after his father's friend, an Italian nobleman, Count Carlo Vidua,⁽²⁾ son of the Prime Minister of the King of Sardinia, who visited Canada in 1825. In the Quebec Gazette of October 31, 1825, appeared the following:—

(1) The sum in question was transferred to John Buchanan by J. F. Perrault (by deed passed before Mtre. Louis Panet, Notary, at Quebec, on October 25, 1823,) to whom it had been transferred by Joseph Remi Vallière de Saint Real, Advocate, of Quebec.

(2) Some time ago my cousin, C. W. Buchanan, son of the late W. J. Buchanan, told me that in 1890 when he was with his father in Rome, the latter pointed out to him in the Coliseum near one of the entrances, where the stones are covered with names, both written and scratched, of visitors of numberless years, the names of his father Alexander Buchanan and Count Carlo Vidua inscribed there by them while on a visit to Rome.

This was news to me as I had never heard that Alexander Buchanan had been to Italy. In 1819 when he made his first and as I thought without, however, any reason for thinking so, his only journey to Europe, he visited only

“ Montreal, Oct. 29. — James Buchanan, Esqr., His Majesty's Consul at New York, arrived in this City on Wednesday last and will proceed to Quebec this day.

Arrived at the Mansion Hall Hotel on Wednesday last, Count Vidua, son of the Prime Minister of the King of Sardinia.”

There is a further reference in the Quebec Gazette of November 3, 1825:—

“ Among the travellers in the Canadas, we must be proud to rank the Count Vidua, an Italian nobleman of distinguished attainments, and son, we are informed, of the prime minister of the present King of Sardinia; after spending about a week in Quebec, during which time he appears to have been consistently engaged in taking information regarding everything of general interest, we understand that he leaves tomorrow on his way to Upper Canada and the Great Lakes.

Mr. Chief Justice Powell, of Upper Canada, and Mr. Buchanan, British Consul at New York were also among the recent visitors to this city.”

and again on November 7, 1825:—

“ On Thursday last the Governor-in-Chief (Earl Dalhousie) accompanied by Count Vidua and a number of the Staff and others visited the Indian Village of Lorette. They were received by the Chiefs, among whom were the four lately returned from Great Britain. After witnessing some Indian dances, the party returned to town.”

England, Scotland, Ireland and France. This visit to Rome must therefore have been after his marriage as I find that he was in Montreal from 1821 to 1825. In October 1825 he met at Montreal for the first time Count Carlo Vidua of Turin. I should therefore think it probable that he made a second trip to Europe sometime between 1830 and 1834 and went to Italy where he renewed his friendship with Vidua, and with him visited Rome. His copy of the Life of Benvenuto Cellini in Italian (*Vita di Benvenuto Cellini*, published in Milan, 1824, which was given to me by the late William Cook, Q.C., of Quebec, father of my friend John W. Cook, K.C.) bears the date 1831 in his own hand under his name on the title page.

In the year 1826 he was living in a house on St. Gabriel Street, which he had leased on February 14, 1826, from Mr. Pierre Amable Dezery, representing Mr. François Dezery, the owner of the property, for a term of three years from the 1st of May of that year. The description as given in the lease is: "a lot of ground situated on St. Gabriel Street joining on one side the property of Messrs. Forsyth & Company, on the other side by Mr. Frs. Dezery, in depth by the Heirs Joseph Perrault, as the said property is now possessed by Mr. Julien Perrault, Jr., with the house and other buildings thereon erected." This house stood on the East side of St. Gabriel Street, next to the warehouse of Forsyth, Richardson & Company, between Notre Dame and Ste. Thérèse Streets.

With the assistance of Thomas Doige's Montreal Directory of 1819 we are able to reconstitute St. Gabriel Street. In that year the Northwest Company's Counting House and McTavish, McGillivray & Co. were at No. 1 St. Gabriel St., the other dwelling houses and buildings on the street being occupied as follows: — No. 2 by Archibald Norman McLeod, merchant; No. 3 by Peter Gamelin, notary public; No. 4 by François Dezery, notary public; the warehouse of Forsyth, Richardson & Co. was at No. 5; William Ireland was in No. 6; John Dillon, lumber merchant, at No. 7; Dr. Robert Nelson at No. 8; Benjamin Beaubien in No. 10; Col. William McKay, of the Indian Department, and David Ross,

K.C., at No. 11; Dr. Wm. Robertson⁽¹⁾ at No. 12; Mrs. Dorothy Hart, the widow of Aaron Hart, who died in 1800 and whom she survived thirty years, lived at No. 13; the Counting House of Irvine Leslie & Co. was at No. 15, where James Leslie also lived; Henry Griffin, notary public, at No. 16; Roderick

(1) William Robertson was appointed Hospital Mate on July 9, 1805; Assistant Surgeon 49 Foot October 23, 1806; Surgeon 41 Foot July 29, 1813; and retired on half pay on June 25, 1815. He died on July 18, 1844, at Montreal. The Montreal Herald announced his death in the following terms: — "We regret to learn that William Robertson, Esquire, M.D., Senior Professor of the University of McGill College, and an old and most respected inhabitant and magistrate of the city, died on Thursday evening, July 18, 1844, after two days of apparently intense suffering. The late Dr. Robertson was descended from an ancient and respectable family in Perthshire, Scotland, being himself the second son of the late James Robertson, Esquire, of Kendrocht. He entered the Army early in life as an Assistant Surgeon, and arrived in Canada in 1806, when he joined the gallant 49th Regiment. He was afterwards promoted to be the Surgeon of the 41st Regiment in which capacity he served in Upper Canada during the Campaign of 1813 and 1814. He was deservedly a great favorite in both regiments. He was placed on half pay in 1815, at which time he took up his permanent residence in this City, and has since successfully and honorably followed his profession." Dr. Robertson married in 1806 Elizabeth Amelia Campbell, daughter of Sir William Campbell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada. He had, among other children: — Duncan Robertson, who married Grace Anne Stewart and had three sons and one daughter, John S. Robertson, Duncan Robertson, W. S. Robertson and Grace Robertson; Hannah Caroline, who married in 1830 Capt. Francis Thurlow Cunyngham, 24th Regiment, afterwards Sir Francis Cunyngham; a daughter who married the Hon. John Pangman, Seigneur of Mascouche; Sophia Helen, who married in 1845 Robert Ogilvy Ross, son of Rev. Alexander Ross of Banagher Glebe, Co. Derry, Ireland; Maria Louisa, who married in 1845 Capt. Charles Edward Zuhlcke, 46th Regiment; a daughter who married the late Ferdinand McCullough of Montreal, and a daughter who married the late A. C. Hooper of Montreal, father of the late Angus W. Hooper and the late Lt. Col. George R. Hooper; another daughter married Dr. William McDonald.

Mackenzie at No. 18; Andrew Mackenzie at No. 19, and Andrew Shaw & Co. at No. 20.

It was in the St. Gabriel Street house that his sister-in-law Jane Buchanan died on September 22, 1826, aged 22 years. She had come up from New York, her father said "on a visit to her sister at Montreal and proceeded on a party of pleasure to Quebec, where, from much exposure to heat, she was taken ill. Her sister having come from Montreal.... her disease appearing to admit of removal, she was removed on board the steamboat and taken to her sister's house in Montreal.... Upon the 17th of September I arrived at Montreal and found her much reduced."

He lived there only one year, and on May 5, 1827, sublet the house to the Hon. Lewis Gogy, Sheriff of Montreal. He gave up this house, apparently for the purpose of moving to a house having view on the River St. Lawrence on St. Mary Street, now Notre Dame Street, which was then the continuation of that street on the Road to Longue Point. This house, next to the shipyard of Hart Logan & Co., was formerly used as the St. Mary's Foundry. It was while living here that on December 16, 1827, the house was broken into by robbers and, among other things, a miniature carried off.

St. Mary's Foundry was on St. Mary Street, now Notre Dame Street East, between Queen Square and Gain Street now Papineau Avenue, next to the shipyard of Hart Logan & Co. "Beyond the lower end of the City, near the Current St. Mary, there are three shipyards. The nearest is that be-

longing to Hart Logan, Esquire, of London, and occupied by Mr. Johnson; and from which the steamer Lady Colborne was recently launched (Hochelaga Depicta 1839). In Doige's Montreal Directory of 1819, the name of "James Johnson, Shipbuilder at Papineau Square, shipyard opposite," appears. The old St. Mary's Foundry was owned by the Hon. John Molson until 1852, when the lease of the Foundry and the stock of patterns and material was bought in by George Rogers and Warden King who carried on business there until the lease expired about 1855.

Here was born Alexander Buchanan's eldest daughter, Elizabeth Jane, afterwards Mrs. de Crespigny, born on October 24, 1827.

Elizabeth Jane's sponsors were John Samuel McCord, Mary Griffin and Mary Irwin by her proxy, Maria Froste. McCord later became a Judge of the Superior Court and was the father of David Ross McCord, K.C., of Temple Grove. Mary Irwin was, I surmise, Doctor John's sister who married Gerrard Irvine and lived at Lisnagore, Irvine's Town, near Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland. She died September 4, 1841, aged 72 years, and was buried in the old Fintona Churchyard.

In 1828 he moved from St. Mary Street to a house on the south side of Lagauchetiere Street, east of St. Urbain Street, where his second son Wentworth James Buchanan, late General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, was born on December 11, 1828. His sponsors were James Charles Grant, Advocate, proxy for Attorney-General Charles Richard Ogden, Anne Amelia Gogy, wife of Prothonotary

Samuel Wentworth Monk, and Robert Unwin Harwood.

The Hon. Robert Unwin Harwood and Louise Josephite de Lotbiniere, Seigneuresse of Vaudreuil, daughter of the Hon. Michel Chartier de Lotbiniere, Seigneur of Rigaud, Vaudreuil and Lotbiniere, were married on December 15, 1823, at Montreal. Mr. Harwood was the grandfather of Dr. Louis de Lotbiniere Harwood, the distinguished Dean of the University of Montreal and President of the Notre Dame Hospital, and of Mr. C. A. de Lotbiniere Harwood, K.C., of Montreal. Mr. de Lotbiniere had two other daughters, Charlotte A. de Lotbinière, Seigneuresse of Rigaud, who married Mr. William Bingham, and Julie Christine de Lotbiniere who was married in December 1828 to Gaspard Pierre Gustave Joly, citoyen de Genève, at Montreal. The Hon. Mr. de Lotbiniere died in 1822 and his widow Marie Charlotte Munro in 1833.

Bingham was the son of Senator Bingham of Philadelphia, and lived in Montreal for some years. His sister married Lord Ashburton. "He (Bingham) was very rich and dazzled the Montrealers by his expenditure, rather overdoing matters, like most republicans who turn aristocrats. His equipage was very stylish, and he dashed through the narrow streets of the old town with outriders and four horses always at full speed to the amazement of the habitants." (Old Times in Montreal — S. E. Dawson.) He occupied for a time the house on St. Gabriel Street facing the Champ de Mars, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Beaubien, a leading lawyer of Montreal, whose only child mar-

ried Tancrede Bouthillier. This house, which is still standing, is occupied by La Chambre de Commerce. In 1838 the Hon. Toussaint Pothier, who lived on the north-west corner of Bonsecours and Notre Dame Streets, sold his house to Mr. Bingham. In 1847 the Donegani Hotel stood on its site. The town-house of the de Lotbiniere family situated on St. Sacramento Street is still in existence.

In 1829 Buchanan moved to the two-storey stone house on the South side of Notre Dame Street, which, at the time he leased it, was occupied by the Hon. Charles William Grant and owned by Thomas Busby, a real estate agent, who had the management of the property of the Grants of Longueuil. The lease was signed on May 12, 1829, and was for three years from May 1 of that year. This house stood next to the property of Alexander Grant, Esq., and was next to the water works on Notre Dame Street and opposite the Donegani Hotel and the old Notre Dame Hospital. This house was known as the "Water Works House"* on account of its being the only house in Montreal at that time having its own water supply. It was in this house that on January 10, 1832, my father, Alexander Brock Buchanan, was born. This house was still standing in 1892, and is, I believe, still standing, but so much altered as to be almost unrecognizable, having been converted into business premises.

The sponsors of Alexander Brock Buchanan were James C. Buchanan by his proxy Alexander Buchanan, William Gould and Sarah Blackwell by her proxy Margaret Jameson.

* See the Appendix.

In 1818 the Citadel was rased to the ground and the earth carted away to the Champ de Mars to increase its size and build it up. The land of the Citadel was given to the City and in 1822 was laid out in building lots and sold to John Boston, 5 lots; John Forsyth, 6 lots; Jean R. Rolland, 4 lots; Joseph Masson, 5 lots; Robert Drummond, Jacques Viger, Louis M. Viger, each 2 lots; and Alexander Fraser, Thomas Busby and Joseph Gauvin each 1 lot.

In 1821 the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor-General, "gave to the town the piece of ground where formerly stood Citadel Hill and the Powder Magazines. This square, in honour of the donor, was called Dalhousie Square, a name which it retained for many years. The "Hays' House, which was an immense block of stone buildings of four stories, with a theatre at the back, extending into Champ de Mars Street, forming on into Notre Dame Street the corner of Dalhousie Square, was destroyed in the fire which took place on the 9th July, 1852."

In March 1834 he was still living on Notre Dame Street as appears from the following item in the Montreal Gazette of March 1, of that year: — "The extensive property in town and in the country belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Porteous, Esq., has been sold during the past week by Sheriff's Sale. The property in Notre Dame Street now occupied by John Porteous, Esq., was sold to Samuel Gale, Esq., for £2,050; two lots in rear were also purchased by Mr. Gale for £205 and £207; three lots on the former Citadel Hill, next

to the house now occupied by A. Buchanan, Esq., were bought by C. O. Ermatinger, Esq., for £250, £251, and £300, etc.”

During the cholera epidemic of 1834 he took for a short time a farm-house off Cote des Neiges Road near what is now Summerhill Avenue, then far out in the country.

About 1834 he moved, I believe, to a large house situated on the South side of St. Mary Street, what is now Notre Dame Street, near Wolfe Street. This house was then owned by his former partner, the Honorable James Stuart, afterwards Chief Justice Sir James Stuart, Bart. Stuart had bought the house in 1818 from the Estate of the late Dr. Jehosophat Mountain, Rector of Christ Church, Montreal. In the deed the property is described as “all that certain lot of ground situate in the suburb of St. Mary near the said City of Montreal containing one hundred and forty-three feet six inches in width on the rear line by two hundred feet three inches on the North-east side and one hundred and seventy feet six inches in depth on the North-west side, French measure, bounded in front by the Main Street of the said suburb, on one side by the ground of Jean Baptiste Thibault dit L’africain and of Richard Porteous and on the other side by the ground of Frederick Stemm and in the rear by the ground of the Baroness of Longueuil or the representatives of the late David Alexander Grant, Esquire, with a stone dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected and all and every the yards, gardens, etc.” Stuart lived in this house until 1825 when he removed to Quebec, and the



HOUSE OF ALEXANDER BUCHANAN AT COTE A BARRON.

property was still held by him when he died in 1853. At one time it was occupied as the Royal Engineers' Office. In 1868 it was sold by his Estate and subsequently became the property of Viau & Frères, biscuit manufacturers.

Alexander Buchanan lived, I have every reason to believe, in this house until 1837, when he moved into his own house at Cote à Baron, now Sherbrooke Street East. As far back as 1832 he had decided to own his own house and on July 5 of that year he acquired from the Hon. Toussaint Pothier, Seigneur of the Fief de la Gauchetière ("Le beau Pothier" was according to Coffin "a French-Canadian gentleman, brave, gay, polite, ready for any exploit in Court or camp,") a lot of ground of irregular figure, situated in that Fief, bounded in front by Sherbrooke Street, in rear by the property of Austin Cuvillier and Foretier Street (formerly rue St. Pierre), on the North-east side by the representatives Belair and on the South-west side by the line of prolongation of St. Constant Street, with an old wooden house thereon erected, it being stipulated in the deed that he would cause to be built thereon a dwelling-house according to his rank and station within two years from May 1, 1833. It was not, however, until March 1837, that he began to take the necessary steps to have the house built, by giving the contract for the excavation, stone and brick work to George Bowie, master mason, to be completely finished on July 10, 1837, "to the satisfaction of the said Alexander Buchanan, Esquire, and of Mr. John Ostell, the architect superintending the whole of the said work." The carpenter's and

joiner's work was done by Robert Spier, master carpenter and joiner, and the plastering by John Mercer. This house was No. 30 or 36 Sherbrooke Street. His neighbours here were A. M. Delisle, Clerk of the Crown at No. 17 and Mme. de Montenach at No. 7.⁽¹⁾

Mrs. de Montenach was the daughter of David Alexander Grant and the Baroness de Longueuil. "The third Baron de Longueuil was Charles Jacques Le Moyne, whose widow was remarried by special license, at Montreal, on the 11th September 1770, to the Hon. William Grant, Receiver-General of the Province of Canada; there was no issue from this second marriage, and on the death of the third baron the barony reverted to his only daughter, Marie Charles Joseph Le Moyne de Longueuil, who assumed the title of baroness after the death of her mother, who died on the 25th February 1782, at the age of 85 years. She was married in Quebec on the 7th May 1781, to Captain David Alexander Grant, of the 94th. Capt. Grant was a nephew of the Honorable William Grant; his son the Honorable Charles William Grant, was fourth baron, a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, and

(1) This house was subsequently occupied by Neil John Macgillivray, Esq., who was born in Glengarry, Upper Canada, in 1827, and upon the death of his father, the Hon. John Macgillivray, in 1885, became the Chief of the clan of his name and possessed of the Highland estates of Dunmaglass and Easter Aberchalder in Inverness-shire, Scotland. He lived in Montreal from 1870 until 1880 when he removed to Inverness-shire and died, in 1886, at Dunmaglass. The house was afterwards occupied by William Oliver Buchanan, then by the late Dr. S. Lachapelle, and is now the property of a religious institution.

seigneur of the barony of Longueuil. He assumed the title of Baron de Longueuil on the death of his mother on the 17th February 1841. He married Miss N. Coffin, a daughter of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and died at his residence, Alwing House, at Kingston, on 5th July 1848, aged 68." (From *Maple Leaves* by the late Sir James LeMoine.)

It was probably in the Côte à Baron House that his little child Margaret Lucy (who was born May 13, 1834), died on March 27, 1837, aged 2 years and 10 months. His daughter, Mary Alexandrina, was born in the Sherbrooke Street house on October 25, 1841, and died on the 20th of the next month. The following year he suffered another loss by the death on October 27 of his son, Frederick Albert, in his seventh year, shortly after the birth on the 10th October of the same year of his youngest child, Mary, who, growing up, became the wife of the Rev. Richard Mainwaring Williams.

He lived in the Sherbrooke Street house until 1849 or 1850, when he leased it to Lieut. General Sir William Rowan, K.C.B., Commander of the Forces, and went to live at No. 7 Cornwall Terrace, St. Denis Street, formerly occupied by Mr. J. D. Lacroix, Advocate. In 1849 Cornwall Terrace was the fashionable row of houses in the City. Here he had for neighbours Sir James E. Alexander, A.D.C., who lived in No. 1; Col. Dyneley, R.A., C.B., whose wife was a sister of Lord Ellenborough, in No. 2; J. B. Greenshields in No. 3; John Ostell, in No. 4; Henry Jackson in No. 5 and E. S. Freer in No. 6. It was here that he died on November 5, 1851, and was buried on the 8th following by the Rev. John

Bethune, Rector of Christ Church, in the Old Burying Ground on Dorchester Street, between St. Urbain and Chenneville Streets, now Dufferin Square, his remains being removed to the present Mount Royal Cemetery, when it was opened.⁽¹⁾ It was a little less than a month since his father-in-law, James Buchanan, on October 10, 1851, died at "Elmwood,"⁽²⁾ near Montreal, in the house of his son-in-law, Hugh Taylor. On February 1, 1852, Elizabeth Clarke, widow of James Buchanan, died at No. 7 Cornwall Terrace. This house passed through the great fire of 1852, of which Sandham in his *Ville-Marie or Sketches of Montreal, Past and Present*, says: — "The fire crossed St. Constant Street in one broad sheet of red flame many yards wide, about noon, and very shortly after it attained the easterly limit of the ward—St. Denis St.—which was then built with few exceptions only on one side of the street, the exception being a few small houses at the lower end, and the Roman Catholic Bishop's Palace

(1) His age is incorrectly given as 58 instead of 53 in the Register of Christ Church Cathedral of Montreal for the year 1851 in which his death is recorded. This was, no doubt, due to a clerical error in taking the figure 3 for an 8. On his tombstone in Mount Royal Cemetery his age is given correctly as follows: — "In memory of Alexander Buchanan, Queen's Counsel, died at Montreal 5th. November, 1851, aged 53 years."

(2) Hugh Taylor, Esq., Advocate, owned Elmwood and built the old house in the grounds adjoining Dominion Park. The property was subsequently purchased by Mr. G. B. Symes of Quebec, whose daughter married the Marquis de Bassano. They left Montreal about 1875 and lived in Paris for many years. The house and grove was used as an hotel for some years. About 1895 the house and farm were bought by the late Mr. Robert Hampson and subsequently sold to a land company when the house was torn down.

and Church on the corner of St. Catherine Street. On the western side of the street were some very handsome stone houses, one block known as Cornwall Terrace, being occupied principally by the military officers. Stone or wood, however, seemed now alike to be feeble. The flames rolled on a quarter of a mile broad, and speedily seized the whole line of buildings in the street. It then passed along Craig street, burning everything except a block of stone buildings occupied as military offices."

Now as to the location of his law offices. I have nothing certain as to this prior to 1833, but in 1819 his partner, James Stuart, had his offices at No. 3 Bonsecours Street, and in 1825 he owned a block of buildings on St. Vincent Street, and the offices of Stuart & Buchanan were no doubt in one of the houses in that block. We can therefore assume that from 1821 to 1825 his offices were on St. Vincent Street.

In 1825 James Stuart, by his attorney Thomas Phillips, leased a house in the block of buildings belonging to him on St. Vincent Street, to George Stuart, merchant, and John Walker, advocate, both of Montreal.

In 1823 Charles Richard Ogden, with whom he subsequently entered into partnership, and Thomas Gogy, Advocates, had their offices in "a stone dwelling house, with a yard, stable and carriage house in rear, on Notre Dame Street, fronting on that street, and bounded in rear by the property of William Hallowell; on one side by St. Gabriel Street and on the other side by the property of Robert

Orkney." These premises belonged to Mrs. Sarah Stanley, widow of J. C. Beek, Notary and Surveyor of Customs at Montreal, who leased them to Ogden & Guky by deed of lease dated March 25, 1823. He (Alexander Buchanan) became a partner of Mr. Ogden's in 1825, and henceforth the offices of Ogden & Buchanan were, of course, common. Subsequently Mr. Ogden's nephew, Henry Ogden Andrews, was associated with them in the practice of law.

In 1833 Buchanan & Andrews had their offices in a stone house situated on the North side of Ste. Thérèse Street, near St. Vincent Street, having leased this house from Louis Gonzague Nolin, of l'Assomption, under deed of lease passed on February 19, 1833, before N. B. Doucet, N.P., for one year from May 1, 1833; the leased premises being described as "that certain stone house situated in the City of Montreal in Ste. Thérèse Street, the said house bounded on one side by the Widow Nolin, on the other side by the heirs of Seybold, in front by the said street, in rear by lands occupied by Julien Perreault, Sr., with the premises and appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining."

On March 26, 1835, by deed of lease passed before William Bleakley, N.P., Buchanan & Andrews renewed the lease of this house for three years from May 1, 1835, the premises being described in the deed as "all that certain two-storey stone house situated in Ste. Thérèse Street, in said City of Montreal, at present occupied by the said lessees, with the yard and appurtenances."

I do not know where his office was from 1838 to 1842. From 1839 to 1841 he was Commissioner of the Court of Requests and probably had no private office, and from 1841 to 1844 he was on various Commissions and Crown Prosecutor at Montreal. During the latter time he had for junior partner the late Chief Justice Sir Francis Johnson, the firm being Buchanan & Johnson.⁽¹⁾

From 1842 to 1843 his office was at No. 7 Ste. Thérèse Street; 1844-45 at No. 12 St. Vincent St., and 1846-47 No. 12 or 22 St. Gabriel Street. From there, in 1847, he moved to No. 27 Little St. James Street, his firm then being Buchanan, Bleakley & Andrews. In 1849 he moved to No. 1 Little St. James Street, where he had his office at the time of his death.

(1)

Montreal 27 Dec. 1845

We the undersigned hereby acknowledge to have made this day a settlement of all accounts subsisting at any time between us, and we do discharge each other mutually from all debts and demands whatsoever due by either of us to the other up to this day. Done in duplicate.

F. G. JOHNSON.

A. BUCHANAN.

CHAPTER XII.

SOME FURTHER NOTES ON
ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, Q.C.

Alexander Buchanan studied law with Andrew Stuart, Advocate, of Quebec, to whom he was indentured on April 27, 1814. Having served a regular and continued clerkship for five years he applied on April 28, 1819, for a commission to practise as barrister and advocate. On May 7 following he was examined before Chief Justice Sewell by the Advocate-General George Vanfelson and Louis Plamondon, Advocates, and, answering satisfactorily, the Chief Justice reported as to his fit capacity and character to the Duke of Richmond, then Governor-in-Chief, and a commission was issued to him on May 13, 1819.

After his admission to the Bar he went abroad for a year and shortly after his return to Canada established himself at Montreal.

On August 24, 1826, he applied to the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor-General, to be appointed Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench, at Quebec, it having been rumoured that the appointment of Mr. Edward Burroughs as Joint Prothonotary was only temporary. The office of Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench of Quebec, as well as that of Montreal, was one of considerable importance in those days, the emoluments received from the of-

fice being very high, as will be seen from the following extract from the Report of the Special Committee appointed in 1830 to enquire into the quantum of fees allowed to the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench:—

“The rapid increase of litigation in this Country together with the circumstance of the Tariff never having been revised or changed since its promulgation in 1810, has had the effect of augmenting the income of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec to the enormous sum of five thousand five hundred pounds annually, a salary not allowed or enjoyed by the most responsible Officer under the Government.”

The following are the answers given by Alexander Buchanan to this Special Committee:—

1st. I do not think that any injustice or inconvenience results from the mode now practised of remunerating the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench of this District.

The fees allowed to those Officers do not exceed a fair equivalent for the services which they perform, and for the expense to which they must be subject in procuring stationery and the assistance of Clerks.

In my opinion the allowance of an adequate fee for the performance of each act of duty is the preferable mode of recompensing such Officers, and is the one best calculated to prevent accumulation of arrears of official business.

2nd. I do not consider that the public would derive any advantage from paying to the Prothonotaries of this District, a fixed salary in lieu of all fees, nor do I see that any change in the mode of recompensing them is in any degree necessary.

There is, however, one fee payable to those Officers, not for their own benefit, upon which I deem it proper to make observation. For a writ of summons, sued out in a case of the first class, the Prothonotaries are entitled to four shillings, but they are by the Tariff authorized to exact six shillings and eight pence in addition to remunerate the criers of the Court for services to be afterwards

performed, but which may never be required. The duty of the crier begins at the return of the writ, but in many cases, say one third of the whole number, no return is made, consequently the 6s. 8d., in each instance of that description, is taken from the pocket of the suitor and transferred by the Prothonotaries to that of an Officer who has merited nothing. It would be necessary to resort to the registers of the Prothonotaries to see the full extent of this mischief in cases of this class and in classes of inferior denomination. The criers of the said Court should therefore I think be allowed a salary in lieu of all fees. The fees received by them cannot be estimated at less than £600 per annum, manifestly too considerable an emolument for such a situation.

3rd. The average amount of fees paid by myself, and the gentleman with whom I am associated has for every term (12 terms annually) during the last three years been about thirty pounds.

4th. I am not competent to say what is the annual income of the Prothonotaries of this District.

5th. If a salary were allowed to the Prothonotaries of this District, my opinion, founded upon the importance of their duties and their responsibility, is that a sum not exceeding £1,000, currency, should be given to each of them, independent of allowances for stationery and clerks, which I think cannot be computed at less than £600 per annum.

6th. It would be difficult to ascertain with precision the proportion borne by my fees to those of the Prothonotaries; reference to the Tariff might enable a person to reach a point near the truth.

7th. The fees exacted by the Prothonotaries of this District during the last two years, do not exceed those paid up to 1823; on the contrary they are, I think, less than the fees allowed before that period.

8th. As far as my knowledge extends, the Prothonotaries of this District have not within the last five years exacted any fees which were not demanded previously. I think it an act of justice to those gentlemen who have held the office in this District during the ten years I have practised in Montreal, to declare that they have been uniformly liberal in their conduct, and adverse to the exaction of those fees allowed them, which, if exacted, would deter practitioners and the subjects of the King from having recourse to the records of the Courts as often as their interests might require.

9th. I believe that the Tariff allows one shilling for the search for a record under the circumstances alluded to in this question; yet I know that in practice it is seldom, if ever, exacted. The accumulation of records renders it necessary that, after a limited period, for instance a year after judgment, they should be deposited in some part of the Court House, separate from the Prothonotaries' office, and it is obvious that the search for a record of an ancient date may be attended with some trouble and expense of time.

10th. I believe that the Prothonotaries of this District are entitled to demand a fee for every duty they perform after final judgment, but I may safely say that such fees are not scrupulously exacted.

He evidently had applied for the appointment upon the death of Mr. John Ross, one of the Prothonotaries of Quebec, which occurred on July 21, 1826, as he begins his letter to Lord Dalhousie in these terms: — "My Lord, I trust it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to address Your Lordship again upon the subject of the Prothonotaryship of the Court of King's Bench of Quebec which, sometime since, became vacant by the death of Mr. Ross. When I first heard of the appointment of Mr. Burroughs to fill the office, I thought that that gentleman would continue to enjoy the situation to which he was advanced. But it is reported here (and I hope your Lordship will excuse me for thus troubling you upon the ground of mere rumour) that Mr. Burroughs' appointment is only temporary, and that your Lordship will make choice of some person whose qualifications may render him eligible, etc."

The rumour was groundless as Mr. Burroughs continued to act as one of the Prothonotaries for many years.

On the death of Mr. Hugh Fraser, one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench of

Montreal, on January 28, 1827, Buchanan was recommended for the appointment by the Chief Justice the Hon. James Reid, as follows: — “The very sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Fraser, one of the Prothonotaires here, requires that a new Commission for that office should immediately issue, as the business of the Courts here will be considerably interrupted until that is done. It also becomes necessary that a successor should be appointed to Mr. Fraser, as from Mr. Levesque’s state of health Mr. Monk now remains alone in the office, and he is unequal to the task that stands before him. On this account I would beg leave to recommend to the consideration of His Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief, Mr. Alexr. Buchanan, a gentleman of some standing at the Bar here, as the best qualified. He is a man of method and steady conduct and his acquirements in other respects would entitle him to a higher situation. In recommending this gentleman, my sole object is to have an office, which is of great public importance well filled, and I hope His Excellency will appreciate the motive of the recommendation.” And he himself applied on January 31, 1827, to the Earl of Dalhousie, for the appointment in the following terms: “My Lord,—A vacancy having occurred in the office of the Prothonotaries of His Majesty’s Court of King’s Bench at Montreal, I am led by the flattering tenor of your Lordship’s gracious answer to my former petition for office, conveyed to me through Mr. Buchanan, of New York, humbly to solicit from your Lordship the situation lately held by Mr. Fraser, etc.”

On 1st February, the very day that Fraser's death was announced in the newspapers, the appointment of R. L. Morrogh to fill the vacancy, was gazetted at Quebec.

The following items appeared in the Quebec Gazette of February 1, 1827: — "Died at Montreal, 30th instant, after short illness, Hugh Fraser, Esq., one of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench for that District, aged 39." "We understand that R. L. Morrogh, Esq., Advocate, of Montreal, has been appointed one of the Joint Prothonotaries for the District of Montreal in the room of Hugh Fraser, Esq., deceased. This is an appointment which will give general satisfaction, Mr. Morrogh being well qualified to discharge the duties of the situation."

Mr. Morrogh had married on November 4, 1823, Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Roderick McKenzie, Seigneur of Terrebonne. He died on June 9, 1844, aged 47 years.

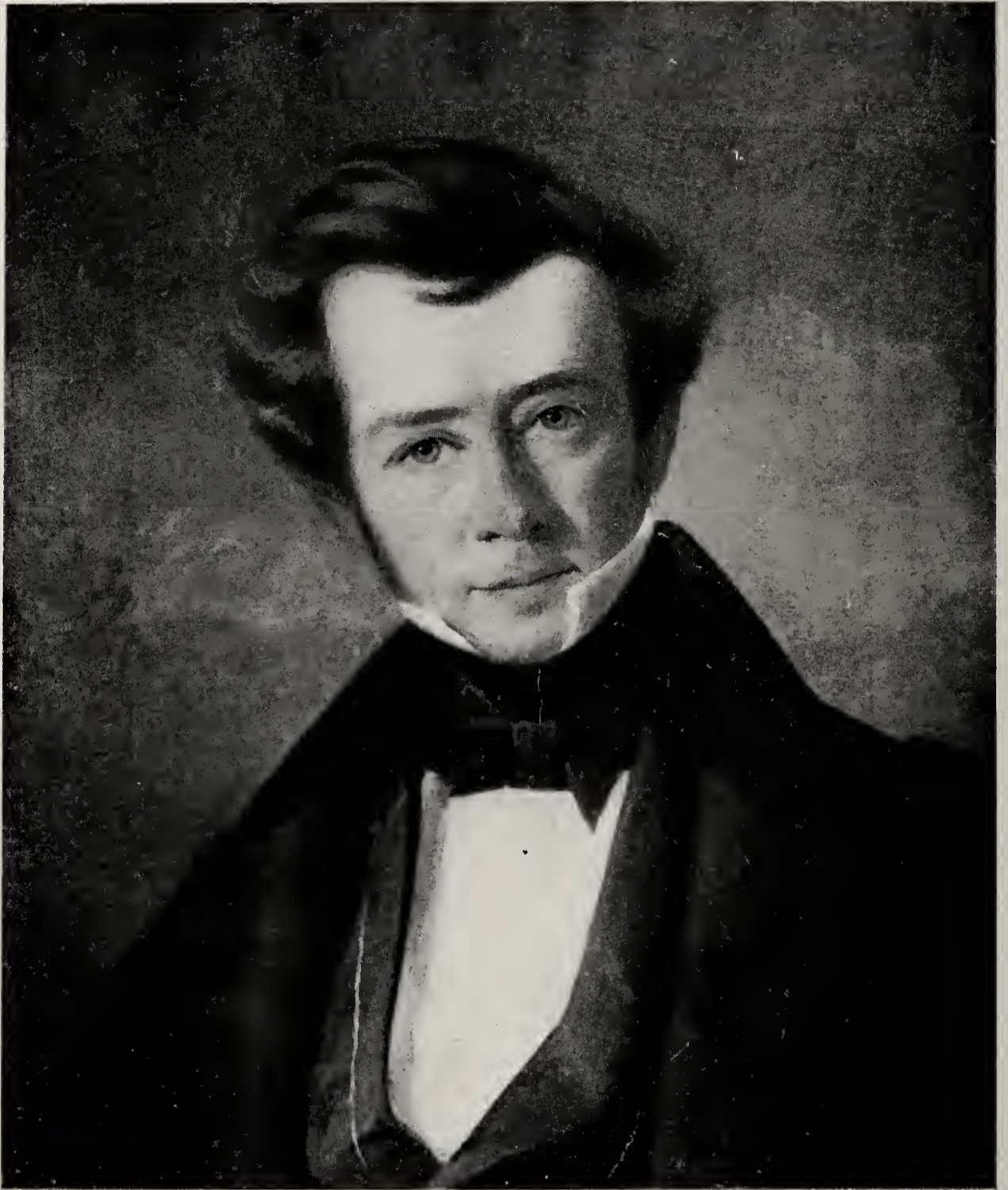
The Commission of Joint Prothonotary was issued on January 31, 1827, to Antoine Louis Levesque, Samuel Wentworth Monk, and Robert Lester Morrogh.

Antoine L. Levesque suffered a paralytic stroke on March 18, 1826, and until his death on May 8, 1833, aged 50 years, lived on a pension paid by his former colleagues, Monk & Morrogh, by order of the Government.

Samuel Wentworth Monk (1792-1865), who was one of his intimate friends was appointed in 1815, with John Reid and A. L. Levesque, Prothonotary of the Court of Kings Bench for the district

of Montreal. During the Session of the Provincial Parliament in 1817 he was committed by the Assembly to the common gaol of the district of Quebec during pleasure for a contempt for having refused to exhibit certain records in his possession which he was then ordered to produce by the Special Committee appointed to investigate the case against Judge Foucher. Parliament was prorogued on March 22, 1817, and on that date the Court of King's Bench for the district of Quebec sitting for the trial of crimes and criminal offences, on motion, granted a writ of *Habeas corpus*, and the above cause of detention being returned, he was discharged upon the ground that the period for which he was committed had expired. He was a nephew of Chief Justice Monk and the father of the late Judge Samuel Cornwallis Monk.⁽¹⁾

(1) Buchanan and Monk, who were close friends all their lives, were both members of the Brothers-in-Law Club of Montreal which was founded in February 1827 by a number of lawyers, the original members being Hon. C. R. Ogden, Samuel Gale, John Boston, J. C. Grant, S. W. Monk, Alexr. Buchanan, William Walker, R. L. Morrogh, J. S. McCord, W. Badgley, Fredk. Griffin, J. G. Scott, A. Bourret and C. Sweeny. An account of the Club together with the minutes of the meetings are given at length in Buchanan's *Bench and Bar of Lower Canada*, at p. 185 et seq.



ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, K. C.

CHAPTER XIII.

HIS COMMISSIONS.

The Quebec Gazette of June 24, 1835, said: —
“We learn that the following gentlemen are to be presented with silk gowns, that is, to be made King’s Counsel, or Advocates to be consulted by the Crown and enjoy its confidence, viz.: — Jean Joseph Duval, Esq., of the Quebec Bar, and James Charles Grant and Alexander Buchanan, Esquires, of the Montreal Bar.”

And on the 17 June 1835 he was appointed a King’s Counsel taking precedence in all Courts next after James Charles Grant, K.C. His Commission read as follows:—

Province of Lower Canada

William the Fourth &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may concern Greeting.

Know Ye that We of Our Especial Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have constituted and appointed and by these presents do constitute and appoint Our beloved and faithful Alexander Buchanan of the City of Montreal in Our said Province of Lower Canada, Esquire, Advocate, to be one of Our Counsel in the Law in Our said Province; To have and to hold the said Office with all and singular the right, privileges, profits and Emoluments thereunto belonging, or which of right to the Said Office ought to belong to him the said Alexander Buchanan, for and during Our pleasure and Our Royal will and pleasure is, he the said Alexander Buchanan while he continue to be one of Our Counsel in the Law as aforesaid to take and have precedence in all Courts of Law in Our Said Province next after James Charles Grant, Esquire, also one of Our Counsel in the Law.
In testimony &c.

This is my Draught
17 June 1835

C. R. Ogden,

Endorsed: Quebec 19th June 1835. The Attorney General's
Draught appointing Alexander Buchanan Esquire,
King's Counsel in the Law.

Engrossed & Registered. Dated 19th June 1835.
To be engrossed accordingly.
19 June, 1835.

By Command. Quebec

H. Craig,
Civil Secretary.

On July 6, 1831, Robert Unwin Harwood, Pierre de Rocheblave and Antoine Filion were appointed Commissioners under the act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to treat with Commissioners on the part of Upper Canada respecting the drawing of a division Line between Lower and Upper Canada. Mr. de Rocheblave having resigned, a commission was issued dated July 17, 1835, associating Alexander Buchanan with Messrs. Harwood and Filion. Subsequently Mr. Harwood resigned and by a commission dated August 19, 1835, Tancrède Bouthillier was associated with Filion for the purpose of the act. These several commissions were revoked and a fresh commission issued dated May 19, 1836, appointing Buchanan, Bouthillier and John Simpson to carry out the Act.

On November 30, 1838, he was appointed Chairman of the Commission appointed to enquire into the cases of political prisoners confined in the Montreal Gaol, the other Commissioners being Duncan Fisher, John Bleakley and George Weekes.⁽¹⁾

(1) For an interesting incident which took place during the examination of L. H. Lafontaine and Charles Mondelet while confined as political prisoners in the Montreal gaol, see *The Bench and Bar of Lower Canada*, by P. Buchanan, p. 154.

At the State Trials held before the General Court Martial held in Montreal in 1838-9 he was examined as a witness at the trial of Joseph Parré on January 2, 1839. The following account is taken from the Report of the State Trials, Vol. 1, p. 191:

“The Judge Advocate has made application to the Court for permission to adduce evidence in rebuttal of the evidence adduced by Joseph Parré, tending to show that during the time laid in the charges against him he was insane. The application is granted by the Court.”

“Alexander Buchanan, Esquire, Q.C., one of the Commissioners of Enquiry regarding the Prisoners now in Gaol, being called into Court, and the charge read to him, he is duly sworn, and states as follows:—

Question from the Judge-Advocate: Have you in your capacity of Commissioner, seen or examined the prisoner, Joseph Parré; if yea, did you discover in him any symptoms of insanity?

Answer: I was present at the examination of the prisoner, Joseph Parré; he was examined by Mr. Fisher, my colleague, and so far from perceiving any symptoms of insanity in him, I was struck with his more than ordinary intelligence and sagacity, as compared with the others who were examined.

Q. from the same — Did the said Parré relate any matter or thing done by him between the first and tenth November last; if yea, did his memory appear to be clear and coherent as to his conduct and actions during that period?

A. — The narrative he gave concerned the public events that took place between the first and tenth November, and appeared to me perfectly clear and distinct; after he had given his narrative, he requested an almanack might be given to him, to see how soon the days began to lengthen, to settle a bet between him and another prisoner; he appeared particularly cool and collected.

Q. from Parré — How often did you see Parré?

A. — I saw him twice on the day of the examination, the fourteenth December.

Q. from the same — Would a sane man prefer such conduct towards those whom he knew to be his judges, as to borrow from them the means of deciding a trivial bet?

A. — We were not his judges; he saw an almanack on the table, and asked for it, as the question of when the days began to lengthen had been discussed throughout the ward

in which he was. I see nothing extraordinary in such conduct.

Q. from the same — Did he not exhibit a ridiculous degree of exultation at the question you have alluded to, with regard to the shortness of the days being decided in his favour and did he not state his delight at his success, to yourself, when he returned the calendar?

A. — After being absent for a few minutes with the calendar, he returned with a smile on his countenance, and said he had convinced the others he was right. I did not see an extraordinary degree of exultation; as he was superior in intelligence to most of the other prisoners, he appeared gratified at having established his pre-eminence among them; he did not address himself to me in particular.

Q. from the same. — You say you were not his judges — must he not have seen that you were clothed with some sort of authority; state how many Commissioners were present at the examination of Parré?

A. — I think that the four Commissioners were present; he might have been aware that many prisoners were liberated on our recommendation; we made it a point to acquaint all the prisoners we examined, that they were at liberty to undergo an examination, or not, as they thought proper, that their answers would be voluntary; we mentioned this generally; I cannot say if it was mentioned to the prisoner Parré; he may have thought we possessed some authority.

Q. from the same. — From your experience, and from your knowledge of medical jurisprudence, can you not state that lunatics often exhibit the brightest perception, and the most superior intelligence and clearness of intellect, during their lucid intervals?

A. — That would depend on the species of insanity. — The term lucid intervals implies merely a restoration to the natural state of the mind. In violent cases of insanity, the mind would, I should think, be exhausted and weakened. In cases of quiet imbecility, the mind would return to its usual tone of vigour."

"Duncan Fisher of Montreal, Advocate,—one of the Commissioners of Enquiry regarding the Prisoners now in Gaol, — being called into Court, and the charge read to him, he is duly sworn and states as follows:

Question from the Judge-Advocate. — Have you in your capacity of Commissioner, seen or examined, the prisoner, Joseph Parré. If yea, on what day did you discover in him any symptoms of insanity?

Answer. — I took his examination on the 14th December. So far from discovering any symptoms of insanity, I found him of extremely sound mind, and a man possessing a much greater share of intelligence than five-sixths of those who came under my notice. When he came up, he exhibited some degree of trepidation, and seemed desirous of telling the truth, with the suppression of what might criminate himself. When he left the room, I remarked to Mr. Buchanan that he was a very intelligent man.

Q. from the same. — Did the said Parré relate any matter, or thing done by him between the 1st and 10th November last. If yea, did his memory appear clear and coherent as to his conduct and actions during that period?

A. — He related many things done during that period, and his memory appeared to be most clear and sound.

Q. from Parré. — Did Parré require from you the means of deciding a trivial bet, during, or immediately after his examination, and did it not appear to you extraordinary that a man in his awful situation should do so?

A. — He did. The question between him and the other prisoners was not unimportant. I do not know what the bet was. He endeavored to appear cool and collected during his examination, although he was not so. It was some astronomical question to which I did not pay much attention. His conduct did not appear extraordinary to me.

Q. from the same. — From your experience in medical jurisprudence, can you not state that a person, naturally of superior intellect, who has become a lunatic, or periodically deranged, often resumes his mental powers to their full extent, during his lucid intervals?

A. — Oh, yes.

Q. from the same. — Are you not aware that lunatics often exhibit an extraordinary degree of cunning, in attempting to conceal their mental derangement?

A. — I am not aware that it is the case. I believe that, in many instances, a lunatic has shown the greatest art to deceive his keepers, where he was desirous of doing some particular thing which he knew he would be prevented from doing, if he showed his desire for it; but as to concealing the fact of his being insane, I have no knowledge of such an instance having occurred.

Q. from the same. — Did you not, by virtue of your commission, hold, in conjunction with your colleagues, a species of court of enquiry over the prisoner, Joseph Parré, preparatory to trial before this Court?

A. — No, we held no court; we acted under a commission of enquiry, but this commission gave us no authority but to take voluntary examinations. It was under that commission that I took the examination of Joseph Parré, and to him in particular I repeatedly explained that it was purely voluntary on his part; that, if he chose, he might decline saying anything; but he declared, in the most solemn manner, that he was desirous of telling the truth, and only the truth.

Q. from the Court. — From your experience, do you consider that a man, during his lucid intervals, can correctly state and recollect circumstances that occurred during his state of mental aberration?

A. — In a few cases he might have an indistinct recollection of them; it would depend, altogether, on the degree of insanity.

Q. from the same. — Why did you think it necessary to repeat your caution to Parré in particular?

A. — Because he was a man of great intelligence, and I expected that he might have been a leader, and I did not wish him out of his own mouth to condemn himself, without knowing exactly the position in which he stood."

By permission of the Court Messrs. Hart and Drummond, assistants to the prisoners, read their written defences. The assistants of Parré submit to the Court the following remarks:—

"The defence of the prisoner, may it please the Court, rests upon the fact of his periodical derangement; and we consider that his lunacy has been made out distinctly by the witness Guernon, whose testimony stands unimpeached before you, and is confirmed by the evidence of Mr. Archambault.

"The evidence of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fisher, we might have objected to, — their connection with Parré was either as members of a Court of Enquiry, or as Grand Jurors, and upon their report he was put upon his trial; the witnesses then might have been objected to, as surely they could not be expected to say that they caused the trial of a lunatic; but confidence in their honorable character withheld us from so doing, and strange it is that though giving their testimony in the most candid way, the evidence of the two Commissioners is not in all respects agreeing. Mr. Buchanan's answers would lead us to believe that Parré was cool and collected during the examination, while Mr. Fisher says that

the man tried to appear cool, but did not succeed in so doing, and, in fact, evinced a great deal of trepidation. We would here, with all deference to the opinion of Mr. Fisher, suppose that it is less a matter of necessity to warn repeatedly an intelligent person than one ignorant and unwary, that he is not to criminate himself. As to the sanity of the prisoner at the time he was examined, we think, clearly, that what the two gentlemen felt to be a mark of his saneness, affords the greatest proof of his derangement; he may have been clear upon many points with regard to past events, but suddenly resumes a portion of that active madness which cannot be resisted; as who but a lunatic or an idiot, after a lengthened examination upon matters closely affecting his existence, would beg the favor of an almanack from the judges or persons examining him, to decide (what Mr. Fisher considers, by the bye, as the proof of his superiority of mind) a bet as to some astronomical question, highly important, no doubt, to a man about to be brought to trial for High Treason. We would refer the Court to the thousands of cases which have occurred of the sudden cessation of lunacy, when the parties are in the presence of those they dread, and the actual resumption of all their powers of perception in such lucid intervals. Had the surgeon of the gaol been in continued attendance of Parré, he might have proved, that even now he is insane, and we ourselves have been, throughout his trial, seriously incommoded by his silly and annoying interruptions. Upon the whole, we respectfully submit, that as the evidence of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fisher cannot be even strained so as to contradict the positive testimony of Guernon or Archambault, the prisoner must, on the ground of lunacy, be acquitted."

Parré was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged but his sentence was subsequently commuted to transportation.

CHAPTER XIV.

COMMISSIONER OF THE COURT OF REQUESTS.

On April 12, 1839, Governor-General Sir John Colborne appointed Buchanan Commissioner or Judge of the Court of Requests for the District of Montreal, the Advocate-General, the Hon. André R. Hamel of Quebec being appointed for that district.

His Commission was in the following terms:—

Province of Lower Canada.

Victoria &c.—

To all &c.—

Whereas by an Ordinance of the Governor of Our Province of Lower Canada by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council for the affairs thereof passed in the second year of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Ordinance to establish Circuit Court of Requests in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers and for other purposes" it is among other things enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government of Our said Province by Commission under the Great Seal of the said Province from time to time to nominate constitute and appoint a fit and proper person being a Barrister of ten years standing at the least to be the Commissioner of the Court of Requests erected and constituted in each and every of the said Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers in Our said Province in and by the said Ordinance.—NOW KNOW YE that confiding in the loyalty integrity and ability of our beloved and faithful Alexander Buchanan of the City of Montreal one of Our Counsel in the Law in and for the said Province and being a Barrister of more than ten Years standing, We of Our especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion in pursuance and in vir-

tue of the said Ordinance before mentioned and in part recited. Have nominated constituted and appointed and by these presents do nominate constitute and appoint the said Alexander Buchanan to be the Commissioner of the said Court of Requests for the District of Montreal.—

To have hold exercise and enjoy the said Office of Commissioner of the Court of Requests in and for the said District of Montreal with all and every the powers, privileges, authorities, jurisdictions, rights, advantage, profits and emoluments to the said office belonging and appertaining and which of right and in virtue of the said Ordinance ought to belong or appertain unto him the said Alexander Buchanan in that behalf for and during Our Royal pleasure and the residence of the said Alexander Buchanan in our said Province subject in all things to the provisions in the said Ordinance hereinbefore in part recited Contained.

In Testimony &c.

Witness &c.

This is my draught

Montreal 12 April 1839.

C. R. Ogden.

On April 19, 1839, he wrote Sir John Colborne: "Having been honoured with your Excellency's Commission appointing me Commissioner of the Court of Requests, for the District of Montreal, I feel it an imperative duty humbly to acknowledge so signal a mark of your Excellency's confidence, in addition to others of a less distinguished, but of important characters, with which your Excellency has, hitherto, been pleased to invest so unworthy a person as myself. I will not trouble your Excellency, with any idle protestations, but I respectfully beg leave to assure your Excellency that on all occasions, I shall, by an undeviating course of conduct, strive to convince the public, and to satisfy your Excellency, that the patronage which you have deigned to extend to me has not been cast upon an undeserving, or ungrateful individual."

He was sworn in on April 19, 1839, and took the following oath:—

I, Alexander Buchanan, do swear that I will truly and faithfully and according to the best of my knowledge and ability perform the duties of the office of Commissioner of the Court of Requests in and for the District of Montreal.

Dated at Montreal this nineteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

A. Buchanan.

Sworn before me at
Montreal on the said
nineteenth day of April
one thousand eight hundred
and thirty nine.

Per Dedimus Potestatem
Monk & Morrogh

P.K.B.

He sat for the first time at L'Assomption on May 10, 1839, the register recording the following:

Cour des Requêtes

Circuit de l'Assomption.

Vendredi le 10 mai 1839

Présent: Alexander Buchanan, Ecuyer.

His Commission and that of Louis Gustave de Lorimier, Clerk of the Court of Requests for L'Assomption, were read. There being no business before the Court, the Court was adjourned to Saturday at 9 o'clock a.m.

On October 14, 1839, he wrote Sir John Colborne relative to the inadequacy of his salary with reference to the duties assigned him as Commissioner of the Court of Requests and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and at the same time submitted a report of the Ordinance establishing the Court of Requests and its practical operation. As

Colborne was then on the eve of his departure from the province, he (Colborne) thought it more desirable to refer his communication for the decision of his successor and he was assured that the Report would be brought under the notice of the new Governor-General, the Rt. Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, Lord Sydenham. Subsequently his report upon the working of the Ordinance was, by the direction of the Governor-General, sent to Chief Justice James Stuart, who was then engaged upon the District Court's Bill, and the changes recommended were incorporated in that bill. As a result the Courts of Requests were abolished in January 1842 and replaced by District Courts.

On February 29, 1840, Buchanan writes the Civil Secretary saying: — "After having accomplished a Circuit of the Court of Requests, during the months of January and February, I am required, by the terms of the Ordinance, after an interval of five days, to commence another circuit of that Court, which will demand my almost continuous absence from Montreal until the 10th April next. Before my departure, however, I conceive it to be my duty to the Bar and to the Suitors, who resort to that Tribunal, to request that you will be pleased to invite the gracious consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General, respecting a report on that Ordinance, and its practical operation, which I had the honor of submitting to His Excellency, Sir John Colborne, in the month of October last, its reception having been favourably acknowledged by Mr. Secretary Goldie's letter of the 16th of that month."

In a letter dated July 24, 1839, addressed to him by Mr. A. R. Hamel, Commissioner of the Court of Requests for the District of Quebec, concurring in his recommendations, Hamel concluded his letter by saying: — "I commenced to write you in English, but I soon abandoned the task: first, because it would not have been complimentary to you, who know French better than I; secondly, I would not have been able to expose my ideas with so much facility as in French. This my apology for this first step. I should have answered you sooner. When I received your letter I was wearied out with travelling; and moreover, thinking that the Special Council would not trouble themselves about us, I believed that you would not suffer by awaiting the return of our good friends of the Court of Appeal. You alone can know the pleasure I feel in being associated in working with a man as eminent as you on a measure which promises so much to our common country."

A document attached to Buchanan's letter says: — "This letter from Mr. Buchanan raises two questions, both of which were in the first instance brought before Sir J. Colborne and left undecided by him. ...On the first point (Circuit Courts) I annex a report made by Mr. Buchanan to Sir J. Colborne shortly before his departure. On so much of this report as refers to matters of law your Excellency will probably think it right to take the opinion of the Attorney General. On what relates to the places of holding the Court and the time and duration of the Sessions, a professional opinion seems scarcely to be necessary. On the latter point

Mr. Buchanan's suggestions seem to be very reasonable, and are borne out by the testimony of Mr. Hamel, Commissioner for the District of Quebec, who complains that under the present system he is on Circuits not less than 300 days a year. By reducing the circuits to 3 and increasing the number of days to each place, the travelling expenses might also be reduced — and unless there should be strong objection to the contrary, it would appear more convenient not to specify as is done in the present Ordinance, the exact days on which the Court should be held in each place — nor to compel the Commissioner to remain three days at each, when perhaps in some there is no more business than can be done in one."

The Quebec Gazette, March 25, 1840, announced the death of Mr. Hamel, as follows: — "It is with regret that we have to announce the death of A. R. Hamel, Esq., Advocate-General of Lower Canada and one of the Commissioners of the recently constituted Court of Requests in this province. He died in the Township of Leeds, County of Megantic, on the 23rd instant, where he had gone to hold the Court for that county. He found himself unwell in the afternoon and died in the night, it is supposed from an apoplectic attack. Mr. Hamel was a lawyer of respectable talents and honourable character. In all relations of private life he was most exemplary. His death is a new subject of affliction to the Quebec Bar coming so soon after the loss of Andrew Stuart. It is the more severely felt by his fellow citizens generally, who have a deep

interest in the talent and respectability of the profession."

In April 1841, Buchanan finding, no doubt, that his duties as Commissioner were too arduous and wishing to resume his law practice, (as by his acceptance of the office of Commissioner he was precluded from practising except for the Crown), resigned.

He sat for the last time at l'Assomption on March 11, 1841, and at West Shefford on 27th of that month. On his resignation he was succeeded by Mr. Hypolite Guy. The Commission appointing the latter, which was dated April 17, 1841, reads:—"Have nominated, constituted and appointed and by these presents do nominate, constitute and appoint the said Hypolite Guy to be Commissioner of the Court of Requests of the District of Montreal in the room and stead of Alexander Buchanan, Esquire, resigned."

He had been appointed Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions in July 1839 and presided over that Court for several years. The Montreal Herald in its issue of January 11, 1842, said: — "The Court of Quarter Sessions for the District was opened yesterday under the presidency of our respected and talented fellow citizen Alexander Buchanan, Esq., Queen's Counsel, who, we are informed, kindly acceded to the wish expressed by the Magistrates of this City that he should assume the important duty of Chairman of that Court in the absence of any one commissioned to do so."

The Montreal Herald in its issue of May 23, 1842, reported the arrival in Montreal of the new

Governor-General Sir Charles Bagot as follows: —
“The arrival of His Excellency, the Governor-General on Saturday afternoon presented one of the most brilliant and impressive spectacles ever witnessed in this City, and must have been exceedingly gratifying to the representative of Our Queen, whom her loyal subjects delighted to honor. About two o'clock the various societies in town proceeded two and two, to the appointed rendezvous, at the St. Antoine turnpike gates, preceded by bands of music. Everything was so well arranged that there was not the slightest confusion. The Irish societies had the splendid band of the 76th Hussars, the St. George's Society had a portion of the band of the 71st Bugles and Pipes, and the German Society had the band of the 23rd Regiment. Precisely at three o'clock His Excellency, Sir Charles Bagot, accompanied by the Chief Secretary (Murdock) and his personal staff, arrived in a carriage and four at the turnpike gate, where he was received by His Honor, the Mayor, and all the members of the Corporation, the Judges, Mr. Buchanan, Q.C., and a large body of the Magistrates, the Sheriff, Board of Trade, the Commander of vessels in port, the Natural History Society, Adjutant General of Militia, Commissioner and Judge of Police.”

CHAPTER XV.

OTHER COMMISSIONS.

On March 16, 1842, Sir Charles Bagot, then Governor-General, appointed a Commission to revise the Acts and Ordinances of Lower Canada and to consolidate such of them as related to the same subject and could be advantageously consolidated. This Commission was composed of the Hon. Charles Richard Ogden, Attorney-General, the Hon. Charles Dewey Day, Solicitor-General, Alexander Buchanan, Q.C., the Hon. Hughes Heney, Advocate, and G. W. Wicksteed. The subsequent elevation of Mr. Day to the Bench, and Mr. Ogden's absence in England, prevented their taking part in the execution of the work which was completed by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Wicksteed on account of the death of Mr. Heney which took place in 1844.

In the report of the Commission they said:—

“If to the publication in question there could be added a reprint of such parts of the custom of Paris as are still in force in Lower Canada, with an English version sufficiently clear to make the provisions of the customs intelligible to those unacquainted with the French language, the value of the work would be considerably enhanced; but much care, time and labour would be requisite in preparing this addition, and the commissioners fear that it could not be got ready so early as not to retard the publication. It seems very desirable that some means should be adopted for making the civil law of Lower Canada accessible to the English portion of the population. It is not within the province of the commissioners to discuss the best means of doing this, or to enter upon the subject of codification; but they have been induc-

ed to make this suggestion from their conviction, that the prejudice entertained by many to the civil law of Lower Canada, arises solely from their want of the means of obtaining that general knowledge of its provisions, which it is desirable to place within the reach of every man with regard to the law by which he is bound, but which, under existing circumstances, it is impossible for any inhabitant of Lower Canada, to acquire, unless he be intimately acquainted with the French language. The same difficulty existed, and to a certain extent still exists with regard to the criminal law for those unacquainted with the English language. That difficulty has in a great measure been removed by the excellent and comprehensive consolidation of a very considerable and most important portion of that law, contained in the statutes of the first session of the parliament of Canada: but other parts of the English law are in force in Lower Canada; and it is still true, that two systems of law exist there, each of which, by reason of the language in which it is written, is inaccessible to a large portion of the people whom it binds".

On June 30, 1842, he was appointed President of the Commission appointed to enquire into the law and other circumstances in connection with the seigniorial tenure.

The following account is taken from "The Seigniorial System in Canada" by Dr. William Bennett Munro of Harvard University, page 329:—

"As a result of Durham's general recommendations, the British Parliament, in 1840, passed the Canada Act, more commonly known as the Act of Union, because by it the two provinces of Lower and Upper Canada were united, with equal representation in a joint legislature. This new body met in the following year, and lost little time in taking up the seigniorial problem for solution. Its first step was to present to the governor-general of the now united provinces an address asking for the appointment of an impartial commission to examine the grievances of landholders in Lower Canada and to report some definite plan of remedy. To this request Governor Bagot acceded, naming Messrs. Buchanan, Taschereau and Smith as members of the commission desired. These gentlemen made a very careful study of the situation, and though somewhat hampered, as they declared, by the fact that they had not been vested with power to compel the attendance of witnesses or to enforce the pro-

duction of papers, they succeeded in laying before the legislature, in October, 1843, an exhaustive report of nearly forty closely-printed pages containing a considerable amount of interesting and valuable information relating to the subject of their enquiry.

"The report of the commission of 1843 began by tracing at some length the vicissitudes of the feudal system since its first establishment in Canada, and then proceeded to analyze in a general way the various legal rights and duties of the seignior and the habitant under the French dominion. This analysis is tolerably accurate and just to both parties, but the commissioners in some cases displayed a disposition to generalize too broadly from the data at hand. They gave it as their opinion that at the time of the British conquest the Arrêts of Marly (1711) were still in full force, and that, in consequence, the seignior was under legal obligation to subgrant his vacant lands to whoever should apply for them, at the rate of dues customary in the neighbourhood. When he refused to do so, the governor and intendant were, under the old dispensation, empowered to step in and make the grant; but in the exercise of this power who were the successors of these French officials? To this question the commissioners replied that, since the reestablishment of French civil law by the Quebec Act of 1774, the power had vested first in the court of Common Pleas and later in its successor the court of King's Bench, to which, on its establishment, certain spheres of jurisdiction formerly belonging to the court of Common Pleas had been assigned. The Canada Tenures Act of 1825 had thus, they maintained, unfairly 'given to the seigniors an absolute and unconditional property in the ungranted portions of their fiefs, in direct violation of the wise and beneficent intentions of the arrêts of 1711 . . . by which seigniors are bound to grant lands to such persons as apply for them, subject only to the accustomed rates and dues.'

"The commission further affirmed that the people of the colony had certain well-established rights in the ungranted lands of seigniories, — rights which the governor and intendant had stood ready to enforce; that the British authorities had on more than one occasion pledged themselves to the observance and preservation of those proprietary rights enjoyed by the inhabitants of the colony at the time of the conquest; and that the courts of law had the power to enforce these rights in behalf of the people. In 1825, however, said the commissioners, the Canada Tenures Act had offered to permit the seigniors, for a small consideration, to acquire absolute property in their ungranted lands, thus defeating the right of the people at large to share in these lands.

"Passing to a consideration of the 'present working of the feudal system in the province,' the report attempted to show that this form of tenure was 'in many respects vicious and . . . productive of extreme injury.' It 'paralyses the whole country by its influence' ran the vehement words. 'No system can be devised better calculated to keep a man in perpetual subjection. Under it, all the generous emotions of his nature are stifled. Thus he gradually becomes impoverished; he toils through existence without the hope of relief, and transmits to his posterity a worthless inheritance. Under the operation of such a tenure, his right of property may become a mere delusion; as a moral being, he is degraded, and his position is one of perpetual dependance.' The present system, moreover, 'is no longer suited to the spirit of the age nor the actual wants of the population; it is the relic of a barbarous age, and, in its practical operations, antagonistic to the growth and permanency of free institutions.' Of all the anathemas passed upon the feudal system in Canada from its first establishment to its abolition, whether by investigating officials, commissions, or legislative bodies, none surpasses the foregoing in vigor and virulence. In fact, the report of 1843 breeds suspicion by the very violence of its antagonism to the system.

"The commission recommended, in conclusion, that the legislature should proceed to the complete extinction of the seigniorial tenure, indemnifying the seigniors for the loss of such dues as could be shown to have a legal basis, but bearing in mind that the position of the seignior, in relation to his ungranted lands, was that of a trustee and not that of an owner. Three different schemes for effecting the indemnification of the seigniors were outlined: (1) that the habitants should pay to the seigniors a capital sum, whereof the annual cens et rentes would be equivalent to interest at the rate of six per cent, together with one lods et ventes; (2) that they pay an annual rent charge, to be agreed upon in lieu of all feudal dues and services; (3) that they pay one-fifth of the value of their holdings (determined by arbitration), in full commutation of all dues and services. The commissioners did not advise the adoption of any one of these three plans, but pointed out the advantages and disadvantages of each.

"As a result of the report, a bill was introduced into the assembly, and was passed by both houses during the year 1845 under the title, 'An Act the better to facilitate optional Commutation of the Tenure of Lands en roture in the Seigniories and Fiefs of Lower Canada, into that of franc alev roturier'. Some four years later this act was amended in a few slight particulars. These two acts simply provided that the habitant might arrange with his seignior to com-

mute his feudal dues and services for a lump sum mutually to be agreed upon; and that upon payment of such sum the habitant would receive from his seignior the grant of his holding en franc aleu roturier, the form of tenure which, during the French period, had most nearly corresponded to the English system of tenure in free and common soccage. This particular provision was intended to retain the lands under the French rules of inheritance; for, except in regard to this matter the two forms of tenure were substantially the same."

The report of the Commissioners is given at length in Dr. Munro's Documents relating to the Seigniorial Tenure in Canada at page 308. The following are extracts from the report:—

"In expressing our opinion on this branch of the subject, which we feel to be one of a delicate nature, and involving interests of great magnitude, we have calmly and dispassionately considered the matter as a purely legal question, irrespectively of cases of individual hardships, or of what may be deemed vested rights founded on long and uninterrupted possession, or the obligation of contracts.

.....

"We now come to the second branch of the subject of our investigation, namely, as to the present working of the feudal and seigniorial tenure in this province.

"In stating our views on this branch of the inquiry, we must necessarily proceed on the assumption that the exorbitant pretensions of the seigniors, at the present day, are just and founded in law as now administered.

"Taking this for granted, it cannot be denied that this system of tenure is in many respects vicious and is productive of extreme injury.

"The dues and services exacted, without considering the more common abuses, are oppressive to the landowner, not only from their variety, but from their nature.

"The pecuniary dues of the censitaire are, in many instances, more than he can liquidate; while the reservations to which he was forced to submit by his lord deprive him of the free use of his land as proprietor. He is, in many instances, subjected to fines for neglect of certain services, in some cases of mere form, by which his condition is fettered.

"Instead of being able to add to his resources by developing such advantages as his soil or its natural position may present in the free exercise of mechanical skill, he is

bound to the land for the mere purpose of cultivation, and is dependent on its return for a precarious subsistence.

"Thus, if he be possessed of a mill-site, or a spot of land favourable to the construction and operation of machinery, he is prohibited from using it. The reservations contained in his deed of concession deprive him of the advantage of it, except at a heavy cost. If his crop fail him, he may be kept in a state of indigence, although able and willing to better his condition by mechanical pursuits. He is thus kept in a perpetual state of feebleness and dependence. He can never escape from the tie that binds him and his progeny for ever to the soil — as a cultivator he is born, as a mere cultivator he is doomed to live and die.

"By these means, all progressive improvement in the country is checked: its resources for advancement in the arts of civilised life are in the hands of the seigniors, and they may alone reap the advantage. But even in the limited sphere of action allowed to the censitaire under this tenure he is controlled.

"The odious claim of lods et ventes, or the mutation fine of one-twelfth, eight and one-quarter per cent on the price of his farm, which he is bound to pay on every mutation of property by sale, or act equivalent to sale, not only diminishes the value of his property, but checks the spirit of enterprise.

"This fine is levied on his improvements, thereby taxing his industry to an unlimited extent. The right to lods et ventes is unquestionably legal; but its injurious operation is not the less felt.

"Although principally oppressive in towns and villages, it paralyses the whole country by its influence, for, by affecting property in the towns and populous villages, the seats of wealth and intelligence, its baneful operation is extended in every direction.

"The demoralising effect of this right is unquestionable; because, to avoid its payment, the censitaires frequently resort to fraud, often involving in their consequences the crime of perjury. This is an event, at any rate in the District of Montreal, of no infrequent occurrence, and as the value of property becomes augmented, too likely to be continued.

"In addition to these, are the rights of pre-emption, retrait and corvée, or day labour, impeding in some degree the improvement of the country; the retrait, when misapplied, preventing the free conveyance or transfer of property, and the corvée being odious and humiliating to the man.

"The right of pre-emption may be rendered most oppressive. It not only gives rise to great abuses in respect of

the tenant, by frustrating and interfering with his most cherished plans of amelioration, but it opens the door to exactions on the part of the seignior, against which it is wholly out of the power of the tenant to protect himself, by enabling the seignior to demand any sum he pleases for relinquishment of his right under the name of a mutation fine.

"This is no unfounded charge, for there exists evidence of such abuse in some cases.

"The right of *corvée* is hateful in the eyes of *censitaires*, and is a badge of servitude.

"In many instances these *corvées*, at the execution of *titres-nouveaux*, have been illegally superadded to the contents of the original deeds of concession.

"We cannot overlook a stratagem of which some seigniors, as we are informed, have availed themselves to elude the law prohibiting the sale by the seignior of uncleared lands on their concession for rent and an additional bonus.

"The mode of proceeding to attain this object is by making a fictitious concession to an agent or friend, who forthwith sells the land and pays the price to the seignior.

"Besides the burthens above mentioned, there are in many seigniories the prohibition to build mills, the right of appropriating six arpents for the erection of any mill by the seignior. and this without indemnity for the land, but paying for improvements only should there be any; the right of taking all timber, such as pine, oak, and saw logs, all stone, sand, and materials necessary for building, and this without indemnity; the right of changing the course of all streams or rivers for manufacturing purposes, the right of ferry over rivers. It is even made the subject of covenant in some early concessions, that the tenant shall have the privilege of using any wood on his land which he may require for his own use.

"These reservations are past comment; no system can be devised better calculated to keep a man in perpetual subjection. Under it all the generous emotions of his nature are stifled. Thus he gradually becomes impoverished; he toils through existence without the hope of relief, and transmits to his posterity a worthless inheritance. Under the operation of such a tenure, his right of property may become a mere delusion; as a moral being he is degraded, and his position is one of perpetual dependence."

.....

"Such is the operation of a tenure declared by its apologists to be of surpassing excellence and suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of this province;

but this is not the view entertained by the inhabitants themselves, who are desirous of a change, although they differ in opinion respecting the nature of such change. They declare that their burthens are intolerable, and that unless the legislature comes to their relief, inevitable ruin awaits them."

.....

"It cannot be denied that sound policy, for the ultimate well-being of the inhabitants of this community, requires that the feudal tenure should be abolished.

"It is no longer suited to the spirit of the age nor the actual wants of the population; it is the relic of a barbarous age, and, in its practical operations, antagonist to the growth and permanency of free institutions.

fancy of the colony, and favourable under wholesome restrictions to the rapid settlement of the wilderness, its necessities to the rapid settlement of the wilderness, its necessity is no longer felt; and in a more advanced community, it operates as a bar to the general improvement and the prosperity of the people.

"Situated as is this country with a belt of land on either bank of the river Saint Lawrence, and along its tributary streams, held under the seigniorial tenure, but surrounded on all sides by a population wholly opposed to it, and holding their lands under rules of an adverse character, calculated to create and to cherish opinions in unison with a higher state of civilisation, it is manifest that the force of circumstances and the general advancement of the country must sooner or later lead to this change.

"In the one case, we should see a population rapidly advancing to a high state of prosperity in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, holding their lands under a tenure eminently adapted to foster the principles of freedom and develop the energies of the man, in the other case a population struggling under the artificial and antiquated system of a bygone age, with no ultimate hope of relief, and rendered discontented by a comparison with their more fortunate neighbours.

"A result so certain to arrive, it should be the wise policy of a government to prevent. Under such circumstances, the conversion of a tenure is no longer a matter of expediency, it is one of necessity, and is the only measure by which one portion of the population can be rescued from certain degradation. Were the tenure free, they would feel that they are no longer bound to the soil, they would experience the promptings of a generous emulation, and the necessary result would be the emancipation of a people, and their advancement in all the arts of civilised life."

In 1914 I received the following letter from Dr. W. B. Munro:—

"I am very grateful indeed to you for your kindness in sending me a copy of your memoir of Alexander Buchanan,* and also for your generous reference to my book on the Seigniorial System. When I mention to you that this volume was written in student days and while I was still in the early twenties, you will, I trust, feel leniently towards its many shortcomings. I remember reading your grandfather's report with the greatest interest and being profoundly impressed by the evidence of careful study which the report contained. I firmly believe, as I stated in the introduction to my Documents on the Seigniorial Tenure, that this report is one of the ablest state papers that has ever been presented to a Canadian parliamentary body. It must be remembered, moreover, that Mr. Buchanan and his colleagues had relatively little data on which to base a comprehensive study of the land-tenure system. The great compilations of documents and other materials under government auspices were not undertaken until a dozen years later. With the exception of some little slips in the matter of names and dates, the report of 1843 is sound in every line. I have a great admiration for the ability and foresight of its author. To hear from his grandson in such a kindly way has given me great personal pleasure."

In April 1845 Alexander Buchanan, Q.C., and C. S. Cherrier, Q.C., were Counsel for the City of Montreal in its purchase of the Water Works.

*The Buchanan Book.

CHAPTER XVI.

SOME NOTES ON HIS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE
AND LEGAL OPINIONS.

As is to be expected all his private letters and almost all his official correspondence have been destroyed or dispersed.

In 1816 he began to keep a book in which is inscribed

Common Place Book

A. Buchanan, May 1816, Stud. Jurisp. with a quotation from Isocrates.

This book of 481 pages is wholly in his handwriting and is devoted entirely to extracts or translations from legal authorities and his own observations.

The Montreal Transcript of November 8, 1851, announcing his death said:— "It is to be regretted that beyond a few detailed consultations he has left us little memorials of his great powers." This refers to two or three volumes of Legal Opinions written between 1830 and 1851. They cover many instructive and interesting questions of law submitted for his opinion both by his clients and by his confreres. They begin with an opinion as to the payment of a legacy bequeathed by David David, a leading Montreal merchant, to his niece, Mrs. Phoebe Hays, wife of Isaac Valentine; then follows

an opinion as to the right of Mrs. R. U. Harwood to demand a partition of the Estate of her father, the Hon. Mr. de Lotbinière, who had died leaving "no male issue but three daughters surviving him of whom one is a minor, unmarried, another is married to Robert W. Harwood, Esquire, and the third married to William Bingham, Esquire." Then an opinion on the interpretation to be given to the Will of the Hon. Thomas Dunn of Quebec and as to whether the lands held by him in free and common socage were comprised within the community of property which existed between Mr. and Mrs. Dunn.

There also appear opinions on the marriage contract of David Alexander Grant and his wife, the Baroness de Longueuil; on the Will of Paul Roch de Saint Ours of L'Assomption, who died in 1814, leaving three seigniories, L'Assomption, St. Ours and Deschaillons; on the Wills of General Gabriel Christie, the Honourable James McGill, Alexander McKenzie, William Molson, father of Thomas, William and John Molson, Jr. He gave many opinions on questions involving insurance and commercial law.

In 1835 appears an opinion to the Hon. George Moffatt, Montreal, as to the rights of the Scottish creditors of Messrs. Irvine & Co. to exchange upon their dividend of the assets of that firm in this country, as follows: — "I have carefully perused and considered the opinion of Messrs. Stuart and Black respecting the claim advanced by the agent of the Scottish creditors of Messrs. Irvine & Co. to exchange upon their dividend of the assets of the firms in this country. It is not stated either

in the case or the opinion whether the firm at home carried on business distinct from that pursued by the houses in this country, an important fact, for if their trade was different the creditors and the assets of each concern would be kept separate, although the companies were composed of the same persons. This doctrine seems to be well settled. Upon the supposition, however, that the trade in which the three houses was engaged was identical I conceive that the mode for equalizing the condition of all the creditors recommended by Messrs. Stuart & Black is equitable and just considering the relative situations of the three firms and of their respective creditors, and should be followed. On a former occasion with reference to Messrs. Gates & Co.'s creditors, as you know, I advised the payment of a dividend only on the premium of exchange. There are features by which that case is distinguishable from that of Irvine & Co., that is the existence in the latter of distinct and distant firms. In giving that advice I was guided by the analogy of judicial distributions of insolvent estates in which I never knew any more than such a dividend to be demanded or granted to distant creditors. I will grant that the equality which the law should promote among creditors is not thus attained, but that the injustice of this case is not singular is proved by the ordinary occurrence of awarding to the creditor, who has by judicial proceedings brought assets into Court, a dividend only on the costs of those proceedings. An opportunity may soon occur of having the point solemnly determined."

In 1833 in an opinion to Gillespie Moffatt & Co., the agents of Phoenix Fire Assurance Company, he said: — “In considering the above questions we have had cause to lament the poverty of our jurisprudence on the subject of fire insurance. No causes similar to that under consideration as to the construction of these policies and of their conditions seem to have as yet occurred as subjects of judicial decision and coming at our conclusions we have been constrained to advert to general principles of law and to analogy.”

In an opinion dated 25th May, 1847, he thus explains the law of community of property:—

“The domicile of the husband, and consequently the matrimonial domicile of the married parties, was at Montreal in Lower Canada, and, according to the provisions of the custom of Paris in force there, in the absence of marriage articles, a community of property between them was created and established.

“The stock of that community or co-partnership was composed of all the personal estate belonging to both parties at the time of marriage, or accruing to, or acquired by them during marriage, and of the real estate purchased, not inherited, *constante matrimonio*.

“This community, like all other partnerships, is dissolved by the death of one of the associates, and, even before that event, a compulsory determination of the community could be obtained, as in other societary contracts, under peculiar circumstances, for instance in case of the rights of the wife being endangered by the embarrassed state of the hus-

band's affairs, or as a necessary consequence of separation *a mensa et thoro saevitiis* on the part of the husband.

"Before the age of Dumoulin it was doubtful, in France, whether the matrimonial rights of the wife embraced real property situated where community was not the legal effect of marriage, or whether, in the establishing of a new domicile in a country of that description, the community was continued and involved property there acquired before its dissolution.

"That eminent jurist, however, recorded his deliberate opinion that the community, once established, endured notwithstanding a change of domicile, and comprised the property both real and personal acquired after that event, although by the laws prevalent there community of property was not the result of marriage.

"This extension of the common rights could not have been asserted *vi consuetudinis aut juris*, for such provisions do not bind *extrae territorium*, but was founded by Dumoulin on the principle that where there are no marriage articles, the laws or customs of the place of marriage or domicile constituted a tacit or virtual contract as effectual and obligatory everywhere as a written contract expressly embodying those customary or legal dispositions would be by admitted rules of international law.

"D'Argentré, the great antagonist of Dumoulin, did, it is true, reject the doctrine of tacit contract, holding the law of *communauté* to be a real and not a personal statute, and in this respect he had a few

followers, but a large majority of the jurists of France, supported by many abroad, advocated the former opinion, which has been sanctioned, beyond controversy, by numerous decisions in the Courts of that country.

“It seems to the undersigned that this rule is worthy of adoption, not only as being consonant to justice and the presumed intention of the parties, but because its invariableness would not only obviate the possibility of the husband, who, as the manager of the common property, might, with fraudulent intent, invest the assets, and by his authority change the domicile, thereby defeating his wife’s vested rights, but would prevent the occurrence of the difficult questions regarding the wife’s right, which might arise if any of the other rules suggested by some writers, and apparently in some degree favored in England (see *Webb vs. Webb*, 2 Vern. R.) were applied to the subject. On the second question—

“The undersigned are aware that, in the case of *Faubert & Furst* and in that of *Hogg, App. & Dashley, Resp.* in the House of Lords, the doctrine of implied contract was repudiated.

“The latter case regarded the right of the wife, whose husband had acquired a new domicile in Scotland where he died, to a share in the community of property to which she would not have been entitled by the laws of England, where they were domiciliated at the time of marriage, and by the decree of the House of Lords it was awarded to the wife’s representatives, contrary to the opinion of the Lords ordinary in the Court below.

“In our humble estimation the error of that judgment in the House of Lords, if it were erroneous, arose from the circumstance of the wife’s rights in the community being viewed in the light of inheritance of a part of the husband’s estate; and it is clear that, if they were such, that decision was correct (See full report of Hogg & Dashley ap. Robertson on Pers. Succession).

“It behoves the undersigned respectfully to remark that as the moiety of the wife in the property of the community belongs to her even before the dissolution of the marriage by death, so much so that, in Lower Canada at least, under circumstances, she can recover it prior to that event, it bears none of the characteristics of personal succession, her right to it resting upon a title *inter vivos*, to be enforced and respected everywhere.

“The undersigned are therefore of opinion that the rights of B. as *commune en biens* will extend to property real and personal wherever situate, and whether acquired before or after the change of domicile, and that it would be so decided by our tribunals. In the event of the law of England and Upper Canada being adverse to the communication between the parties of the real estate situate there, our Courts would, it is conceived, maintain the opinion of the Jurisconsults, who, in case of the husband having purchased such property, presumed to have been acquired and paid for with the partnership funds, the fruits of collaboration, hold that indemnity for one moiety at least of the monies so applied should be allowed out of his general estate.

“The legacy to B. can be claimed by her independently of the matrimonial rights above mentioned.”

For many years he was Counsel for the Seignior of Beauharnois, the Seignior of which was Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice⁽¹⁾ and there are numerous opinions referring to the seignior upon cases submitted for his opinion by the Agent of the Seignior, Mr. Lawrence G. Brown.

On 5th February, 1839, Mr. Ellice sold the seignior to Henry Kingscote of London for £150,000 sterling, £5,000 of which was paid down, the legal title to be subsequently passed. A gentleman of the name of Tower was sent out to examine into the state of the properties and title deeds and to act as administrator and receiver of the rents. A few months later the North American Colonial Association in Ireland assumed Mr. Kingscote's bargain, Mr. Tower continuing to act in the same capacity and as Mr. Ellice's agent. Mr. Tower having returned to England early in the following year the business of the seignior was carried on by Mr. Ellice's resident agent. In April, 1840, Mr. Ellice and the North American Colonial Association submitted to the award of Chief Justice Reid certain matters in doubt between them relative to the title to be given by the former to the latter. Among the matters a doubt arose whether Edward Ellice could legally convey and give a title to the share in his father's, (Alexander Ellice), estate of his brother, the late George Ellice, whose death as a bachelor and

(1) For an account of the Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice see the Appendix.

intestate was believed to have happened about thirty years before during a voyage to the East Indies on board of a vessel of which there had been no tidings. According to the award of the Chief Justice it became necessary that Edward Ellice should be vested with all the property and estate of his brother, George Ellice, to enable him to dispose of it, and to effect this the Chief Justice declared that a course of proceeding was by law required and might be adopted by Edward Ellice making a suitable application to the Court of King's Bench at Montreal in order to obtain what is termed *l'envoi en possession* of all the rights, property and estates of George Ellice. The question was submitted for the opinion of Mr. Buchanan who said: — "With all due deference for the wisdom of the learned gentleman who drew the award, we are constrained to state that the nature of the *envoi en possession* seems to have been misapprehended by him, for he appears to consider that such a procedure would transfer and vest the estates of the late Mr. George Ellice in Mr. Edward Ellice. This is a palpable misconception for the *missio in possessionem*, which is granted to the heirs at law on the score of the absence only of the proprietor, does not vest any estates, but merely constitutes the *envoyé en possession* the administrator, depository, sequestrator, or, as the legal terms import, the possession of the property, without any right whatever to encumber or alienate it. This provisional administration or possession would cease upon the return of the absentee which the law considers probable until he shall have reached his hundredth

year, or by devolution of the estate upon the administrator or possessor or others, as heirs at law of the absentee, upon proof of his death. We cannot see, therefore, that Mr. Ellice's title could be improved, or the interests of the North American Colonial Association be better secured, by a formality so useless and inapplicable as that recommended by the award." In 1841 a Mr. Lyman was sent out by the Association as their Commissioner, and in April of that year an agreement was signed at Montreal by Sir George Simpson on the part of the Association, of which he was a director, and by Mr. Samuel Gerrard on the part of Mr. Ellice, that being satisfied with the titles they were willing mutually to pass and accept them as they stood. No title, however, was passed, and from the date of Mr. Lyman's arrival until 1st October, 1841, Mr. Ellice's resident agent continued to administer the properties as usual in Mr. Ellice's name. Mr. Lyman having assumed the management as the agent of the Association, signing receipts, granting releases, etc., the question arose as to the validity as well as to the legality of his proceedings, and an opinion was given that so long as no legal conveyance of the title and transfer of possession of the Seigniory had been made that all acts should be made in Mr. Ellice's name. (1841). The Company was subsequently obliged to relinquish the Seigniory and they arranged with Mr. Ellice to take the property off their hands, he to retain the money already paid.

In 1836 the Bank of Montreal having failed to elicit from the Assembly an expression of opinion upon the petition submitted to the Legislature for

the renewal of the Bank Act, the Bank requested his opinion upon certain points which were mooted at a general meeting of the stockholders and upon which in some measure depended further application to the Legislature for a renewal of the Act of Incorporation. Mr. Benjamin Holmes, the cashier of the Bank, consequently requested Mr. Frederick Griffin, the Bank's solicitor, that he and Mr. Buchanan jointly give their opinion on certain questions, which they did.

In 1836 the Bank of British North America being about to commence the business for which it was formed by establishing banks within the Province of Lower Canada, obtained his advice as to the proper method of establishing their business here.

In 1833 the case of Donegani vs Donegani in which he had been successful in the courts of this Province was appealed to the Privy Council. The services of Mr. R. S. Acheson, a London solicitor, were retained on behalf of his clients, to whom on July 2, 1833, he wrote as follows:—

Montreal, 2d. July, 1833.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th. May, which reached this place two day ago, stating your willingness to conduct the defence of the Appeal in which my clients the Messrs. Donegani are Respondents.

In compliance with your request I have written to the proper officer at Quebec to prepare, without loss of time, a transcript of the proceedings in both

the Provincial Courts which will be transmitted to you as soon as procured. From the voluminous character of the record I fear that more than a month must elapse before we shall be enabled to forward these documents. My clients were informed this morning of the necessity of putting you in possession of one hundred pounds sterling, and in the course of a few days arrangements will be effected by the Messrs. Donegani for the payment to you in London of the sum you require.

With respect to your offer of a part of the fees upon condition of guaranteeing payment, as it is something new to me, I beg for a few days to consider it. Altho' I have been engaged in other suits which have gone to the Privy Council, I never had occasion, before the present instance to correspond with any solicitor in England, for in most cases the parties have agents at home to whom the retaining of professional gentlemen is confided. In all events I have to assure you that I consider the embarking in the defence of this Appeal as not attended with any risk, both parties being persons of what in this Country is deemed large property.⁽¹⁾

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

A. BUCHANAN.

R. S. ACHESON, ESQUIRE.

23 Duke Street

Westminster.

(1) The judgment of the Court of King's Bench in favour of Buchanan's client was confirmed by the Provincial Court of Appeal and affirmed in turn by the Privy Council on February 2, 1835, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

P.S. Your letter seems to have been opened and as there are two others who have the same names as myself, I would thank you to add the word "Advocate" to my address.

The following will give some idea of the legal fees in the early part of the last century which to say the least were very moderate.

Montreal, 5 Nov., 1834.

Dear Sir

The pressure of business during term prevented my furnishing you with the additional charges to be added to the balance due me by Mr. Gordon's estate. They are the following:—

1832. Sept. Attendances with Mr. Gordon during his negotiations with Mr. Keith, &c., &c.	£ 2.10.—
Costs in suit against Lapensée	8. 4. 9
Boisvert	6. 3. 2
besides Bailiff's fees &c., say	2.10.—
	<hr/>
	£ 19. 7.11

The suit en bornage against Lapensée is still pending. If Mrs. Gordon should not wish to prosecute it add for costs, &c.	£ 12.—.—
	<hr/>
	£ 31. 7.11

Yours truly,

A. Buchanan.

Gates & al. v. Gordon, costs	£ 35.—.—
Costs & fee on Intervention of Mc- Taggart	15.—.—
Costs Kurckzyn v. Gordon	11.13. 1
Costs Kauntz v. Gordon	11.13. 1
Gordon v. Peelin	11.—.—
Boston v. Gordon	8.19. 2
Jacques v. Gordon	4. 6. 2
Gordon v. Gillespie & al.	16.11.—
Moore v. Gordon	10. 6.—
Drawing agreement between Gillespie & Co., W. Gordon & W. McGooch — attces. & consultn.	3.10.—
Drawing deed of conveyance from Brown, proc. to McTaggart to Gor- don	5.—.—
Drawing deed of ratification for Mc- Taggart, &c.	2.10.—
Costs in suit commenced agst. Commrs. Lachine Canal	1.15.—
Drawing agreement between Messrs. Gates & Co., Mr. Ross & Mr. Gordon	3.—.—
Drawing petition to House of Assembly respecting Lachine Canal	4.10.—
Drawing petition respecting War losses & engrossing, &c.	3.—.—
Curatelle to Mr. G. Gordon	1.10.10

Fee for occasional advice during ten years	10.—.—
	<hr/>
	£159. 4. 4
	25.—.—
	<hr/>
	£134. 4. 4
	25.—.—
	<hr/>
£109. 4. 4	£109. 4. 4
11. 3. 2	
<hr/>	
£120. 7. 6	
3. 2.10	
<hr/>	
£123.10. 4	
Received	

The obligation of Mrs. Gordon of this date includes the within balance of £109. 4. 4
and

also the items contained in this other account (excepting costs in two suits agst. Lapensee £20.4.9) 14. 6.—

Amount of obligation £123.10. 4
Montreal 17 December 1834.

A. Buchanan
for himself
C. R. Ogden
&
H. O. Andrews.

In 1837 the newspaper La Minerve which was published by Ludger Duvernay ceased to exist and it was insinuated that the Hon. John Neilson of Quebec had caused it to be sold out through vindict-

ive feelings. The following taken from the Quebec Gazette of November 29, 1837, gives the correct facts of the case in which Mr. Buchanan was acting for Mr. Neilson.

THE MINERVE

"La Gazette de Québec" of yesterday contains a paragraph from the Ami du Peuple of the 25th instant, published in Montreal, of which the following is a translation:

'The Minerve has not long survived its worthy associate, 'the Vindicator.' It died this week. The press and the whole of the printing materials were seized at the instance of John Neilson Esq. of Quebec; and this time the Honorable D. B. Viger has not deemed it prudent and for cause to bring forward his standard opposition. So the revolutionists are without an agent.'

"It may be inferred that the seizure has proceeded from a vindictive or harsh feeling on my part, accompanied with a desire of preventing those connected with the Minerve of the means of addressing the public through the press. The debt in question was contracted so far back as 1817, for printing materials, while Mr. Duvernay was an inhabitant of Three Rivers. It was secured by an obligation passed before a Notary, and no part of it was ever paid. When I was in England in 1835, my attorney asked for the payment of the interest at least, and got no answer. She then put the obligation into the hands of Mr. Buchanan, Advocate, of Montreal, for recovery, and it was only last spring that he could obtain judgment, of which he informed me, saying he had delayed execution. I did not answer his letter, and Mr. Duvernay's Agent then spoke to me for delay, which I promised to give on his furnishing sufficient security. I, however, heard no more on the subject till Mr. Duvernay was in Quebec last September, when I met him in the Upper Town market place, and still expressed the same views. Nothing was, however, done on the subject by Mr. Duvernay, when I got the following letter from Mr. Buchanan.

"Extract of a letter from A. Buchanan Esq., Advocate, Montreal."

'Montreal, 20th October, 1837.

'Dear Sir: Mr. Duvernay having from time to time assured me that he would confer with you on the subject of his debt to you; but I have not heard that he has done so. Under

these circumstances, I have sued out an execution against the defendant's goods and chattels, which will be allowed to take its course, unless you be pleased to countermand.

Will you oblige me by paying the amount of my costs to Mr. Henry Stuart, who is going to Quebec for a few days'.

(Here follows the Bill of Costs.)

John Neilson Esq.

"I paid the money to Mr. H. Stuart and desired him to tell Mr. Buchanan to do everything the law would allow to obtain payment of the judgment and costs; and it is in consequence of this request that Mr. Buchanan has proceeded. This direction was given before Mr. Duvernay was known to have left Montreal."

The following are copies of some of his official correspondence:—

Kingston, 1st December 1841.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo, transmitting a list of recognizances forfeited of certain persons who were bound to appear in the Court of King's Bench at Montreal; and I have to request that you would adopt legal proceedings against the Individuals therein named for the recovery of the amount forfeited by them to the Crown; and report your proceedings to me in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obt. Servant,

Chas. D. Day,

Sol. Genl.

Alexander Buchanan Esqr.,

Queen's Counsel,

Montreal.

Quebec, 29th June, 1842.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant requesting information as to debts of an hypothecary nature due to the Crown within the District of Montreal previous to the 1st January last, in order to enable you to carry into execution the instructions received from Her Majesty's Government in respect to them, I have the honor to enclose to you a statement of those to which I wish to call your immediate attention, with observations as to the circumstances connected with them, and I shall not fail to supply you with such further information which it may be in my power to afford in reference to this subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obdt. and Humble Servt.,

F. W. Primrose,⁽¹⁾

I.G.D.R.

To

A. Buchanan, Esquire,
Queen's Counsel,
Montreal.

The statement enclosed in the letter refers to debts due by the Seigniorship of La Salle on its purchase at Sheriff's Sale by George Selby, Esq.; by the Seigniorship of Montarville on the Sale to Henry Des Rivieres, Esq., and by the Seigniorship of Cournoyer upon the Sale by Mr. Bellefeuille to Joseph Toussaint Drolet, Esq. The note states "An opposition of this Quint was directed to be put in by Alexr. Buchanan Esq., Q.C. to the ratification of title advertized by the Honble. P. D. Debartzch, the present proprietor for the 1 Oct. 1841."

Montreal, 6 September, 1842.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor of transmitting to you a copy of a letter received yesterday from the Assistant Secretary, relative to the debts due to the Crown, to the contents of which I beg your attention so that no new suits may be brought.

(1) The Hon. F. W. Primrose, Q. C., held the office of Inspector General of the Royal Domain. The present Lord Rosebery is his nephew. He died in 1860 aged 75.

In the course of a few days I shall have the honor of addressing you more at length on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obed. Servant,
A. Buchanan.

P. Vezina, Esquire, Queen's Counsel.

P. B. Dumoulin, Esquire, Queen's Counsel.

Quebec, 9th Sept., 1842.

Dear Sir,

I received a few days ago from the Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General copy of communication made to you dated 2 Sept. 1842 on the subject of a proposed arrangement with the debtors of the Crown in reference to the instructions contained in Mr. Secy. Daly's letter of the 14th May last addressed to the late Solicitor General — with a desire that I should put myself in immediate communication with you on the subject. I did not write sooner knowing that you must be completely occupied with the Criminal Term at Montreal, but I shall be happy to receive from you at your earliest convenience your proposed form of Bond and mode of operation, and you will permit me to make any observations that may then occur to me. In the mean time considering the proposed plan in every respect objectionable, I have addressed to the Secretary by this day's post some remarks tending to show the inconvenience and inexpediency of carrying out the views of Government by means of Bonds instead of requiring confessions of Judgment including costs incurred where delay is asked. However, this step of mine ought not to prevent our following out our instructions. I shall therefore be happy to hear from you without delay.

I remain,

To

A. Buchanan, Esquire,
Q.C.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. Primrose,
Q.C.

Kingston, 29 sept., 1842.

Monsieur,

Comme je suis retenu au siège du Gouvernement, je vous prie de vouloir bien, jusqu'à nouvelles instructions de ma part, veiller aux procédures qui concernent la Couronne en matières Criminelles dans le District de Montréal; et aussi conduire à fin les causes civiles pendantes devant la Cour du Banc du Roi du même District, et dans lesquelles la Couronne se trouve également concernée.

Aussitôt que vous en aurez le temps, ayez la bonté de me fournir la liste de ces causes, avec mention de leur objet.

Pour agir conformément aux instructions ci-dessus, la présente sera votre autorité.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Votre obt. Servt.,
L. H. Lafontaine,
Proc. Genl.

Alexandre Buchanan, Ecr.,
Conseil de la Reine,
Montréal.

Kingston, 8 octobre, 1842.

Monsieur,

Je vous transmets copie d'instructions que j'ai reçues de la part de Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général, relativement aux poursuites intentées au sujet des arrérages des biens des Jésuites. Vous voudrez bien vous y conformer.

Cela ne doit pas s'étendre aux procédés d'une nature conservatoire, qu'il deviendrait nécessaire d'adopter à cet égard, tels que des Oppositions afin de conserver.

Vous êtes prié d'accuser la réception de cette lettre le plus tôt possible.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Votre obt. Servtr.,
L. H. LaFontaine,
Proc. Genl.

Alexandre Buchanan, Ecr.,
Conseil de la Reine,
Montréal.

Secretary's Office, East,
Kingston, 5th. Oct. 1842.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to convey to you His Excellency's instructions to cause to be suspended for the present any prosecutions that may have been instituted for arrears which have long been suffered to accumulate upon the Jesuits' Estates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obt. Servnt.,
D. Daly,
Secy.

Hon. L. H. LaFontaine,
Attorney General.

Kingston, 25th April, 1843.

Sir,

I beg to enclose to you copy of a letter dated the 18th instant, which I have received from Mr. MaCrae, Collector of Customs at Saint Johns, preferring a complaint against one Abel Lewis Taylor for infraction of the Revenue Laws, which complaint is supported by three affidavits, which I also enclose.

You will be pleased to put yourself in communication with Mr. MaCrae, and afterwards institute the necessary proceedings against Taylor for the recovery of the penalty incurred by him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obt. Servant,
L. H. LaFontaine,
Atty. Gen.

Alexander Buchanan, Esq.,
Queen's Counsel,
Montreal.

Montreal, 5th Oct., 1843.
Ottawa Hotel,

Dear Sir,

Having received instructions from the Surveyor General of this Province (bearing date 27th Sept. last) for the survey of the Beach of the Island of Montreal and also to buy off and borne certain reservations for public purposes, etc., I have the honor to inform you that I am directed to place myself in communication with you and to take your opinion in respect to the legal limits of the Concessions heretofore made by Government. I, therefore, respectfully beg to solicit an interview tomorrow or any other day at an hour which may suit your convenience.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obdt. & Humble Servt.,
A. LaRue,
D.P. Surv.

To
A. Buchanan, Esquire,
Queen's Counsel,
Montreal.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 27th March, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to convey to you His Excellency's instructions that you should cause a "Nolle Prosequi" to be entered upon the indictment for High Treason pending in the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal against Mr. P. P. Demaray of St. John's.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obt. Servt.,
D. Daly,
Sec.

A. Buchanan, Esq., Q.C.

Secretary's Office,
Kingston, 28th March 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to convey to you His Excellency's authority for your instituting, until such time as you may receive further instructions on the subject, such suits against defaulters or for the recovery of penalties for default, upon the requisition of Mr. District Inspector Stuart, as you may think it for the interest of the public service to institute.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obt. Servt.,
D. Daly,
Sec.

A. Buchanan, Esq., Q.C.

Montreal, 19 July, 1844.

Sir:

I have the honor of reporting to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that, during the investigation in progress regarding the firing of the Court-house, evidence, which will be transmitted to you by Mr. Ermatinger has been given proving that Carolus Lepage, resident at Champlain, whither, since the commission of the offence, he has in all probability returned, was the immediate agent in that matter. I take the liberty of bringing this subject under your consideration in order that the question of the expediency of an application, under the last Treaty between

Her Majesty : U. S. of A. by the public authority for the extradition of Lepage, may be submitted for the decision of H. E. the G. G.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Honorable

A. Buchanan.

D. Daly,

Secretary.

Montreal, 22 July, 1844.

Sir:

In answer to your communication, of the 19th instant, regarding certain correspondence connected with the right of public prosecution in the supposed Vacancy of the Offices of Attorney & Solicitor General of Her Majesty, in this part of the Province, and raising the question whether, while those offices are in abeyance, it be competent to Her Majesty to authorize any other person to conduct in his name, as Her Majesty's Attorney, prosecutions of a civil character; I have the honor of reporting for the information of H. E. the G. G. that, in my humble opinion, he may by letters patent, empower a person, distinct from the Attorney and Solicitor General, to prosecute all civil remedies on behalf of the Crown.

Upon consideration of the correspondence, which took place with the Honorable L. H. Lafontaine and the Honorable T. C. Aylwin, at the period of their leaving Kingston, I apprehend that their offices have not been vacated so as to enable His Excellency to give special authority to others for the prosecution of civil remedies on behalf of Her Majesty, without incurring the risk of a question being raised as to the validity of any appointment encroaching on the privileges of the Attorney General.

I would therefore humbly recommend the issuing of an instrument under the Great Seal to supersede the commissions of Messrs. Lafontaine & Aylwin.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obed. Serv.

A. Buchanan.

The Honorable

Dominick Daly,

Secretary.

Montreal, 3 August, 1844.

Sir,

Having duly considered the Memorial of Andrew Robertson, Esq., on behalf of the Surveyor of Highways for the Township of Granby and of the inhabitants of that Township praying assistance in removing by indictment an obstruction on the public highway in those parts, I have the honor of reporting for the information of His Ex. the Gov. General that I deem it a case in which Government should bear the expense of prosecution.

From the state of the calendar at the present Court of Queen's Bench I feel satisfied that a prosecution in that tribunal would not lead to any useful result.

Cases of this kind are within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and as two terms of that Court must occur before the next Session of the Queen's Bench, I would humbly recommend that the Clerk of the Peace be directed to assume the prosecution at the public charge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. Buchanan.

The Honorable

D. Daly,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Montreal, 7th August, 1844.

Sir,

I have the honor by command of the Governor General, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Memorial from Messrs. Price & Co. with His Excellency's instructions that you should take the necessary steps to intervene in behalf of the Crown in the suit of Hart vs Germain, as prayed for by the Memorial.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your Most Obt. Servant,
D. Daly,
Sec.

A. Buchanan, Esq., Q.C.

Montreal, 11 September, 1844.

Sir,

Having conferred with the Judges on the subject of the Petition of Robert Stevenson, to His Excellency the Governor General, for a pardon, or mitigation of the sentence of confinement in the penitentiary awarded against him at the last session of the Court of Queen's Bench for this District, I have the honor of reporting for His Excellency's information that there does not exist any cause for relaxing the punishment which this convict was condemned to suffer.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. Buchanan.

The Honorable

D. Daly,
Secretary.

Montreal, 10 September, 1844.

Sir,

In obedience to the command of His Excellency the Governor General signified to me by your reference of the 29 August last, I have perused and attentively considered the documents by you transmitted, which are as follows—

1. Complaint of E. L. Pacaud, Esq., against several Magistrates of Three Rivers, with affidavits.

2. Complaint of Dr. Marsden against Mr. Pacaud, with Mr. Pacaud's answer, &

3 & 4. Petition of Adelaide Beaubien for remission of sentence, and Mr. Pacaud's report on that subject.

5 & 6. Complaint of Jean Baptiste Provencher against Mr. Pacaud, and Mr. Pacaud's report & answer to the same.

After due reflection on these various matters, I have the honor of reporting for His Excellency's information that, in my humble opinion, they do not present any consideration which would render His Excellency's interposition or any exercise of his authority advisable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

A. Buchanan.

The Honorable

D. Daly,
Secretary.

Office of Ordnance,
 Head Quarters,
 Montreal, 30 Octr., 1844.

Sir,

The Master General and Board of Ordnance having communicated their instructions to us regarding the payment of arrears of Seigniorial dues (with Cens et Rentes) on property in Canada in possession of the Ordnance; also to offer a commutation in lieu thereof forever in conformity with the 28th clause of the Act 7, Victoria Cap. 11, or Canada Vesting Act dated the 9th Decr. 1843.

We have the honor to request you will adopt the necessary legal steps towards attainment of this object, taking especial care that the title of the Department forever is fully established.

The following are the names of the Seigniors and where the property is situated, viz:—

Baron de Longueuil, Saint Johns, Chambly. Messrs. Hatt,
 Chambly.
 Chateauguay }
 Seignior of } E. Colvile, Esq.
 Beauharnois }

Any further information as regards the actual price paid for these properties, etc., and which may require investigation, we shall be happy to afford you on application to this Office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
 Your Most Obdt. Servt.,
 W. C. E. Holloway,
 Col. Comg. Royal Engineers.

J. Campbell, Col.
 Com. R. Arty.,
 Canada.

Montreal, 11 December, 1844.

Gentlemen,

In pursuance of the instructions with which I was honored by you, regarding the commutation of tenure of the property held by the Principal Officers of H. M. Ordnance within the Seignior of Beauharnois, I have had communication at the hands of Eden Colvile, Esq., of all the documents necessary to satisfy me that the commutation may be lawfully and safely effected; and I have now the honor of enclosing, together with the deeds of the property,

the draught of an instrument for that purpose conformable to the provisions of the Provincial Statute 7, Victoria, ch. 11.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obed. servt.,

A. Buchanan.

The Respective Officers

H. M. Ordnance,
Head Quarters,
Montreal.

Montreal, 12 December, 1844.

Gentlemen,

Since the receipt of your communication directing me to adopt the necessary steps for enfranchising from seigniorial charges the property held by the R. O. of H. M. O. within the Seignior of Chambly, I have seen one of the Messrs. Hatt, the present owners of that part of the Seignior in which that property is situated, and received from him the titles and account enclosed —

Respecting the titles I have to observe that the desired enfranchisement can be securely effected; and accordingly I have under the provisions of the Prov. Statute 7 Vict. ch. 11 prepared the instrument herewith transmitted.

The Messrs. Hatt, as will be seen by the enclosed account preferred a claim for interest on the lods et ventes, which is wholly inadmissible.

They likewise asserted a right to arrears of cens et rentes for forty three years; but as by law the Seignior cannot recover arrears for any time beyond 29 years I have disallowed any rent which accrued before the commencement of that period.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. Buchanan.

The R. O.

H. M. O.

H. Q.

M.

He was a lover of letters and had collected a remarkably large and rare library containing many first editions. On his death the library was sold. The following is a copy of the title page of the Catalogue:—

Catalogue
of the Library of the late
Alexander Buchanan, Esq., Q. C.
Being one of the most
Select and Complete Collections of Valuable
Books
In this Province
comprising the principal and most important
works on the Civil, French, and English
Law; The Greek and Roman Classics;
Standard Works in English Lit-
erature; and the Produc-
tions of the Principal
writers in the
French, German, Italian, Spanish and
Portuguese Languages.

All of the books enumerated in the Catalogue
are in good condition, of the best Editions,
and some of them of great rarity.

Montreal.

Printed by Wm. Salter.

CHAPTER XVII.

BUCHANAN HEIRLOOMS.

The Buchanans of Leny held the lands by virtue of a little sword. The late Mr. J. Guthrie Smith in his invaluable work "Strathendrick" gives the following account of the "little old sourd":—

"In a curious document among the Stirling of Keir charters, giving an account of the families of Leny of Leny and Buchanan of Leny, sent by Robert Buchanan of Leny, about 1650, the Laird of Leny says of his family: 'I find in the begining the Lanyis of that Ilk hes bruikit that leving without only infestment, except ane litill auld sourd gavin to Gillesmic be the King, and ane auld relict callit Saint Fillanis twithe, quhille servit thaim for thar chartour quhyle Alexander his dayis.' This statement as to the little sword is confirmed by a charter by Alexander II in favor of Alan of Leny and Margaret of Leny, daughter of the late Gillespic of Leny, Knight, of the lands of Leny, in the resignation of the said Margaret — 'To be held and possessed by them and their heirs as fully and quietly as the said Margaret held or possessed them before this resignation by virtue of a little sword which King Culen formerly gave by way of symbol to Gillespic Moir, her predecessor, for her singular service Schar, fifth October, the thirteenth year of our reign (1227).' (From the translation

given in *The Red Book of Monteith*, Vol. 1, p. 1, XXV). There is a certified copy of the charter among the Leny writs, but the original document has disappeared.

“The ‘litill auld sourd’ by which the Leny’s held their lands without further charter or infeftment has unfortunately been lost. It was still in existence in 1789, and in the “*Archaeologia*, Vol. XI. p. 45, there is an engraving of it after a drawing by Grose. It was made of silver, and was about three inches in length.”

The account which appeared in the *Archaeologia* or *Miscellaneous Tracts* relating to Antiquity published by The Society of Antiquaries of London in volume XI, published in 1794, was in the form of a letter from Mr. Robert Riddell, F.S.A., addressed to Mr. Gough and is as follows:—

February 16, 1792.

Sir,

Some time ago I met with one of the oldest symbols of antient investiture perhaps now to be met with in Scotland. It is a small silver sword, which has long been preserved in the family of Lany, and which afterwards by a marriage came into the family of Buchanan of Arnprior. Upon the forfeiture of that family, for engaging in the rebellion of 1745, this sword being found in their charter-chest was lodged in the Court of Exchequer, along with the papers of the family, and a few years since, was, together with the estate, restored. When I was in Edinburgh in the year 1789, with my late friend the learned Francis Grose, Esq., An-

tony Barclay, Esq., Writer to the Signet, did me the favour to allow Capt. Grose to make a drawing of the remains of the little silver sword with which Culenus, King of Scotland, who succeeded to the throne about the year 965, invested Gillespic Moir with this estate, of which Alexander II. King of Scotland, in 1227, granted a charter of confirmation, narrating the foregoing circumstance, which still exists in the archives of the family of Buchanan of Arnprior; and of which I here give a copy.

“Carta Alexandri II anno 1227. Alano de Lani.

“Alex, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus
 “probis hominibus totius terrae suae salutem.
 “Sciatis nos dedisse concessisse, et hoc praesenti
 “carta nostra confirmasse Alano de Lani, et Mar-
 “garetae de Lani, filie quondam Gillespic de Lani,
 “militis, terras de eodem infra vicecomitat de
 “Perth, que quondam fuerunt dicte Margarete, et
 “quod ipso nulla vi aut metu ducta, sed mera sua
 “voluntate apud Schon, per fustem, et baculum,
 “nobis sursum reditit, Tenend. et Habend. ipsis et
 “heredibus, adeo libere et quiete sicut ipsa Mar-
 “gareta tenuit seu possedit ante hanc resignationem
 “virtute Gladij parvi quem Culenus Rex, olim sym-
 “bolice dedit Gillespic Moir predecessori sue, pro
 “dicto singulari servitio. Reddendo inde nobis et
 “heredibus nostris servitium debitum et consuetum.
 “In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum mag-
 “num apponi fecimus. Testibus G. Epis, Dunkelden.
 “Waltero filio Alani Senescallo Justiciario Scotie,
 “Willielmo Joanne de Bail

“M Peid Schon. 5 to Octobris, anno
“regni, 13tio (i.e. anno Dom. 1227).”

While I am upon this subject I shall mention two other instances of antient investiture in Scotland. The lairds of Skein were wont to receive investiture of their lands by their sovereign's presenting them with an antient durk, which took its rise, according to Sir George M'Kenzie from the following circumstance. A second son of Robert, son of Struan, for killing with his durk, in Stocket forest, a wolf, which had attacked the king, got a grant of lands, and the name of Sk'ein, which signifies, in Gallic, a durk; and for several ages the family received investiture of these lands by their durk.

The lairds of McLeod were accustomed prior to the reign of James I to receive from the kings of Scotland investiture of their great estates by being girt with a sword by the sovereign.

Other instances might be given. The Strathbolgie family, earls of Athol, according to the phrase, were “cincti cum gladio comitatus Atholiae.”

I shall mention one other instance of investiture at present in existence. The posterity of the sextons that attended at the cathedral church of Lismore are called the barons of Bachel, and are in possession of lands which they hold by preserving the *Baculum more*, or the bishop's pastoral staff or crosier; and by the tenor of their charter they forfeit their property if they lose this crosier. Their

original charter they had from the bishops of the isles, and it has been renewed by the Argyle family after the same form.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. Riddell.

Friars Carse, 13th Dec. 1791.

In a letter written in 1885 by the late John Buchanan-Hamilton, F.R.S., of Leny (1822-1903) to the late Chauncey K. Buchanan of Tarrytown, N.Y., Mr. Buchanan said:—

“I myself merely represent the Leny branch through the family line. Through my grandmother I inherited her estate and had to assume the name of Hamilton. I am what is called a poor man. I own a nook of earth here that has been in the Leny family for about 1000 years, and was originally held by symbol before the Scottish savages could write. The earliest written charter is dated 1227 and refers to the original grant of land in 936 to 953 by Culenus, King of Scotland, to Gillespie More (or big) de Lain. I own a bit of land near Glasgow, my grandmother Hamilton's property of Bardowie, and I own some 100 acres or so of the old Buchanan territory in Dumbartonshire called Spittal with which Walter Buchanan of Buchanan portioned off his son Walter in 1514 (1514 if I remember rightly) and from whom I come in direct male descent. I believe also that I have the right of burial in the chancel of the old church of Buchanan which has been a ruin for centuries, and which when last I

saw it, some 30 years ago, formed an interesting feature in the Duke of Montrose's flower garden! I believe that I am the sole owner of the name of Buchanan who still holds by dint of inheritance anything remaining of the territory that was at one time possessed and peopled by Buchanans exclusively. You are probably aware that the bulk of that territory was bought or otherwise by the Graham Marquis of Montrose toward the end of the 17th century. In this district of the country there still lingers the Celtic custom of burial places for names or clans and hence the Buchanans bury in one place, the Stewarts in another, the MacLarens in a third, &c., &c., and people are very tenacious as to where their own, or their friends', mortal remains should lie, and seem still proud even in the relative positions of their graves to that of the ground laid aside for the use of the Chief!!! I hope that you do not fancy that any of these sort of fancies linger in my brain, Buchanan though I be."

John Buchanan-Hamilton was succeeded as Chief of the clan of Buchanan by his son John Hamilton-Buchanan who was born in 1861 and died in 1919.⁽¹⁾ In 1911 Mr. Buchanan wrote me:—

(1) DEATH OF MR. BUCHANAN OF LENY.—The death took place at his town residence, Doune Terrace, Edinburgh, on Monday night, of Mr. John Hamilton Buchanan, proprietor of the estate of Leny, Callander. Mr. Buchanan, who was the youngest son of the late Mr. John Buchanan Hamilton of Leny and Bardowie, was the last surviving member of his family, and the representative of the ancient family of the Buchanan of Leny, which goes far back into Scottish history. He was the acknowledged chief of the clan, and for a long time was president of the Buchanan Society, in the work of which he was deeply interested. Mr. Buchanan, who was in his 59th year, was trained as a chartered

Leny, Callander, 4th March, 1911.

Dear Sir,

Absence from home has prevented me from sooner replying to your letter of the 14th ult.

As the best means of dealing with your memorandum, herewith returned, I enclose for your acceptance a print of my grandfather's claim to be Chief of the Clan Buchanan which was successfully sustained. There are some minor differences between it and your memo which you will easily follow. I have further ventured to make one or two suggestions in pencil on your memo, mainly in regard to my grandfather Francis. Though he qualified as a Doctor of Medicine, ultimately when he went to India he took up Civilian work and rose to high rank in the Service of the East India Coy. A few years ago the Govt. of India published a sketch of his life edited by Col. Prain, Director Genl. of the Botanic Gardens at Kew. It was then ascertained that the reputed service on board a Man of War prior to going to India was a myth and I have altered your memo accordingly.

If I can be of further service to you in this matter, please let me know.

Yours truly,

J. Hamilton Buchanan.

accountant, and was well known in business circles as partner of the firm of Howden & Buchanan, C. A. He was a director of the Commercial Bank, and chairman of the North British Rubber Company, and was interested in many other large undertakings. He is survived by his widow, a daughter of the late Mr. John C. Brodie, W. C., Edinburgh. The next-of-kin is Sir Robert Buchanan Jardine, Bart., of Castlemilk, a nephew of the deceased gentleman. (*The Scotsman*, Jan. 15, 1919).

About the same time I received the following letter from Mr. D. W. R. Carrick-Buchanan of Corsewall.

Corsewall, Stranraer, N.B.

6th March, 1911.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your letter and for the account of my family. It may interest you to have photographs of Drumpellier & Corsewall. — The Mr. Carrick whose name we have to take bequeathed one half of his property to my grandfather and the other half to Dr. John Moore, son of “the witty Dr. Moore” and younger brother of General Sir John Moore of Corunna — these properties were strictly tied up on males, in the event of the male Buchanans failing then the Moores were to come in and if the male Moores failed then the Buchanans were to come in — The Moore male line failed about twelve years ago and in consequence Corsewall fell to my Cousin — Lady Carrick-Buchanan has the life rent of Drumpellier. My son lives at Mount Vernon and here I reside. I should like very much to read the account you have written of your grandfather if you will send me a copy when it is published. I will without fail return it to you.

Thanking you for writing.

I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

D. W. R. Carrick-Buchanan.

In 1914 I received the following letter from Sir George W. Buchanan, the last of the British Ambassadors at St. Petersburg.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
ST. PETERSBURG.

May 27, 1914.

Dear Sir,

I am most grateful to you for so kindly sending me such a charmingly bound copy of your book on the Buchanan Family. I have not yet had time to read it all, but I hope to do so shortly: and I have already read sufficient to see how interesting it is. It is especially so for myself, as having spent the greater part of my life abroad I have lost touch with many of my Scotch connections and am very ignorant of their history and traditions. I have now thanks to you, an opportunity of studying them thoroughly. I see that you are treading in your grandfather's footsteps, just as I have followed those of my father, who was Ambassador here when I was a boy.

With my most grateful thanks, I am,

Sincerely yours,

George W. Buchanan.

There was also a little sword or dirk held by the family of James Buchanan, H.B.M. Consul, which has been handed down from generation to generation. It is referred to in his Will dated June 30th 1851 and probated in the Surrogate Court for the County of York, U. C., as follows:—

“The silver dirk, which it is alleged, has been about four hundred years in the family, I leave to my son Robert, and should he have no son, to my next eldest son, having a son; the silver ink-stand from the sisters of the late Major André, to pass to the next eldest son, these to be regarded as heirlooms in the family. These two valued articles to pass first to Robert and Carlisle, failing sons then to John and Oliver, each to be held alone by one of my grandsons, according to seniority.”

His eldest son Robert Stewart Buchanan of 16 West 25th Street, New York, died on 18th September, 1861, without issue. In his Will dated 18 July 1857 and probated in the Surrogate Court for the County of New York, he said:—

“The 3 Silver Cups given me by my beloved Mother I do hereby leave & bequeath to my 3 Brothers (Alexander Carlisle, John Stewart & William Oliver Buchanan), one to each, or in the event of their death to the eldest Son of each surviving to be heirs loom in the Buchanan family. The Silver Ink Stand & Desk to go to my Brothers Carlisle & John as my Father’s will directs. My Silver Tea Kettle, I leave to my Brother Oliver, the remainder of my silver to be divided equally among my 3 Brothers after my Wife’s death, or their eldest Sons share and share alike.”

Alexander Carlisle Buchanan of Quebec, the next eldest son of James Buchanan, died on 2nd February, 1868, leaving, among other issue, three sons, Ernest Bowen Buchanan, who married and has issue; Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, who died

without issue, and Noel Henry Buchanan, who died unmarried.

The following is an extract from letter dated 20th January, 1890, from Mrs. A. C. Buchanan of Quebec to me:—

“As to the old dirk, dated 1444, I only know it is an heirloom. Your Uncle Carlisle often and often spoke of writing to the late Isaac Buchanan for the history of its coming into the family, but never carried out the intention. Of the silver inkstand — you know it was presented to the old Consul by the sister of Major André.”

Extract from letter dated 20th June, 1918, from Ernest Bowen Buchanan of “Stadacona,” Washington Road, Toorak, Australia, to Lily Buchanan, widow of Arthur H. Buchanan:—

“To begin with the family dirk photographed at once on largest possible scale, and post you copy immediately it is ready. How it came into the family the Lord only knows! The date on the blade is 1440, scabbard silver, beautifully worked in Scotch emblems, said to have been given to one of the family by Robert Bruce. Doubt this on account of the date, 1440. Anyway, it is a beautiful thing in workmanship, etc., and it is altogether a crime that we cannot find out its true history. Of course, if, as I said before, it was not stolen.”

In the “Life of Major André” by Winthrop Sargent, the account of the removal of André’s remains to England is given and mention made that:

“In gratitude for what was done, the Duke of York caused a gold-mounted snuff-box of the wood of one of the cedars that grew at the grave to be

sent to Mr. Demarat; to whom the Misses André also presented a silver goblet, and to Mr. Buchanan a silver standish."

The family of George L. Buchanan of Jeffersonville, Indiana, a descendant of Captain William Eccles Buchanan, R.A., of Fintona, County Tyrone, Ireland, who served in the Peninsular War and was present at the Battle of Waterloo, has an heirloom in the form of an Irish Harp. The account which follows appeared in the Dublin Evening Herald of September 12th, 1896.

"A FAMOUS IRISH HARP."

"Survives as an Heirloom in an Indian Home."

"How many harps of the true ancient Irish form and make are still to be found in the world, the antiquarians may know; their number is probably less than a score. But very few people — antiquarians or others — in search of a specimen like that which "once through Tara's halls the soul of music shed," would think of going to the town, or village, of Jeffersonville, in Clarke County, in the State of Indiana. Neither, for that matter, would anyone not specially informed look in the same village of Jeffersonville for lineal descendants of Master George Buchanan, one time preceptor of His Majesty King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of Great Britain and Ireland. Nevertheless, the relic of ancient Irish art and the descendants of the old Scottish family are both to be found in Jeffersonville, and the harp is an heirloom in this

Buchanan family. Jeffersonville, separated by the Ohio from the Kentucky tobacco mart of Louisville, is known in its own State of Indiana as the seat of one of the two State Penitentiaries. In the neighbouring State of Kentucky it is known as a Gretna Green to which lovers fly from all parts of the more southern State when parents or guardians object to their matrimonial plans.

“Crossing from Louisville by the steam ferry, and passing by the dilapidated row of two-storey houses where the sign ‘Marriage Licenses’ is conspicuous in large letters over the door of a thrifty magistrate’s place of matrimonial business you go through a grass-grown street and under one span of a huge railway bridge to where a neat little cottage shrinks modestly behind a low wooden paling and some flowering shrubs. This is, and has been for some time, the home of George Buchanan’s Jeffersonville descendants. In the front sitting room, where a large steel engraving of her Britannic Majesty in Coronation robes faces a smaller and much older engraving of the learned and renowned forebear, stands the harp. It is not more than four feet high, and is of the peculiar construction which appears in the famous harp of Brian Boru, the Belnagare harp, and, pictorially, in the groups of harp, deer-hound, round tower and shamrocks, so popular in Ireland as emblems of the national aspirations. The woodwork is crumbling, and has been reinforced by rough clamps and bands of iron, which contrast hideously with the beautifully wrought metal guarding the thirty two holes in the sounding-board, through which the strings passed before

they were snapped asunder, and the four sound-holes. The carving in low relief upon the upright limb is beautiful and of a strongly characteristic Celtic design.

“As for the story of the Jeffersonville harp, it is a family tradition and a romance of centuries. First, the Buchanan family, in the generation next but one after that of George, the royal preceptor, bought it at first hand. There was then visible on the sound box a plate, now covered by one of the iron bands, on which place was inscribed:—

In sylvis vixi donec percussa securi;
Viva nihil dixi, mortua leta cano.
Cormack Kelly me fecit, Anno Domini 1617.

“The elegiac part of this inscription, a copy of which is kept among the family papers, may be rendered:—

In sylvan shadows, mute, I dwelt,
Until the axe's edge I felt;
Nor note I sang, nor word I spoke,
Till death my joyous lay awoke.

“The family in or about the year 1640 left Stirlingshire for Tyrone in the then new Plantation of Ulster. They had formed High Church, or, at all events, Episcopalian connections by marriage, and the Covenant was dominant in Stirlingshire. So the harp went back to the land of its birth — it was made in Dublin — and found a home at Fintona, county Tyrone, until some forty years ago. Then

Mr. William Eccles Buchanan, its possessor, with his wife — also a Buchanan by birth — and several children crossed the Atlantic and settled at New Orleans. Finally, about the end of the war between North and South, Mr. Buchanan having died in the meanwhile, his widow and children again migrated, and the harp was taken to its present home.”

(“E. M.” in the “Sketch”.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

ALEXANDER CARLISLE BUCHANAN AND HIS
NEPHEW ALEXANDER CARLISLE
BUCHANAN.

Some confusion has arisen as to two Buchanans who bore the same name of Alexander Carlisle. Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, the elder, was the brother, while Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, the younger, was the son of James Buchanan, H. B. M. Consul at New York. The Mr. Buchanan referred to in the following despatch, from Viscount Goderich to Lord Aylmer is Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, senior, who was then General Emigration Agent at Quebec:—⁽¹⁾

Downing-street, 8th March, 1833.

My lord—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 9th January last, transmitting the Report of the Chief

(1) According to *La Minerve* (April 1833), the Emigration Office at Quebec had been established about eight years previously by the English authorities, and "within the last year or two" this establishment appears to have received increased powers and authority and was called "General Emigration Agency for the British Provinces." The article says "Mr. Buchanan, of whom we wish to speak as a man worthy of esteem, is now in England." He sailed on the "South America" for Liverpool where he arrived about April 1, 1833.

A. C. Buchanan owned the ship "Alexander Buchanan" in which he had been to Honduras in 1815. His brother, William Buchanan, who came from Ireland to Canada in 1823, sailed over in his own ship "The Cossack".



JAMES BUCHANAN.
H. B. M. Consul at New York.



Agent for Emigrants, on the emigration to Canada which took place during the year 1832. The information contained in this report is clear and ample, and does credit to the zeal and industry of Mr. Buchanan; while the picture it presents of the prosperity of the settlers who have recently established themselves in the colony, under your government, and Upper Canada, is highly gratifying. I shall notice in this despatch those parts of the Report which seem to call for particular observation. Mr. Buchanan wishes, that funds remitted by individuals, and by parishes for the use of emigrants after their arrival in Canada, should uniformly be entrusted to the Government Agents for emigrants, and that it should be rendered imperative on parishes to avail themselves of a plan suggested by the Commissioners of Emigration for charging public officers with the application of funds intended for the above mentioned purpose. In answer to this proposal, I must observe, that the course of proceeding pointed out by the Commissioners of Emigration was only designed for the use of individuals in this country, who might not possess any other mode of confiding the application of money to trustworthy persons in the Colony; and I am far from being satisfied that a very general use of the plan is desirable. It could not come into extensive operation without creating a responsibility and a multiplication of duties, which no establishment that Government could conveniently support would be adequate to meet. It would also obviously tend to postpone and thereby to weaken eventually, that feeling of dependence on

their own prudence and activity, which cannot too soon be called forth in persons who have gone to a distant country for the very purpose of gaining their livelihood by nothing but their own exertions. I am not anxious, therefore, to see a very general adoption of the arrangement, by which it has been provided that the expenditure of money intended for the benefit of emigrants may be devolved upon Government officers; neither have I the power, even had I the desire, to compel the adoption of that arrangement. Persons in this country must be left to follow their own discretion respecting the nature and the mode of the assistance they may afford to emigrants, and the Colonial Department has no other duty in this respect than to distribute such information and suggestions as may seem likely to be beneficial to all parties concerned. For these reasons, I think it necessary to dwell further upon Mr. Buchanan's proposal on the present subject. I have reason to believe that the Secretary at War will not deem it expedient to apply to Parliament this year for the means of continuing to commute the pensions of military pensioners in aid of their emigration. Nevertheless, I have directed to be transmitted to the War Office that part of Mr. Buchanan's Report which bears on this subject, in order that if the practice of commuting pensions be hereafter removed, Mr. Buchanan's remarks may be taken into consideration.

With respect to the amendments which Mr. Buchanan recommends to be made in the Passengers' Act, I am disposed to think that they would be found worthy of adoption on any future occasion of

legislating on the subject; but I doubt whether, taken by themselves, the advantage to be expected from them would outweigh the inconvenience and difficulty of altering the existing law. At any rate, it is certain that the state of public business would not admit its being brought under the consideration of Parliament during the present Session, for the amendment of the Passenger's Act.

No part of Mr. Buchanan's Report has attracted my attention more than that in which he mentions, that many emigrants loitered in Quebec, and expended all their money there, and afterwards claimed to be forwarded by the Emigrant's Society. It is unfortunately the case, that most charitable institutions have more or less a tendency to weaken the sense of self reliance in the poor. But this inconvenience may be successfully opposed by vigilance on the part of the directors of these institutions, and by a rigid scrutiny into the claims of all persons who apply to them for relief. I am sure that the gentlemen who manage the Quebec Emigrants' Society would have every disposition to perform this necessary duty, and should you learn that their practice is wanting in strictness or is any respect susceptible of improvement, I doubt not that they will receive with deference any suggestions which your Lordship might make to them in consequence of such an impression in your mind. I would rather leave any communication to them to be dictated by your Lordship's means of local observation, than attempt to offer an opinion from this country. Nevertheless, I cannot refrain from observing, that to accept as a title to relief the recommendation of the keeper of

the house where the Emigrants may have boarded, or of the master of the vessel in which they may have arrived, appears to me, if such be indeed the practice, far too lax a mode of dispensing the funds placed at the disposal of the Emigrant's Society. It would, I think, have some tendency to check this evil, if whatever expense is incurred on account of any Emigrant, were charged against him as a debt to be repaid out of his future earnings; a promissory note might, I should conceive, without difficulty, be required from all those who obtain assistance for the amount of the cost it may impose on the public. For the purpose of drawing the attention of the Society to the general subject of the preceding remarks, I request that your Lordship will communicate the present portion of my despatch, together with that part of Mr. Buchanan's report on which it was founded.

I am glad to perceive that notwithstanding the alarm and temporary confusion which must have taken place on the first breaking out of the cholera morbus this year, the number of Emigrants who were dispirited and induced to return to this country in disappointment, is not estimated to have reached 850, including the widows and orphans who were sent back from Quebec at the expense of the fund raised for them by subscription. I have not been able to hear of one emigrant who returned after having reached the Upper Province; and this fact may serve to convince individuals of this country of the necessity of furnishing themselves with the means of penetrating to those districts in Canada where they are most sure of finding employment.

In conclusion, I have only to repeat the gratification I have derived from the favourable accounts of the emigration of last year, and to express my hope that a practice so beneficial to the Colonies, and to the individuals who go to them, will continue unabated, and receive undiminished encouragement from all whom it affects.

I have, etc.

GODERICH.

The late John Reade, LL.D., in the weekly column "Old & New" of the Gazette above the well known initials "R. V.", writing of the brothers James and Alexander Carlisle Buchanan said:—

"Through the kindness of the owner, we have been allowed an opportunity of reading two pamphlets of considerable interest by Mr. James Buchanan, who for several years was British Consul at New York, and a treatise on Emigration by his brother, Mr. A. C. Buchanan, formerly British Emigrant Agent at Quebec. One of the pamphlets treats of a 'Project for the formation of a Depot in Upper Canada with a view to receive the whole pauper population of England', and is 'submitted to the Right Hon. Edward G. S. Stanley, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies'. The author is prepared to hear that the principles which he advocates are condemned by a good many truly benevolent people. If, in any of the measures that he proposes, he should seem to countenance those who are unfeeling and hard-hearted towards the poor, he should deeply deplore such a result.

What he is opposed to, however, is not charity, but the abuse of it. It is his earnest desire to give a salutary direction to the laws of Christian obligation, so that those who undertake to relieve want and distress may not meet with failure. Believing that the British poor laws represent a faulty system, he wishes to suggest a remedy which may operate without violence or undue haste. His conclusions are mainly based on the practical and acknowledged success of the Overseers of the Poor of the State of Connecticut; but he has also utilized his own observations and experience. How is it (he asks) that English workers in the United States rarely remit any share of their earnings to assist their poor relatives at home, while the Irish never weary of such well-doing? Mr. Buchanan finds in the contrast a very practical reason for discontinuing a system that fosters such indifference and, above all, a warning against its introduction into Ireland. He also deprecates its establishment in Canada, his adopted country. In his 'project', none who are able to work are fed in idleness. It is a plan of gradual de-pauperization through a number of industrial communities. In an appendix Mr. Buchanan gives a sketch of the management of the poor in Connecticut. While he approves of the institution in its general character, there are features which he condemns, such as the lack of discrimination between the vicious and the indigent, and the making of support compulsory.

"Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Right Hon. Edward G. S. Stanley containing his 'project' was published by William A. Mercein, printer of New

York, in 1834. His 'Letter to Lord Durham as to Canada and the United States' was published in 1838. The full title is as follows: 'A Letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of Durham, K. G. B., High Commissioner and Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty's North American Possessions, etc., etc., etc., (1) Calling His Lordship's Attention to the advantages of allowing a free transit of merchandise through Canada to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin Territory as a means of preserving our friendly relations with the United States. Observations as to the River St. Lawrence for extending the commerce of the Empire and enriching the Canadas.' The sentiments of loyal devotion to Canada and the Empire that inspired the author and his assured faith in the future of British North America are disclosed by these words: 'Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Canadas, convinced that these provinces must in time contain a great and powerful people, having adopted them as the country of my family, and my children and grandchildren now residing in both provinces, all my interests are con-

(1) In a Catalogue of Desirable Books issued in February 1928 by Dauber & Pine Bookshops of New York I came across the following item:

"BUCHANAN, James. Letter to the Hon. Earl of Durham calling attention to the advantages to be derived by allowing a Free Transit of Merchandise through Canada to the State of Michigan and Wisconsin Territory as a means of preserving our friendly relations with the United States. Large folding map showing the most direct commercial route from the Atlantic via Lake Ontario to the Province of Upper Canada, the Northwestern States and Territories, and to the Mississippi. 8vo, new half calf. London, 1838.

\$57.50

A tract on early transportation of great rarity, in fact we find no other copy recorded for sale. The author was Her Majesty's Consul for the State of New York."

ned with the success of Your Lordship's important mission. Moreover, I feel, as I trust every loyal subject will feel, a deep anxiety that, in all comparisons between subjection to the British Crown and any other form of government, the blessings to be found under the aegis of the British Constitution will eventually afford that protection, stability and permanency which no other form of government ever yet excelled in producing.' His special aim in writing this letter is to advocate, with what force of fact and logic he can bring to bear on the subject, the direction of the mighty volume of trade pertaining to the vast region around the Lakes and away to the west of them into its natural outlet, the St. Lawrence. And then he expresses the most perfect confidence that no portion of Her Majesty's dominions affords such important advantages, not only in its political bearing to the Empire, but also to those who shall embark their capital in the public works and railroads by which the immense traffic is to be carried on.'

"The treatise on Emigration is of very real interest and value to those who would know accurately and at first hand the stages by which a large part of Canada came to be peopled. When he wrote in 1826, the author of it had already made fifteen or sixteen voyages to North America, and conducted thither about 6,000 immigrants. Of these he does not think that more than six adults died in transit and in all the cases that came under his observation,

they landed in Canada in better condition than when they went on board. In addition to the emigrants that he had accompanied on his frequent voyages across the Atlantic, Mr. Buchanan had been interested in the removal from Ireland of from 12,000 to 15,000 more. That these emigrants had prospered in no slight measure was happily shown by the amount of the remittances that they had made to their relatives in Ireland, which had reached the sum of from £60,000 to £70,000, or from \$300,000 to \$350,000. This sum would, he was sure, have been much larger if these generous and thoughtful settlers had enjoyed facilities for sending home a share of their gathered wealth. It was no unusual incident to see in the streets of Quebec or some other port poor fellows who had come a distance of four or five hundred miles in the hope of finding a captain of a ship or some other trustworthy person to take charge of the money which they desired to send to the United Kingdom. Mr. Buchanan has himself been the medium for the conveyance of many thousands of pounds remitted by emigrants from Canada to the mother country. His brother, Mr. James Buchanan, British Consul at New York, also sends home every year considerable sums of money from persons living in various parts of Canada and the United States. In his introductory sketch of the history of colonization, and of the changing policies that have directed its course, Mr. Buchanan gives extracts from essays on the subject by two men of contrasted character, Talleyrand and Penn. 'Citizen Talleyrand,' read his essay on the 'advantages to be derived from new colonies,' before

the National Institute of France on the 15th Messidor of the year 5. Referring to his sojourn in America, Talleyrand expresses his admiration at the quickness and completeness with which, after the Revolution, all animosities had been overcome and agitation had been succeeded by perfect quiet. New troubles there doubtless were, but the vastness of the country and the scope that it offered for every kind of adventure, prevented them from being made an occasion for the renewal of revolutionary passion. Talleyrand points out that Louisiana and Quebec remained French after thirty years of Spanish and British rule. A short extract from Penn's 'Benefit of Plantations or Colonies' follows, in which it is urged that the British colonist was not lost to his motherland, which he had generally more ample means of serving than if he had never left the place of his birth. There is an interesting biography of Mr. James Buchanan in the Buchanan Book by Mr. A. W. P. Buchanan, advocate, of this city. The same volume gives a sketch of Mr. A. C. Buchanan."

"Mr. Alexander Carlisle Buchanan was born in 1786 at Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland; had travelled extensively, and in 1828 was appointed by the British Government His Majesty's Agent for Emigration at Quebec. On his arrival at Quebec he was cordially received by Lord Dalhousie, who concurred generally in his suggestions regarding emigration. In the year 1832 he was a candidate for election as a Member of Provincial Parliament, his opponent being Anthony Anderson, of Little River. The election, which began on the 2nd of March of that

year, was closely contested, and lasted until the 3rd April, when Mr. Buchanan retired, being in a minority of 29. In 1838 he resigned his office of Chief Emigration Agent, when his nephew, a namesake, A. C. Buchanan, was appointed in his place. He returned to Ireland, and died at his residence, Glenelg Lodge, near Omagh, County Tyrone, on the 20th of February, 1840. Another brother, William Buchanan, settled at Yamaska, where he had large grist and saw mills. He was a Justice of the Peace for the District of Three Rivers, and died at Montreal on the 16th August, 1834, during the cholera epidemic."

The writer of the above lines, John Reade, died on the 26 March, 1919, and the Gazette in a leader in its issue of the day following his death, said:—

"He has died beloved by all who knew him; a gentle man; a scholar of distinction; modest, afear-ed of the garish light, well pleased with the consciousness of labor well performed; and in his passing a great gentleman of the press has laid down his pen with the benediction of all who fell under the influence of his kindly nature."

A sketch of the life of A. C. Buchanan, the younger, written by the late Fennings Taylor for Notman's Portraits of British Americans, said:—

"In Mr. Harvey's valuable annual, The Year Book and Almanac of Canada for 1868, the subject of this sketch is credited with the statement, that from the year 1829 to 1866, 1,063,413 emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec from Europe, repre-

senting an average of 28,740 per annum. As Mr. Buchanan took charge of the office in 1835, and was appointed by the British Government, Chief Emigrant Agent, in succession to his uncle in 1838,⁽¹⁾ it will follow according to such average, that during the period of his incumbency he was more or less connected with the personal history of over 900,000 emigrants. No doubt there are thousands of settlers in Canada who have a pleasing and in many instances a grateful recollection of the genial and high minded public officer who first welcomed them to the 'land of the west'; who cheered them with kind words, nerved them with kind acts, and strengthened their resolves by making clear to them the way in which they might win independence for themselves, and happiness for their families in the

(1) Mr. William Smith, of the Public Archives of Canada, referring to A. C. Buchanan, said: "He and his brother James were a remarkable team, whose whole thought and energy were devoted to the benefit of Canada," and Dr. Peter H. Bryce, for many years Chief Medical Officer of Immigration for Canada, said: "I have for some time been following the History of Canadian Immigration and more recently giving special attention to the Official Reports of the Quebec Port from 1827 to 1866. I soon was struck with the comprehensive Reports of Mr. A. C. Buchanan which grew in their range and completeness throughout the period. Having been for twenty years Medical Officer of Immigration in charge of the Hospitals at all the Ports, I am perhaps in a specially good position to judge of the value of Mr. Buchanan's work. It has been not only the quality of his official work, but the splendid illustration his work gives of an enthusiastic Canadian who wished to build up the country, added to which his unbounded generosity of heart in dealing with hundreds of thousands of Emigrants who ever today are always needing some kind words and personal assistance when they land on our shores. I am sure he must have been a charming man, and I can understand that his descendants are proud of their tradition."

noble Province to which they had come. But besides sensible advice, and official services, it would not be difficult, were it proper to do so, to supply examples without number of Mr. Buchanan's private exertions to promote the welfare of those of whom it was his duty only to take public and official cognizance. What he did under such circumstances is neither chronicled in a newspaper, nor published in 'Blue Books'. Nevertheless, such records are printed 'in old letters', and bound up in as many volumes as there were human hearts to receive and treasure their impressions. In fact, Mr. Buchanan contributed as much service to society in the character of a philanthropist, as he did to the State in the capacity of an agent. The mere routine work of his office was heightened, and made picturesque by the benevolence with which it was embellished. It was a source of happiness to him to sacrifice much that he might assist all. He deeply sympathized with the crowded-out populations of the old world, and rejoiced that there was room enough for them in the new. He loved Canada with a loyal love and thoroughly believed that nothing was wanting to those, who with honest and good hearts, seriously meant to acquire the competence which, he knew lay within their reach. In his useful tract published for the information of intending emigrants he wrote thus:—

'The emblem of Canada is the Beaver, her motto Industry, Intelligence and Integrity. These qualifications are required by all who desire to make honourable progress in life, and when possessed and put into practice, cannot fail to

'command success. Many of our wealthy inhabitants 'landed in the country without a friend to receive 'them, and with little beyond their own industrious 'habits to recommend them; and many, to whom 'the future looks unpromising, annually resort to 'our shores. But in Canada success is to be achiev-'ed by the poorest through honest labour. Wil-'lingness to work will ensure comfort and indepen-'dence to every prudent, sober man. No promises 'of extravagant wages are held out, but a fair 'day's wages for a fair day's work, is open to every 'man in a country where the necessaries of life are 'cheap and abundant'.

"Such may be taken as a specimen of the whole-
some and practical counsel it was his habit to give
to all whom he had an opportunity of influencing
by his words. He frankly insisted that labor was
the condition of success, and that temperance and
patience were the best qualifications for labor. In
his catechism for settlers there was no royal road to
wealth; persevering industry and persistent con-
tinuance in well doing were the conditions of
prosperity. His representations were symmetrical,
but unvarnished; for he was too natural in his
character, and too pure in his tastes to gloss truth
with tinsel, much less to substitute fiction for
reality.

"As a public officer he was successful as well
as painstaking. Local bodies marked their approval
of his character, in the usual way. while the popular
branch of the Legislature 'cheerfully bore testimony
to his conspicuous ability.' Not in Canada only
were his services marked with approval. His worth

was appreciated in England, and valued in high quarters, as the following letter from Earl Grey dated Downing Street, 29th May, 1848, to His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine will show:—

‘I have the honor to acknowledge your Lordship’s despatch No. 43, of the 20th April last, accompanied by the Annual Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent, for the year 1847. You will acquaint Mr. Buchanan that his usual punctuality and the great labor of the past year, as well as the illness from which, I am sorry to hear he had suffered himself, in consequence of the sickness with which he was brought in contact, form an ample apology for his Reports arriving somewhat later this year than on former occasions, and I request that you will take this opportunity of acquainting Mr. Buchanan, that the care with which he annually prepares this statement, is fully appreciated, and that I attach much value to a document which, not merely affords to the Government the intelligence they most desire to possess, on the condition and distribution of such large bodies of Her Majesty’s subjects, but also lends assistance by supplying accurate information towards any improvements which it may be desired to introduce for the benefit of emigrants, generally’.

“The season of 1847-48, to which Earl Grey made allusion, will be remembered as a season of suffering and bereavement. The malignant and fatal ‘ship-fever’ not only carried thousands of emaciated emigrants to their graves, but it filled a

great many Canadian homes with mourning. Its malignant influence spread with fatal effect especially among those whom duty or charity brought within its reach. Mr. Buchanan was a brave man, and like his father, the British Consul at New York, was always actuated by that high sense of duty which took no thought of consequences; for no question of personal safety ever crossed the current of his exertions. The ship fever found him at his post, and the sick and dying immigrants found him at their sides. No wonder that the frightful disease fastened upon him with violence; and though it did not slay him, it produced, so to speak, a blight on his constitution, from the effects of which he never thoroughly recovered. He escaped with his life; but, in the opinion of his physicians, with a life abbreviated by several years. It was to the illness thus acquired that Earl Grey so feelingly referred in his despatch to the Earl of Elgin.

“We have only space to add that Mr. Buchanan was the son of Mr. James Buchanan, who, for nearly thirty years, filled the responsible office of British Consul at New York. Like his father, he was a native of the County of Tyrone, in Ireland, for he was born near Omagh, on Christmas-day, 1808. In 1815, he accompanied his family on a visit to England and France and in the following year sailed with them to New York, where his father had been appointed Consul. In 1819, he went to Ireland for his education, which he received at a school in Derry. In 1825 he again returned to New York. After remaining there for three weeks he found his way to Canada, for the old flag was to him a

talisman and an attraction, where, after some experience in commerce, he was placed on the staff of the Immigration Office at Quebec, and on the death of his uncle, the Emigration Agent, he was appointed by the Home Government to succeed him on the 1st July, 1838. In 1840 he married Charlotte, the fifth daughter of the Hon. Chief Justice Bowen, who, with several children, survived him. He departed this life on the 3rd of February 1868, deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends, and kindly remembered from one end of Canada to the other by people whom for the most part, he had probably forgotten. His was a fine example of a quiet, useful, unostentatious life. Those who knew him found it difficult to determine which most to admire, his public virtues or his private worth. To his intimates both as a pleasant retrospect, to his friends they are a precious possession; for many a day will pass ere 'Carlisle Buchanan' will be forgotten in those quiet home circles which he made bright and happy by his presence."

CHAPTER XIX.

SOME ACCOUNT OF FINTONA.

As a result of the Plantation of Ulster begun by James I. in 1611, certain branches of the family of Buchanan migrated to Ireland and settled in the County of Tyrone. There were several distinct families of that name living at or about Fintona in that county. The following is a brief summary of a paper written on the "History of Fintona from the reign of Queen Elizabeth", by Mr. Wilson Guy, M. R. S. A., which appeared in the Tyrone Constitution of July 2, 1909.

"It was in the latter years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth that the district of Fintona began to have prominence in the papers of State. Tyrone was held by letters patent from Elizabeth by Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. The district of Fintonagh being in the barony of Clogher, was held under Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, by his brother, Sir Cormac O'Neill, who lived at Augher, in this county, and although tradition mentions a castle of the O'Neills at Fintona, there is no proof that any such castle ever existed there. The surveyors of King James in 1608 had express instructions to record all castles and strongholds of the O'Neills on their maps, but on the map of the Barony of Clogher of 1608, no castle of the O'Neills is shown in Castletown, Fintona, the only building of any importance in the

district being the Church of Irish Intinie, on the place on which the ruins of Donacavey Church are still to be seen. On the ascension of King James the First to the Throne, Tyrone became forfeited to the Crown. The proportion of Fintonagh containing 2,000 acres, was granted in 1608 to Sir Francis Willoughby and a castle and bawn were to be built within two years. At this period there were at least two of the O'Neills in the district, one in Aughafad, and another in Legatiggle, and Sir Francis Willoughby evidently thought discretion the better part of valour, and quietly sold his portion of Fintonagh to John Leigh, constable of the Fort of Omagh. A new Patent was granted to John Leigh in 1610. When the Patent was granted there was no town or village of Fintonagh, as can be seen by reference to the Survey Map of 1608. Immediately after John Leigh had got his Patent, development work began, and in 1619 Capt. Nicholas Pynnar was commissioned by Government to visit the several portions of the undertakers and report what progress had been made. This is his report on Fintonagh, extracted from State papers of 1619: — 'In the Parish of Clogher, which is allotted to English undertakers, John Leigh hath 2,000 acres, called Fintonagh, of which Sir Francis Willoughby was the first Patentee. Upon this there is a bawn of stone and lyme, with two flankers, and a good large stone house within it, in which he dwelleth. Near unto the bawn there is a small village consisting of eight houses. I find planted upon the lands of British tenants, eight freeholders; of leases for years, twelve; of cottages, twenty; and each of these

has a house and garden plot, and most of them two acres, beside commons for their castles, total, forty-one families, able to make forty-eight men, all of which have taken the oath of supremacy.'

"It will thus be seen that Fintona had its beginning as a village between 1608 and 1619, and as regards a market we have no mention of this before 1631, when John Leigh was granted a Patent for two fairs in the year, one to be held on the feast of Saint Luke, and one on the feast of Saint Barnabias, corresponding to the 22nd June, and the 29th October, new style.

"John Leigh died in December, 1631, and bequeathed his proportion of Fintonagh to Sir Arthur Leigh, his brother Daniel's son. Sir Arthur evidently married a Miss Smyth-Defore, and by her had one daughter, Dorothea, who married first a man called Bingley, and afterwards a man called Arthur Meredith, of Dublin City. It was from Dorothea Meredith, nee Leigh, that Gilbert Eccles, of Shannock, in the County Fermanagh, purchased the Manor of Fintona in 1671, with all the towns and baliboes and fairs, together with the right to hold a freemarket every Saturday in the year.⁽¹⁾

"Sir Philom O'Neill, who lived on the proportion of Kinneard, Caledon, granted to Tirlagh O'Neill at the plantation under James First, undertook the leadership of an insurrection in 1641, and marched against Augher, which was held by a garrison placed there by Col. Chichester and Sir Arthur

(1) An interesting account of the Eccles Family, by Mr. H. F. Reynolds, will be found in *Notes & Queries*, vol. 150, pp. 77, 130 & 349.

Tyringham. They made a gallant defence, and O'Neill suffered such loss that in a state of exasperation he ordered the county to be scoured and the English in the four adjoining parishes to be put to death and their churches burned. Donacavey was one of these parishes and the church was then burned by the insurgents.

"Donacavey Church never rose from the ashes, and the old ivy-mantled church at the top of the brae was erected in 1642. The stone windows were brought from Donacavey Church and are still intact after the ravages of 267 years.

"From 1641 to 1671 little is found regarding Fintona. Gilbert Eccles was a Scotchman; he came from Kildonan, in Ayrshire (the name is probably derived from the Barony of Eccles, in Dumfries). Since 1671 the Manor of Fintona has been held by the Eccles.

"King James granted the Manor of Fintona to John Leigh for ever. King Charles renewed the grant for ever. Dorothea Leigh sold it to Gilbert Eccles and his heirs for ever, and now under King Edward the Seventh it passes to the occupying tenants.

"The great period of Fintona activity began in 1751, and between that date and 1761, nearly all Fintona was built.

"Presbyterianism had a firm hold in Fintona at an early date. Many Scotch people settled here in 1740 onward. 'Ye old Meeting-house' is mentioned in 1770, and stood in Main street on the other side of the wall from Mr. John F. Buchanan's.

“In the rebellion of 1798 the district was in a state of unrest, and Lord Blaney marched to Fintona with a considerable army, but seems to have contented himself with firing a few volleys over the village, and burning the houses of the more pronounced insurgents. It seems Mr. Eccles and Captain Crawford used their good offices to save the village and district, and succeeded. Since then there has been a time of progress.

“The new church was built about 70 years ago, and the Roman Catholic chapel in 1841. The Presbyterian Meetinghouse rears its head on the site of a former Meetinghouse. The Primitive Wesleyan methodist Preaching-house was built in 1828, and the new Preaching-house about 1870. In 1852 the railway was made to the place.

“The education of the youth has always as now been well looked after, and Castletown School stands to-day where one Edward McMahon taught in 1784”.

In 1911 the following article entitled “Some Historical Notes on Donacavey; its Churches and Burying-Grounds”, also by Mr. Wilson Guy, was published in the Tyrone Constitution:—

“History is dry reading as a rule: few interest themselves in it as a consequence, and it is only the fact that the attention of the public has been directed to Donacavey Parish and its burying-grounds at the last meeting of the Omagh Rural District Council, that I venture to submit a few notes relative to the ecclesiastical history of this parish, its churches and graveyards; it being understood, however, that with the controversy presently raging

over the closing to future burials of the churchyard on top of Church Brae the writer is in no way interested.

“Firstly, then, we have the remains at or near Fintona of three Protestant Episcopal Church buildings; two of these are now in ruins, the third is the present modern building in Ednasop; to each of these buildings is attached a burial-ground, the oldest being the old church of Donacavey, in the townland of that name. The next in point of time is the church at top of Church Brae at the town of Fintona. Taking then the oldest first, I will endeavour to place in order the historical matter relating to same as culled from ‘The Calendar of the Ulster Inquisitions’, ‘The Calendar of the Patent Rolls’ and such other reliable sources as are available. Tradition ascribes the foundation of Donacavey old church to St. Patrick himself, and in this there is considerable show of reason, since at a short distance from the gate leading to the cemetery stands an ancient stone cross, or at least a part of same, the sculpture of which is undoubtedly of the age of Ireland’s patron saint; only a few of the Ogham characters with which it was originally inscribed remain, as some vandals in the last century demolished the upper part of this ancient land-mark, otherwise we might be able to fix its date with certainty; in any case the church and its surroundings bear all the marks of great antiquity. The general configuration of the ground on which the church (now in ruins) stands, leads the observer to conclude that here was the site of an ancient trimulus. The foundations of the church were laid on the green sod, and yet the

graveyard is some ten or twelve feet higher than the hill of which it forms the apex. The ancient name of the ridge was Innish Intinnie, which I take to be 'the Island of the Fires', and who knows but this may have once been the site on which the Druidical fires, sacrificial or otherwise, were once kindled. To such centres of social and religious life St. Patrick applied his evangelical talents. The gallan or standing stone ceased to become an object of worship, as Patrick reared his sculptured stone cross and gathered round him the wild Irish septs, and preached Christ and the Crucifixion, illustrating his remarks from the stone object before them, and, like Paul at Athens, leading them through paths of their own religion by easy stages to a knowledge of the 'unknown God' after whom the Irish as well as the Athenians sought. As we gaze on the remains of this ancient land-mark in our ecclesiastical history, 'fancy beckons us down her vistas,' and leads us into a field of thought wherein we might pasture with delight, but the purpose of our present article urges us in another direction. Donacavey Church seems undoubtedly to have belonged originally to the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, of Armagh. I find in an inquisition taken at Dungannon in the seventh year of James the First, mention made of this parish, as follows:— 'The parish of Donavacey, containing four ballybetaghs, where is both a parson and a vicar representative, and the tithes of the said parish (except the tithes of the Grange of Moyammer), are paid in manner and form following: The fourth sheaf of the tithes of three of the said Ballybets are paid to

the said Lord Bishop of Clogher, the rest of the tithes of the said three Ballybets are paid, namely, two-third part to the said parson and the other said part to the vicar; and that the tithes of the other Ballybetagh of the said parish are paid (excepting as before), viz., one-third part to the parson, one other third part to the vicar, and the other third part of the Dean of Clogher for the time being'.

"This gives us a picture of matters in 1609-10, and perhaps I should here remark that the ancient Ballybetagh was the true townland, and amongst the ancient Irish was the first political sub-division, and contained from sixteen to twenty ballyboes, or from 960 to 1,200 acres, hence, the parish was computed to contain in 1609 about 3,840 to 4,800 acres, which is less than a quarter the area ascribed by the most recent ordnance survey, but is probably all the parish was then supposed to contain. Yet another picture of Donacavey. 'Tis suggested by the Barony Map of 1608-11, a copy of which lies before me. On this map two townlands are marked as abbey lands, and on one of these the church of Donacavey is drawn in perspective, and unlike many others figured on the Barony Map of the parish, the church is roofed and in repair. It was then a cruciform edifice with a square tower on the western end. It is significant to note that the two townlands marked as abbey lands named Neleskit and Tulloncrim are referred to in the Inquisition we have mentioned, as follows: — 'And also the said jurors do upon their oaths present and say that the late abbot of the late dissolved abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, of Armagh, both before and at the making of

the said statute for the dissolution of monasteries, was lawfully sessed in his demesne as of fee, in right of his home, of and in the grange of Moyammer, containing two towns with the tithes thereof in the said of parish of Donacavey'. The two towns mentioned are represented by the modern townlands of Mullanboy, with possibly part of Feenan, which seems to agree with the ancient Neleskit, while Tulloncrim is represented by the present townland of Donacavey, and probably part of Belnagar-non. As these were the only abbey lands shown on the map of 1608-11, and as it was on one of these that the church stood, I conclude that if this was not originally a monastery itself it was certainly a religious house under the jurisdiction of the Prior of the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, of Armagh. Fancy would make prisoner our meditations here once again, and, to use the beautiful words of Mr. R. Crawford's poem, we would find ourselves where

'Peaceful smiles the old-time garden, where the
monks with sandalled feet,
Pace in pious meditation where the brook and
river meet.'

"But we must hasten on. Turning our back on the dissolved priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, of Armagh, and probably the equally dissolved sub-priory or religious house of Donacavey, we are confronted with the Great Plantation in Ulster. The Earl of Tyrone has fled. His brother, Sir Cormack MacBarron O'Neill—to whom the Parish of Donacavey belonged—is hastened off to the Tower of

London, the broad acres of Tyrone are divided up into proportions of 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 acres, and divided up amongst the English planters or undertakers. The proportion of Fintonagh eventually falls to the lot of John Leigh. The ancient abbey and lands of Gortmore had already been passed by letters patent to this gentleman. The religious houses of Scarvaherin, Corrick, and Pubble had passed under his hand for particulars of which vide 'The Calendar of the Patent Rolls,' James I.). Donacavey was the church which adjoined his proportion, and on its church land Leigh's castle was built on the top of Castletown hill (then known as Rakeerin). The Roman Catholic form of worship which was undoubtedly practised here then gives way to the Anglican, while friars and monks bid a fond adieu to the slopes of Tulloncrim. The stream of time has submerged the historical stepping stones until our strides are gigantic in our endeavour to bridge the gulf which separates us from a dead past. The next rest for our historical footsteps is found in 'The Calendar of the Patent Rolls', of tempore, Charles First, 1631. This is a grant of glebes to the incumbents of the parishes in the Barony of Clogher, and the entry relating to Donacavey is as follows— 'To Edward Hamilton, rector of Donacavey, the lands of Londevin and Lattart, part of Gargrum, and a third part of Carnalea'. The transcriber of this patent has made an error in the spelling of Dondevin; he has evidently mistaken the 'D' for an 'L'. By substituting the one letter for the other we get the modern church lands of Dondevin, while the

ancient subdenominations of Lattart, Gargrum and Carnalea — as figured on the barony map of 1608-11 — are covered by the modern glebe lands of Denamona. We now pass to the civil war of 1641. I cannot determine the source from which Lewis in his 'Topographical Dictionary of Ireland' copies, when he ascribes the burning of Donacavey Church to the insurgents under Sir Phelin O'Neill in 1641, but I have reason to believe this is correct. John Leigh died in 1631, and it is probable that this district was not prepared for the attack, and Leigh's Castle was situate over a mile from the church. Be that as it may, the church of the future was better situated for defence from the castle. Accordingly in 1642 a new church at the top of the Church 'brae' was built. The situation was picturesque, the model was on similiar lines to that of the ruined church of Donacavey. The stone windows which had withstood the flames, were removed to the new church, and these beautiful specimens of late Elisabethan tracery are intact to-day after the ravages of over three hundred years. Above the church frowned the Castle of Leigh, and from the flanking towers of the castle yawned the muskets of the guards. The castle being then in possession of Sir Arthur Leigh, a nephew of John Leigh. The proportion of Fintonagh owned by the Leighs passed into the possession of Gilbert Eccles of Shannock, Co. Fermanagh in 1678, who purchased it from Dorothea Meredith, otherwise Leigh. The new church suffered from no attacks so far as we can trace from its building in 1642. I am inclined to think that the burying-ground at old Donacavey ruined church was not used as such prior

to 1641. Some years ago I began a systematic catalogue of the inscriptions on the stones and the second oldest stone in the graveyard is actually inside the old church tower, and records that — 'Here lyes interred the body of Joseph King, who departed this life the 8th day of August, Anno Domini 1707. Also the body of Thomas King, father to the above named, was interred July, 5th, 1717.' The oldest stone (1703) is over an O'Neill, and as the burial is in the reverse order, I take him to have been a priest of this parish. Here also repose the ashes of members of the Clan Kelly, the arms, crest and motto beautifully cut on the memorial stones. The ancient septs of the O'Neills and the O'Donnelys are also represented, and here lie for ever still-ed the voices of many who in 1641 responded and re-echoed the war-cry of the O'Neills from the mountain recesses of Tattymoyle to the plains of Killcoutry and Rathfragan. Here blends peacefully with the dust of the hillside all that remains of men who in life held the most diverse views, all quarrels and feuds for ever at an end, reminding us too that we are dust, and unto dust shall we return.

'Let us say our solemn adieus to the dust of our fathers in Donacavey old cemetery, and devote a few lines to the church at the top of the church 'brae'. It was in this church that the prince of preachers and philanthropists ministered. I refer to the Rev. Philip Skelton, who was rector from 1766 till a short time before his death in 1787. His biography has been ably written by Rev. Samuel Burdy, and from this we learn that most of Skelton's books were written and published while he was rector here; but

says Burdy, "about this time, he left Buchanan's, and went to board and lodge with James West a shop-keeper, in whose house Mr. Eccles, the squire of his parish lodged along with him awhile, when they lived very agreeably together, as Mr. Eccles who is a gentleman of real piety, was fond of religious conversation. He was indeed so remarkable for this, that Mr. Skelton used often to say, he had too much religion for a gentleman. However, we need not be apprehensive that others of his station will catch the infection.

"Mr. Eccles had a brother a clergyman, the Rev. Charles Stewart Eccles, who offered to preach in Fintona Church, but Mr. Skelton refused him leave, as he suspected him to be a methodist; and seemingly with good reason, for he preached publicly in the conventicles of those religionists. However, they had a friendly communication at Mr. Skelton's lodgings, and staid in a room together a whole week, all which time he spent examining into Mr. Charles Eccles principles, and was at length convinced, that, strictly speaking, he was not a methodist. Of consequence, he then allowed him to preach in his church. Two parts out of three of the whole parish belong to Mr. Eccles, yet he would not allow his brother to preach in his church, till he was convinced he was not tinctured with false principles."

The writer of Burdy's biography in the Dictionary of National Biography says: "The life of Skelton is a piece of literature which does honour to Ireland. Lord Macaulay spoke of it as a delightful book, and one giving the best account of life in Ireland of any work of its time."

The Derry Standard of September 10, 1913, said:—

“An interesting and wonderful collection might be made of the inscriptions on old tombstones which record the genealogies of Ireland from the churches in ruins and the churchyards needing care, which may be seen in all directions. If in each district photographs were taken and tabulated, a vast amount, not only of private, but also of public history could be preserved.

“This is important, especially at the present time, when estates are passing from the few to the many, when the landlord is being replaced by his tenants, and when the old families are being dispossessed of, and perhaps ousted from, their ancient homes.

“Let one illustration suffice. Near Fintona, a town, or more properly a village, of 1,600 inhabitants, in county Tyrone, 34 miles from Derry, there is an interesting old church, with tracery still in its glassless windows and a tower clad with ivy, but without a roof to protect it from the elements. Inside and outside in the church yard are several tablets and monuments with inscriptions, which with wear and tear will soon disappear, and with them will pass away all record of the worthy dead. Each stone, each line, each word, is in itself an elegy.”

One of the tablets reproduced in the article was that of Charles Eccles of Fintonagh. “This tablet is surmounted by the arms of the Eccles family, who were the chief landowners in the district. The motto, ‘Nec Deficit Animus’, may be translated

‘Not wanting in valour’, and the Latin inscription may be translated:—

Charles Eccles, of Fintonagh, in the country of Tyrone, armsbearer, caused this memorial to be erected in memory of his father, Gilbert Eccles, of Shanock, in the county of Fermanagh, armsbearer, who lived honestly and died piously on August 6th, 1694, in the 92nd year of his age. Keep death in view!

“Another was that of John Stuart Eccles, D. L., reading as follows:—

In memory of my beloved husband, John Stuart Eccles, D. L., of Ecclesville, county Tyrone, who died the 24th of April, 1884, aged 38 years: eldest son of the late Charles Eccles, Esq., D.L., who died the 4th of November, 1869. Also of my two infant boys. This monument is erected by his sorrowing widow. He hath done all things well; He maketh both the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak. — Mark vii., 37v. Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God.”

In 1897 I copied the inscription which follows from a flat tombstone in the same Churchyard:—

‘Under this stone rest the remains of Alexander Buchanan, of Ednasop, who departed this life in 1810, aged 94 years.

Also his wife Jane, departed this life in 1790, aged 51 years.

Also their son William Buchanan, who departed this life in 1834, aged 70 years.

Also his wife Ann died in 1823, aged 49 years.
With their daughter Mary, aged 13 years.

Beavor Buchanan son of the above Alex. departed this life in 1836, aged 69 years.

Mary Irvine, daughter of the above Alexander Buchanan, who departed this life Sept. the 2, 1841, aged 72 years.

George Buchanan, of Omagh, son of the above Alex. who departed this life April 19, 1843, aged 73 years.

Another tombstone read:—

Erected by George Buchanan in Memory of his beloved brothers John Buchanan who died 9th Oct. 1853 aged 43 years, Alexander Buchanan who died 6 Decr. 1856 aged 47 years and Beaver Buchanan who died 9th Dec. 1856 aged 44 years."

The dates and ages on this tombstone do not correspond exactly with the records of the Church which shew that Alexander Buchanan of Ednasop died on December 2, 1856, aged 50 years; Beaver Buchanan of Ednasop on December 12, 1856, aged 40 years, and George Buchanan of Ednasop on May 22, 1858, aged 70 years, but they correspond with the entries in a small Bible, published in 1788, belonging to William R. McKelvey, of Grove Hill, Bracky, Six Mile Cross, co. Tyrone, whose mother was Jane Buchanan. These entries read as follows:—

Jane Buchanan was born August 12, 1800. Alexander Buchanan was born July 20, 1809. John Buchanan was born July 26, 1810. Beaver Buchanan was born April 24, 1811. George Buchanan was born September 6, 1813. Mary Buchanan was born February 9, 1815.

The following were copied from inscriptions on tombstones in the same Churchyard:—

On a square column at the head of the grave:—

Erected by Mary Buchanan in memory of her beloved husband, Robert Buchanan, coroner, who was born at Fintona, 22nd. November 1833, and died 14th. March 1873. Trusting in the merits of his Redeemer. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Also of their infant daughter Annie Gamble Buchanan, who died 9th. April 1873, aged 7 months of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

On an ordinary grave stone over the same grave is engraved the Coat of Arms, Crest and Mottoes of Buchanan:—

Robert Buchanan, departed this life 1st. January 1787 aged... (undecipherable, looks like 78).

On a square slate box-shaped tomb over the grave:—

Erected by their only surviving son Robert in memory of his affectionate parents James Buchanan, Coroner, and his beloved wife Amelia, the former of whom died at Castle Lodge, Fintona, August 5th. 1862, aged 68 years, and the latter on the 10th. June 1848.

In life beloved, in death lamented. Here also lie the remains of their sons George, who died August 13th 1846, aged 26 years, and Alexander Eccles, who died January 21st 1848, aged 26 years.

Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love him. 1 Cor. II. IX.

On an ordinary grave stone:—

This tomb was erected by Mr. George Buchanan of Shanmullagh, in memory of his father John Buchanan, who departed this life October 9th. 1778, aged 39 years, also his mother Dinah Buchanan alias Bird, departed this life Feby. 8th. 1818, aged 83 years.

On an ordinary grave stone beside the preceding one:—

As a Testimony of affection for Thomas Buchanan of Shanmullagh, who departed this Life 5th. Jany. 1831, aged 68 years. And his daughter Margaret, who departed this life Febry. 15th. 1837, aged 27 years. This stone is erected by their bereaved family.

The records of burials of the Church contain these entries:—

June 7, 1827.—Andrew Buchanan of Tonagh, aged 76 years.

Jany. 7, 1831.—Thomas Buchanan of Shanmullagh of the Parish of Kilshery, aged 68 years.

Mar. 15, 1835.—Ann Buchanan of Shanmullagh, Parish of Kilshery, aged 20 years.

Mar. 22, 1835.—Margaret Buchanan, of Fintona, aged 60 years.

July 26, 1835.—John Buchanan, of Legatiggle, aged 66 years.

Aug. 12, 1838.—Mrs. Dr. Buchanan, of Fintona, aged 81 years.

Sept. 4, 1841.—Mrs. Mary Irvine, Irvine's Town, aged 72 years.

Aug. 5, 1852.—Eleanor Buchanan, of Shanmullagh, aged 70 years.

Feb. 27, 1853.—Eleanor Buchanan of Fintona, aged 60 years.

Dec. 2, 1856.—Alexander Buchanan of Ednasop, aged 50 years.

Dec. 12, 1856.—Beaver Buchanan, of Ednasop, aged 40 years.

May 19, 1857.—Anne Buchanan, of Old Castle, aged 88 years.

May 22, 1858.—George Buchanan, of Ednasop, aged 70 years.

Since The Buchanan Book was published I have been furnished with particulars regarding two other Irish branches of the family — another branch of the Buchanans of Ednasop, and the Buchanans of Killyclogher.

BUCHANANS OF EDNASOP.

John Buchanan of Ednasop,⁽¹⁾ Fintona, Co. Tyrone, was the son of William Buchanan of Fintona, and of Anne Norris, his wife. He was born in 1808 and married in 1843, Anna, eldest daughter of John Buchanan, of Lisbuoy, died October 9, 1853,

(1) In a foot note at page 3 of The Buchanan Book it is stated, through error, that John Buchanan of Ednasop died unmarried in 1853, aged 43 years. This, of course, as will be seen from the above account was not correct. He was one of the four sons of William Buchanan of Fintona (1764-1834), son of Alexander Buchanan of Ednasop (1716-1810). William Buchanan of Fintona and Dr. John Buchanan of Quebec were brothers.

In 1884 among the passengers on the S. S. Vancouver from Liverpool to Montreal was a Mr. James Buchanan who when passing through Montreal called on my father. A memo in my father's handwriting says:— "James Buchanan 47 years — son of John Buchanan of Lisbuoy — 3 miles from Omagh — John was 1st cousin of the Ex-Consul."

and was buried in Fintona Churchyard. He left issue:—

I. Anne Jane, born at Carnalea, Fintona, in 1845; married John William Lee of Liverpool in 1867, and died March 1, 1925, leaving issue:—

(1) Anna, born 1868.

(2) Dr. Mary Buchanan Lee, born 1870, studied at Edinburgh University; Medical Officer to Women Post Office Employees, Liverpool.

(3) Dr. John William Lee, born 1872; practised his profession in Cape Town, S. A.; married Emily Beatrix Bell of Liverpool, June 1899; killed in motor accident at Cape Town, 1925, leaving issue:— Dr. John Reginald Elliot Lee, born 1900, studied at Liverpool University and practises in Cape Town; Marjorie, born 1902; Dorothy Buchanan, born 1904; Hubert Irvine, born 1906; Thomas, born 1907; William Amey Carman May, born 1909; Dillon, born 1910; Ronald, born 1912; and Kathleen, born 1914.

(4) George Alexander, born 1874, died 1875.

(5) Frederic Augustus, born 1876, married Bertha Clara Brown of Leicester, 1915, and has issue:— Audrey Mary, born 1916; Edward Ross Frederick Lee, born 1918, and Denis Buchanan, born 1921.

(6) Ross Hamilton, born 1877, lives in Cape Town.

(7) Robert Buchanan, born 1878, went to Cape Town in 1896; married Katharine Rivers, of London, 1925.

(8) Amy, born 1880.

(9) James Harold, born 1882; killed in motor accident in Massillon, Ohio.

(10) Vincent Lee, of Tullybroom, Tyrone, now living in Cape Town, born in 1884, married in 1905, Agnes Johnstone, of Cape Town, and has issue William Robert Buchanan Lee, born in 1906.

II. Catherine, born in 1847, at Carnalea, Fintona; married in 1889, Dr. Robert Cook, of Leiston, Suffolk, and died February 20, 1910; buried at Knodishall, Suffolk, leaving no issue.

III. Mary, born 1851 at Carnalea, and died 1869.

BUCHANAN OF KILLYCLOGHER.

I. Walter Buchanan of Killyclogher, whose will is dated 1756 and who died in 1764, had a brother James and at least two sons, Samuel and James, who was already married before 1758 and had a son, James, in that year, and four daughters, Martha married to Robert Long; Margaret married to Rev. Hugh Magill; Mary married to John Orr; and Elizabeth, who also married an Orr.

II. Samuel Buchanan of Killyclogher, had two sons, Andrew and John (born 1755 died 1829).

III. Andrew Buchanan of Killyclogher, who owned most of the land in Killyclogher and who built in 1780 the house there still occupied by his descendants, was born in 1749 and died in 1799, leaving issue:—

1. John Buchanan of Killyclogher, born in 1791;

2. Mary Buchanan, born in 1794, who married Samuel McCreery and died in 1872, having issue: (1) James McCreery of Broadway, New York, who had issue:— James Crawford of New York; Andrew McCreery, Robert McCreery and others; (2) Andrew McCreery of California, who had issue:— Richard McCreery; Walter McCreery and Lawrence McCreery.

Walter McCreery of Stowell House, Templecombe, England, had issue:— Major Richard London McCreery, M. C., 12th Royal Lancers, who married, in 1928, Miss Lettice St. Maur, second daughter of the late Lord and Lady Percy St. Maur; Captain Walter Selby McCreery and John Buchanan McCreery.

3. Andrew Buchanan, born in 1799, a surgeon, who died in Jamaica.

IV. John Buchanan of Killyclogher, born in 1791, left issue:—

1. Andrew Buchanan, Lt. Col. I.M.S., retired, born in 1861, married in 1899, Mary Whitton.

2. James Buchanan, D.M.O., Surgeon of Watford, Herts., who married in 1895, Elizabeth Hearn, and has issue: (1) James Ronald Buchanan, born 1902, now a Surgeon; (2) Mary Kathleen, born to 1908.

SOME BUCHANANS WHO ATTENDED DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

The Matriculation Books of the University of Dublin show certain Buchanans on its Register:—

1. Matthew Buchanan, born in County Done-

gal, son of George Buchanan, entered June 15, 1681, as a Pensioner at the age of 19. He was educated by Mr. Dunbar and his College Tutor was St. George Asche.

2. George Buchanan, born in Co. Tyrone, son of Matthew Buchanan, "clericus," entered July 8, 1719, as a Pensioner, at the age of 16. He had been educated by Mr. Foulds of Carrickmacross, and his College Tutor was the Vice Provost Dr. Gilbert.

3. George Buchanan, born in Co. Tyrone, son of George Buchanan, farmer, entered June 14, 1775, as a Pensioner, at the age of 19. He had been educated by M. Thomson and his College Tutor was Mr. Torrens.

4. Thomas Buchanan, born in Tipperary, son of Thomas Buchanan, merchant, entered July 7, 1781, as a Pensioner, at the age of 14½. He was educated by Mr. Aldwell and his College Tutor was Mr. D. Fitzgerald.

5. Robert Buchanan, born in Tipperary, son of Thomas Buchanan, gentleman, entered July 5, 1793, as a Pensioner, at the age of 18. He was educated by Mr. Lee and his College Tutor was Mr. Magee.

6. John Buchanan, born in Co. Tyrone, son of John Buchanan, Gentleman, deceased, entered in 1810, at the age of 15 as a Pensioner. He was educated by Mr. Burrowes and his College Tutor was Mr. Sandes.

CHAPTER XX.

The following articles which appeared in different publications and newspapers are of sufficient interest to require no apology for printing them here.

CLAN BUCHANAN AND ITS CHIEF.

[From Scottish Country Life, April 1915.]

The name of the Clan Buchanan is perhaps alone among those of Highland families in being derived, not from a personal ancestor, but from the lands on which the Clan was settled. These lands extended of old along the east shore of Loch Lomond, from the borders of Drymen parish northward for some eighteen miles, and included, besides Ben Lomond itself as fine a stretch of country — strath and mountain — as any in the Highlands. Branches of the Clan also owned lands in the neighbouring parish of Drymen, and on both sides of the Water of Endrick, which here enters the Queen of Scottish Lochs, as well as about Killearn and Balfron and further east at Arnpryor, near Kippen; so that a good deal more than the actual parish of Buchanan may be considered as the old Buchanan country. According to the family historian Buchanan of Auchmar, the founder of the house was a certain Anselan O'Kyan, of royal race, like that of the O'Neils, in Ireland, who came over to escape troubles in the

sister island about the year 1016, and with his followers took service under Malcolm II., at that time engaged in his great struggle against the invading Danes. For his services in this struggle, Anselan was granted the lands of Buchanan in Stirlingshire and of Pitquhonidy and Strathyre in Perthshire. Anselan further secured his footing in the Buchanan country by marrying an heiress of the Dennistoun family, the lands he got by her including Drumquhassle on the Water of Endrick.

MacAuslan remained for two centuries and a half the name of the Chiefs of the family, and it remains, of course, an independent surname to the present hour. The first of the race to be styled "de Buchanan" was Gillebrid, who was seneschal to the Earl of Lennox, and flourished in 1240. Meanwhile, in 1225 Macbeth, the father of Gillebrid de Buchanan, had obtained from Malduin, Earl of Lennox, a charter for the island of Clarinch, near Balmaha, and the name of this island afterwards became the slogan or battlecry of the Clan. In 1282 Sir Maurice de Buchanan received from Donald, the sixth Earl of Lennox, a charter of the lands of Buchanan themselves, in which the Chief was granted the privilege of holding courts of life and limb within his territory, on condition that everyone sentenced to death should be executed on the Earl's gallows at Catter. The charter is printed in Irving's "History of Dumbartonshire," and the stone in which the gallows-tree was set is still to be seen beside the old judgment hill of Catter, on Endrickside. At a later day Catter was itself for many generations in possession of a family named Buchanan.

During the wars of succession, Maurice, the Chief of Buchanan, had the distinction of being one of the few notables of Scotland who would not sign the Ragman Roll, or swear allegiance to Edward I. of England. Another of the name, Malcolm de Buchanan, signed the bond, but the Chief stood firmly for the Independence of Scotland and the cause of Robert the Bruce. Auchmar records a tradition that, after the defeat at Dalree, Bruce was joyfully received in the Buchanan country by its Chief, that the King's Cave, near Inversnaid, takes its name from this episode, and that Buchanan, with the Earl of Lennox, afterwards conveyed the King to safety.

From an early date the family of the Chiefs gave off branches, many of which remain of note to the present hour. Thus Allan, second son of Maurice, the ninth laird, married the heiress of Leny. His line ended in an heiress, Janet, who married John, son of the eleventh Chief of Buchanan, and became mother of the twelfth Chief. The eldest grandson of this pair distinguished himself in the wars abroad. After the battle of Agincourt, when France, on the strength of the "auld alliance," asked help from Scotland, and 7,000 men were sent over, Sir Alexander Buchanan went at the head of a number of his clan, and at the battle of Beaugé is said to have encountered the Duke of Clarence, and, escaping his thrust, to have pierced him through the left eye, and on his fall to have carried off his cap or coronet on his spear's point. The usual account is that Clarence was slain by the Earl of Buchan, Constable of France, but, in telling the story, Buchanan of Auchmar quotes the book of Pluscardine Abbey,

and declares that according to the family tradition it was for this service that the French King granted the Buchanan Chief the double tressure flory counterflory, which forms part of the Buchanan arms to the present day, and also for crest a hand holding a ducal cap. Sir Alexander Buchanan was himself afterwards killed at the battle of Verneuil in 1424. In this connection it is interesting to note that the *Liber Pluscardensis* is believed by W. F. Skene to have been written by Maurice, second son of Sir Walter, thirteenth Chief, who was treasurer to the Princess Margaret, daughter of James I. and wife of the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI. of France.

Sir Alexander's next brother, Sir Walter, became thirteenth Laird of Buchanan, while the third brother, John, inherited his grandmother's estate of Leny, and became ancestor of the Buchanans of that branch.

From Thomas, third son of Sir Walter, the thirteenth Laird, who is stated by Auchmar to have married Isobel, a daughter of Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany, grandson of King Robert II., came the Buchanans of Drumakil, with their branches, the Buchanans of The Moss, and others, and the Buchanans of Carbeth.

An interesting story is told of the founding of the house of Buchanan of Arnpryor by John, second son of Walter, the fifteenth Chief, and a daughter of Lord Graham. In the days of James IV., Arnpryor was in possession of a laird of the Menzies family. This laird was childless, and as he began to be oppressed with years, a neighbour, Forrester of Cardin, on pretence of a false debt, threatened that, if he did

not assign the estate and castle to him, he would attack and capture them by force of arms. In his distress Menzies appealed to the Chief of Buchanan, offering, in return for a guarantee of protection during his life, to leave his lands and estate to one of the Chief's family. The offer was accepted, the obligation faithfully carried out, and the estate duly left to the Chief's second son.

Of this individual, in the days of King James V., an amusing story is told. As the King's forester was returning to Stirling on a certain occasion with deer for the royal table, Arnpryor took the liberty of appropriating the venison for his own use. He would listen to no remonstrance, declaring with a laugh that if James was King of Scotland, he, Buchanan, was King of Kippen. The forester proceeded to Stirling, and laid his complaint before the King, and forthwith that monarch, so well known for his exploits in disguise as the "Guidman of Ballengeich", betook himself in person to the gates of Arnpryor. There he was roughly refused admittance by the porter, who informed him that the laird was at dinner, and could not be disturbed. James thereupon ordered the man to inform his master that the King of Scotland had come to dine with the King of Kippen. On receipt of the message Buchanan flew to the gate, and proceeded to make the most profuse and eager apologies. At this, it is said, the King only laughed. He forthwith joined the laird in partaking of his own royal venison, and for ever after Buchanan of Arnpryor was known as the King of Kippen. The present Chief, it is interesting to know,

possesses a signet ring, which was given by James V. to Buchanan of Arnpryor.

The King of Kippen at last fell fighting bravely for Queen Mary at Pinkie in 1547. The Clan also took part on the queen's behalf at Langside in 1568.

The latter event brought upon the stage of Scottish history a member of the Clan who must always remain famous as one of the greatest of Scottish scholars and men of letters. George Buchanan was the third son of Thomas Buchanan of Mid Leowen, now known as The Moss, on the water of Blane, one and a half miles south of Killearn. Thomas Buchanan was the second son of Buchanan of Drumakil, through whom he had the blood of the Royal House of Scotland in his veins. His wife was Agnes Heriot, of the family of Trabroun in Haddingtonshire, and his son George first saw the light in February, 1506. Thomas Buchanan of Mid Leowen died early, leaving his widow to struggle valiantly for the upbringing of her eight children by the frugal cultivation of the little estate. At the age of fourteen the future historian was sent by James Heriot, his mother's brother, to pursue his studies at Paris University, but two years later his uncle died, and he was forced to return home. He next joined the forces of the Duke of Albany, to try a soldier's career; but after the hardships of the winter retreat from Wark Castle, suffered a severe illness, and gave up sword and buckler. He returned to his studies at St. Andrews and Paris, and became tutor to the young Earl of Cassillis, and afterwards to a natural son of James V. Attacking the corruptions of the Grey friars in his poem "The Franciscan", he was forced

to flee to France in 1539. There he became famous as the greatest of the Scottish scholars who occupied chairs in the continental universities, among those who boasted of being his pupils being the celebrated Montaigne, while among his friends were the Scaligers, father and son. While imprisoned in Portugal by the Inquisition, he began his famous Latin paraphrase of the Psalms, and he afterwards gained the notice of Mary Queen of Scots by a poem on her marriage to the Dauphin. On her return to Scotland, the Queen chose Buchanan as her Latin tutor, and conferred upon him the temporalities of Crossraguel Abbey, worth £500 Scots a year. By Mary's brother, the Earl of Moray, he was made Principal of St. Leonard's College at St. Andrews, and from that time onward he remained an ardent supporter of that personage. Upon the fall of the Queen he drew up his notorious "Detection" of her doings. Afterwards, under Moray, he was charged with the education of James VI., and many amusing stories are told of his discipline of his royal pupil. For a time he was Keeper of the Privy Seal, and for long he took a large part in the public affairs of the kingdom; but he is chiefly remembered now by his two great literary works, the treatise, "De Jure Regni apud Scotos" and his "Latin History of Scotland". He died on 28th September, 1582, and is esteemed as the last and greatest of the Latinists, and one of the first apostles of modern democracy.

The scholarly tradition of the great Latinist and historian was followed by the twentieth Chief, Sir John Buchanan, who in 1618 mortified a sum of £6,000 Scots for the maintenance of three students

of theology in the University of Edinburgh, and a like sum for the maintenance of three students in the University of St. Andrews. In the records of the Burgh of Dumbarton also, this same Sir John appears as the donor of various grants for the erection of a hospital there in 1635 and 1636. His wife was a daughter of Lord Cambuskenneth, grandson of the Earl of Mar.

Sir George Buchanan, the twenty-first Chief, commanded the Stirlingshire Regiment in the Civil Wars of Charles I., fought against Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, and was taken prisoner at Inverkeithing, where a number of the Clan were slain.

The reign of John Buchanan, the twenty-second Chief, proved disastrous to his house. Some of his proceedings, as narrated by the family historian, possess not a little of the character of conventional melodrama. On the death of his first wife, Mary Erskine, daughter of Lord Cardross, he was left with a daughter, Elizabeth, who appears to have possessed a will of her own. First he attempted to make a match for himself with the daughter of Sir Colquhoun of Luss, but the young lady jilted him and married Stirling of Keir, which threw Buchanan into a palsy that troubled him till his death. He next arranged a match between his daughter and the son of Buchanan of Arnpryor, and broke the entail of his estate in order to leave it to the pair; but the plan was spoilt by the young lady refusing her consent. To punish her he made a disposition of his estate to Arnpryor and going to Bath just then, fell in love with a Miss Jean Pringle, and married her. He thereupon cancelled the disposition, and

made an enemy of Arnpryor. He next arranged a marriage for his daughter with his old friend, Major Grant, Governor of Dumbarton Castle, to whom he made a disposition of his estate; but again the girl indignantly refused. Grant and he thereupon arranged to sell the Highland part of the estate to clear it of debt. Arnpryor then, as Buchanan's man of business, so manipulated matters that at the death of the Chief in 1682, the whole estate had to be sold. It was acquired by the third Marquis of Montrose, grandson of the great Scottish general of Charles the First's time. Buchanan House, near the mouth of the Endrick, the ancient seat of the Chiefs, then became the chief seat of the Montrose family, and remained so till about 1870, when it was destroyed by fire, and was replaced by the present Buchanan Castle. Parts of the old mansion still remain, and possess considerable interest of their own.

Elizabeth, daughter of the last Laird of Buchanan, it is interesting to note, married James Stewart of Ardvorlich, while her half-sister married Henry Buchanan of Leny.

It was probably owing to the break in the direct line of the chiefship that the Clan took no general part in the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745, which perhaps was not an unfortunate circumstance for the bearers of the name. The present Chief's great grand-uncle, however, Francis Buchanan, who, though living at Leny, designated himself "of Arnpryor" as the superiority of that estate belonged to him, was out in the '45, being Major in the Duke of Perth's Yeomanry, and was beheaded at Carlisle,

18th October, 1746, when Arnpryor was forfeited, along with the ancient family estate of Strathyre.

On the failure of the direct line, the representation of the ancient race fell to the nearest heir-male of the family. There is reason to believe that Auchmar's account of the Clan, published in 1723, had really for its purpose the advocacy of its author's own claim to the chiefship as head of the most recent cadet branch, and therefore nearest in blood to the last of the main line. He complained that Nisbet in his "Heraldry" indicated a different destination. It was not till a hundred years later, however, that an authoritative claim was made. In that printed claim it was declared that the Auchmar branch of the family had become extinct, and that the Chiefship had therefore fallen to the next nearest cadet branch, that of Buchanan of Spital or Easter Catter, the old estate of the Knights Templar in Drymen parish. The individual through whom it counted descent was Walter, third son of Walter, the fifteenth Chief of Buchanan, who became laird of the property of Spital in 1519. This family had also come to possess the lands of an earlier cadet branch, that of Leny. Thomas Buchanan, tenth laird of Spital, an officer in the Dutch service, had married, first, Katherine, ultimate heiress of Henry Buchanan of Leny, and secondly, Elizabeth, heiress of John Hamilton of Bardowie. His son, Colonel John Buchanan of Leny and Spital had, on inheriting the estate of Bardowie, assumed the name of Hamilton. In 1818 he was succeeded by his brother, Francis Buchanan, M. D., an author and man of science, who is said to have known more about India and its

civil and natural history than any European of his time, and who also assumed the name Hamilton. On 9th July, 1826, Dr. Buchanan was served heir-male to his ancestor of 1519, Walter Buchanan of Spital, and established his claim, the Arnpryor branch being extinct, as Chief of the Clan Buchanan.

The present chief is his grandson, Mr. J. Hamilton Buchanan of Spital and Leny,⁽¹⁾ who has his seat at Leny House, near Callander. According to the tradition of the Leny family, it long held possession of these lands by the preservation of a small sword with which its ancestor first acquired them. Whoever had the custody of this weapon and a tooth of St. Fillan was presumed to have a right to the estate. The sword was abstracted from Leny in 1745.

The Buchanans of Leny had an even more turbulent history than the direct line of their original house on Loch Lomondside. One incident of that history is recorded on a tombstone still to be seen in the little kirkyard of Balquhidder, near Strathyre, in what was once the MacLaurin country. At a certain Fair in the Leny territory, a MacLaurin "innocent" suffered the indignity of being struck across the face with the tail of a new-caught salmon. The "innocent" could do little to avenge the insult, but with a loose tongue he declared that his assailant dared not try the same trick at the next fair in the MacLaurin country at Balquhidder. The episode was promptly forgotten by the "innocent," but Balquhidder Fair had scarcely begun when a band of Buchanans was seen coming, fully armed, up the road from Strathyre. Forthwith the Fiery Cross was

(1) Mr. John Hamilton Buchanan, Chief of the Clan Buchanan, died in 1919.

sent round, the MacLaurins mustered, and a battle took place at Auchinleskine. The MacLaurins were getting the worst of it when their Chief saw his son cut down. Claymore in hand, he shouted his battle-cry, his clan were filled with the "miricath," or madness of battle, and attacked so furiously that all the invading Buchanans were slain. The last two, who tried to escape by swimming the Balvaig, were shot with arrows, and the spot is still pointed out as the Linn-nan-Seichachan, the "pool of flight."

The Buchanans of Loch Lomondside were not, however, without their feuds and tragedies. Walter, the first Laird of Spital, had an illegitimate brother, known as Mad Robert of Ardwil. This individual got his soubriquet from a curious incident. He had undertaken, under a heavy penalty, to produce a certain malefactor to the Laird. The malefactor died, and Robert's surety was called upon to pay up. Mad Robert, however, dug up the corpse, carried it to the court, and duly claimed to have performed his undertaking.

Of the various septs of the Clan, MacAuslans, MacCalmans, and others, many interesting stories might be told. Chief of these septs probably are the MacMillans, descended, it is believed, from Methlan, a brother of Gillebrid de Buchanan, the first of the surname, in the time of King Alexander II. The MacMillans originally lived around Loch Tay, with Lawers on the north shore for their chief seat. From that region, however, they were driven out by the Chalmerses in the reign of David II. The MacMillan Chief of that time had ten sons, who settled in various parts of the country. The Chief was Mac-

Millan of Knapdale in Argyllshire, who, it is said, had a charter from the Lord of the Isles engraved on the top of a rock; and at the chapel of Kilmory, which was built by the family, is still to be seen the finely carved MacMillan's Cross. For the slaughter of an overbearing incomer, Marallach Mor, a son of MacMillan of Knapdale had to leave the country, and settled beside Loch Arkaig in Lochaber, where, under the name of MacGille Veol, he and his descendants performed many doughty deeds as supporters of Lochiel. They could raise no fewer than a hundred fighting men to support that Chief's cause, and proved themselves ever ready to take part in the most desperate enterprises. The MacMillans are said to have lost their Knapdale estate by taking part with their superior, MacDonald of the Isles, in the cause of the rebel Earl of Douglas against King James II. in 1455.

The MacCalmans derive their descent from a brother of Gillebrid and Methlan, who settled on Loch Etive side in the time of Alexander III., and there is evidence that John Ruskin, the famous writer, was one of the race. The tradition runs that in connection with the preparation of charcoal for the old iron furnaces at Taynuilt, there was a tannery, and a family of MacCalmans in Glen Lonain, who wrought for it, were known as Na Rusgain — the barkpeelers. One of them, wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, married the farmer's daughter who nursed him back to life, and, migrating to Edinburgh, became ancestor of the famous art writer. At an earlier date also, a MacCalman woman, who married Macdonald of Keppoch, became the mother

of the famous Iain Lom, poet-laureate to King Charles II.

Another interesting branch of the Clan is that of Buchanan of Drumakil, now represented by Sir Alexander Leith Buchanan, of The Ross on Loch Lomondside. This latter property was acquired in 1624 by Walter Buchanan of Drumakil, uncle or cousin of George Buchanan the historian, and it was within the walls of the mansion that, after the rebellion of 1745, the Marquis of Tullibardine, elder brother of the second Duke of Athol, was taken prisoner. On being seized, he is said to have uttered the prophecy, "There will be Murrays on the Braes of Athol when there is never a Buchanan at The Ross!" And, sure enough, the male line of the Buchanans of The Ross presently came to an end. The heiress, Jean Buchanan of The Ross, married Hector, son of Colin MacDonald of Boisdale, who reunited by purchase different properties which had been alienated from the family estate. At his seat of Ross Priory, he frequently entertained his brother Clerk of Session, Sir Walter Scott, and the present laird is the grandson of his second daughter.

Among more modern members of the Clan who have attained distinction are Dugald Buchanan, the Gaelic Cowper, who was a catechist at Kinloch Rannoch in 1755; Dr. Claudius Buchanan, who died in 1815, notable among the first of those who induced the British nation to send the blessings of education and religion to India; Sir George Buchanan, famous physician and scientist, whose reports are among the classics of sanitary literature; and Robert Buchanan, poet and novelist of our own time.

Still another chapter of the Clan's history may be said to have been begun by a holder of the name who left his native strath at the end of the seventeenth century. George Buchanan was the younger son of Andrew Buchanan, Laird of Gartocharn, near Drymen, a descendant of Maurice, ninth Chief of Buchanan. Migrating to Glasgow to push his fortune, he took part with the Covenanters at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, and had a reward set upon his head. After the Revolution, however, he appeared as a prosperous maltster in the town, and was second Deacon-Convener of the Trades' House in the time of William and Mary. The old maltster had four sons, all of whom played a striking part in the foundation of Glasgow's prosperity. They were George Buchanan, Andrew Buchanan of Drumpellier, Archibald Buchanan of Silverbanks or Auchintorlie, and Neil Buchanan of Hillington. All four brothers became great Glasgow merchants, and built splendid mansions in the city. George was City Treasurer in 1726, Andrew became Dean of Guild and Lord Provost, and in 1725 the four brothers were among the founders of the Buchanan Society, now the oldest charitable institution in Glasgow, with the exception of Hutcheson's Hospital. The Society has a handsome income from funds of its own. It has supported many a promising youth of the Buchanan Clan or its septs through school and college to a useful career in the world, and the amount of solid good that it has done in the couple of centuries since it was founded must remain beyond computation. At the present hour the Society is a large and thriving brotherhood, and its annals,

begun by the late Mr. A. W. Gray Buchanan of Parkhill, Polmont, and now on the eve of publication under the editorship of the Preses, Dr. R. M. Buchanan, are certain to excite wide interest, as they will form the latest chapter in the long history of this ancient Clan.

Meantime, the best authenticated account of this interesting race is that contained in the late Mr. Guthrie Smith's "Strathendrick".

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

[The Times Literary Supplement, July 6, 1906.]

Scotland and the University of St. Andrews are busy today paying honour to the memory of George Buchanan. If it should be thought that South Britain has comparatively little interest in this festival, one may be reminded that English Scholarship has before now been indebted to the Northern poet for some reflected or imputed glory; the French Ambassador in the time of Charles II. reported to his master that, but for Morus, Bacon, and Buchanan, there were few traces of literature in the country — unless one reckoned also Miltonius, a man of execrable opinions. Nor has England, from the time of Roger Ascham to Dr. Johnson, been unwilling to salute "the elegant Buchanan", "whose name has as fair a claim to immortality as can be conferred by modern latinity, and perhaps a fairer than the instability of vernacular languages admits". These words will very probably be quoted by Lord Reay and the other orators whose task it is to praise the hero of this anniversary; it is hardly possible not to quote Dr. Johnson where "modern latinity" is

concerned, though it may be doubted whether St. Andrews will accept his other statement about Buchanan "that he was the only man of genius that his country ever produced". There will be no want of evidence, at any rate, as to the reputation of George Buchanan in his own day and for ages afterwards. By those who are indifferent to "modern latinity" he is still known as a reformer, as the author of one of the earliest statements of the Whig political theory ("De jure Regni apud Scotos"), as the diligent and conscientious pedagogue of King James, the unabashed and unrelenting exponent of the guilt of King James's mother. There still survives in the Lowlands of Scotland a tradition of "Geordie" Buchanan's wit, and his effigy still keeps (and long may it keep) its place on the frontispiece of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Yet when the credentials of his fame are examined there is seen to be room for doubt, or at least for wonder, at the varying standards, the changes of fashion in literary renown. Modern latinity has declined since Johnson wrote, and "the instability of vernacular languages" is less dangerous now than the oblivion where most of the Latin poets are left to repose. "Landantur et algent." It requires some labour to understand what George Buchanan meant to his contemporaries.

He was one of the wandering scholars of that time. Born in 1506, he went early from his home in Menteith to the University of Paris; he returned for a few years, saw something of war, against the English, and studied at St. Andrews under John Major, the most famous teacher in Scotland of the older generation, whom Buchanan ungenerously ridi-

cules in an epigram ("in Joannem solo cognomento Majorum"). Then he went back to Paris and took his Master's degree, and became a Regent in the College of Ste. Barbe, with much poverty and discomfort, as is described in one of his poems. He was in Scotland again for a time, with pupils — the young Earl of Cassilis, and one of the sons of King James V. He wrote comic poems against the Franciscans, to please the King; and found the King unable to protect him against Cardinal Beaton. England gave him no secure refuge; he was drawn to France again by "his old familiarity and the singular courtesy of that nation", as he expresses it himself. He was Professor at Bordeaux, where Montaigne was one of his pupils and Julius Caesar Scaliger among his friends; at Bordeaux he wrote his Latin plays. His enemies, however, were after him, and he was driven wandering once more. Portugal received him in the new University of Coimbra; but his fortune there was insecure; the heresy-hunters took him and charged him with various offences — his poem "Franciscanus", and eating meat in Lent. The record of his examination has lately been discovered, and we understand that it will shortly be edited by Professor Hume-Brown, the learned biographer of Buchanan. He was dismissed to custody in a monastery, and spent his time there in translating the Psalms. After his release he found another pupil, Timoleon du Cosse, son of the Marshal de Brissac.

Tu mihi Timoleon magni spes maxima patris — to whom his most ambitious poem, "De Sphaera", is dedicated. He returned to Scotland about 1562 and there his pupil (reading Livy) was Queen Mary, for

whom he had written an "Epithalamium". Buchanan now comes upon the stage of the history of Scotland, taking his right place as Principal of St. Leonard's College in St. Andrews, and diverted from his proper duties as a scholar to become the accuser of the Queen.

There are glimpses of Buchanan in his later days that seem to reveal something not quite shadowy: the pleasant story of the whipping of King James, and the visit of the two Melvilles, Andrew and James, in 1581, the year before his death.

"That September, in tyme of vacans, my uncle Mr. Andro, Mr. Thomas Buchanan, and I (James Melville), heiring that Mr. George Buchanan was weak and his Historie under the press, past ower to Edinbruche to visit him and sie the wark. When we calme to his chalmer, we fand him sitting in his chaire teatching his young man that servit him in his chalmer to spell a, b, ab; e, b, eb, etc. Efter salutation Mr. Andro sayes, "I sie, Sir, ye are nocht ydle." "Better this," quoth he, "nor stelling sheipe, or sitting ydle, quhilk is as ill". Thairefter he shew us the Epistle Dedicatorie to the King; the quhilk, when Mr. Andro had read, he tauld him that it was obscure in some places, and wanted certean words to perfyt the sentence. Sayes he, "I may do na mair, for thinking on another mater." "What is that?" sayes Mr. Andro. "To die," quoth he "bot I leave that and manie ma things for yow to helpe."

"We went from him to the printar's wark-hous, whom we fand at the end of the 17 Buik of his Cornicle, at a place quhilk we thought verie hard

for the tyme, quhilk might be an occasion of stey-
ing the haill wark, anent the buriall of Davie. Thair-
for, steying the printer from proceiding, we cam to
Mr. George again, and fund him bedfast by his
custome (i. e. contrary to his custom), and asking
whow he did, "Even going the way of welfare"
sayes he. Mr. Thomas, his cusing, schawes
him of the hardness of that part of his
Storie, that the King wald be offendit with
it, and it might stey all the wark. "Tell me, man,"
sayes he, "giff I have tuld the treuthe." "Yis," sayes
Mr. Thomas, "Sir, I think sa." "I will byd his
fead, and all his kins then," quod he: "pray, pray to
God for me, and let Him direct all!"

It is, indeed, the very man that is seen and
heard there, in Mr. James Melville's diary; but the
vividness of this brings out all the more strongly
how difficult it is to understand the life of Buch-
anan. Here there is something real, or as near reality
as we can get, in any story, the impression of a
strong character with a will of his own and a power
of speech. Alas! one would give many an admirable
page of Buchanan's modern Latinity for a few more
sentences like these in the unstable old vernacular
of Scotland, describing the actual encounter of Buch-
anan with the questions of the passing day.

He chose his life from the outset, and made the
most of it. He had courage and wit—and few in that
age knew better the spirit of the age. He is a represent-
tative man; all the learning and the learned ideals of
the time are in Buchanan; the perfect, unshaken
confidence in literature as the Absolute. Prophecies
may cease, and charity may give way to the

exigences of politics or the temptations of a successful epigram; but the tongues never fail; Latin poetry never yet betrayed the heart that loved her, and Latin prose is as delightful in another way; that is something like the faith of Buchanan. It has the attraction, the nobility, of all perfect things, of all unselfish things, of all true worship; for whatever may have been the faults of the sixteenth century and its remarkable crowd of adventurers, their literary admirations were sincere. The commemoration of George Buchanan is timely, now when there is not so much regard for disinterested learning.

But the results, the work of Buchanan, the Latin poems, the History of Scotland, what shall be said of their present value? There are few who can speak of them with proper knowledge. The Latin verse, we feel, is infected with that peculiar vanity of the Renaissance, the emptiness of pure formalism. The poem, "De Sphaera", is undertaken in rivalry with Lucretius or Manilius; one must have a subject of some kind or other, and some Renaissance poets may have chosen worse. The amatory pieces are written because there are such things among the classics; the hideous wit of the poet settles on deformity and decay, because Horace exhibits and exemplifies things of that sort:—

Multo non sine risu
Dilapsam in cineres facem.

The revival of learning, in some cases, was the death of chivalry, and the humanists acquired bad

manners from Latin poets and orators. Classical scholarship is in part responsible for the worst of Buchanan's exploits, the scandalous accusation of Queen Mary. That the main part of his argument was composed in good faith, there seems little reason to doubt. But nothing can excuse the ornamental passages in it, nor the zest with which he vilifies the Queen; nothing, except the examples of classical railing which he had in his mind. It is a relief to turn from his studied, complacent, oratorical libels to the more honest slang of the vernacular Scottish flytings. The good "old comedy" language of Dunbar and Lyndesay has never the sickening savour of Buchanans' rhetoric in the "Detectio"; the medieval tradition, proves itself a better school of manners than the new learning. In Buchanan's History — "Rerum Scoticarum Historia" — the vanity of rhetoric is shown in a less nauseous way; all things considered, it would be harsh to condemn the fabulous introductory part, about the supposed early Scottish kings. Buchanan accepted them all, and expressed their lives and characters in his fluent Latin style. He was not before his age in historical criticism, that is all that we need say. In the later part of the History, and in the political dialogue "De Jure Regni", there is no disagreement between the matter and the form, and these works, the dialogue especially, stand out solid among Buchanan's academic compositions.

Ronsard said of Buchanan that he had nothing of the pedant except the cap and gown. But "the man was mortal, and had been a schoolmaster"; he was a man of strong character, but he was never

wholly free from the faults of his profession, the "idola" of the lecture room, which partly explain, though they do not justify, the one great villainy of his life. He was the most famous Scotsman of his day, and for long after; yet there are some men of his own time whose words, little known perhaps, have more of the seeds of life in them — Lyndesay with his reckless rhymes; Alexander Scott with his graceful old-world tunes and fancies; James Melville, seeing and recording things in his pleasant memoirs. But the Devil's Advocate has had his hearing and ought not to be allowed to spoil the festival. Scotland and St. Andrews are rightly proud of George Buchanan, Master of Arts, and may yet find him an auspicious name, an encouragement of sound learning:—

*Salve vetustae vitae imago
Et specimen venientis aevi.*

The best known phrase of his lyric poetry may be used here, as it has often been used before, to convey respect and reverence for ancient glories, along with new hopes and ambitions for the future.

THE 7 MEN OF MOIDART.

Lord Mahon in his *History of England* (vol. 3 p. 208) describing the landing of the young Pretender in Scotland says:—

"Charles, being now sure of some support, landed a few days afterwards, on the memorable 25th of July, Old Style, in Lochnanuagh, and was

conducted to Borodale, a neighbouring farm-house belonging to Clanranald. Seven persons came on shore with him, namely the Marquis of Tullibardine, who, but for the attainder of 1716, would have been Duke of Athol, and was always called so by the Jacobites — Sir Thomas Sheridan, who had been tutor to Charles — Sir John Macdonald, an officer in the Spanish service — Kelly, a non-juring clergyman, the same who had taken part in Atterbury's plot — Francis Strickland, an English gentleman, Aeneas Macdonald, a banker in Paris, and brother of Kinlock Moidart and Buchanan, the messenger formerly sent to Rome by Cardinal Tencin."

A note at page 214 of the same volume says:—

"There seems some uncertainty as to when Mr. O'Sullivan joined the expedition. It is supposed by some persons that he sailed with Charles in the *Dontelle*, and that Buchanan being considered the Prince's domestic was not included in the number of seven that came on shore. But it is more probable that O'Sullivan afterwards joined Charles on shore — one of several officers who came from France and landed on the coast of Scotland." ("Vide also:— *Jacobite Memoirs of 1745* p. 2, a valuable work compiled from the papers of Bishop Forbes, by Sir Henry Stewart of Alanton and R. Chambers, Esq. 1834; *Lockhart Papers* vol, 2, p. 480.")

GLASGOW A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Story of the Founders of the Buchanan Retreat.

[Excerpt from The Glasgow Evening Times, March 3, 1909.]

The speech delivered the other evening at the dinner of the Buchanan Society by Mr William Buchanan, registrar for the Kelvin district, contained so much matter of an interesting kind bearing on the past history of Glasgow, that it is worth while to reproduce a considerable portion of it. Dealing with the founders of the Buchanan Retreat, Mr. Buchanan said:— About twenty years ago a charming mansion was built within a four-acre plot in Bearsden, near where the old Roman wall cuts across the main road to Milngavie. Trees were planted around it, and a fine bowling green was laid out. From the tower of the building a grand view is obtained of the sylvan beauties of New Kilpatrick parish. It is called the Buchanan Retreat, and, as I naturally felt drawn to the place, I paid it a visit one summer afternoon, played a game with the old gentlemen on the green, and afterwards inspected the building. What interested me most was the dining-room, for on its walls hang the portraits of three charming ladies, who, like "Darby dear," are "always the same," and smilingly gaze upon the old gentlemen while they take their meals. I came away wondering why these ladies had led a life of single blessedness, and also why they left their fortunes, not to bless deserving old ladies, but only mere men. In the effort to discover some facts about them, I have had a very pleasant time with friends and

among old volumes dealing with the Glasgow of the past.

About 100 years ago when the population of Glasgow was only some 40,000, their father, George Buchanan, was a much esteemed merchant in the city. He became owner, through his wife's uncle, of a well-known building in the country called "M'Nayr's Folly." Mr M'Nayr had been a lawyer, an LL.D., and the first editor of the "Glasgow Herald." He bought 10 acres to the west of Glasgow, and called it "Woodlands." The house was of a curious style of architecture, and had many turrets and gables. The site was the centre of what is now called Park Circus. The ground was thickly wooded, the trees being a portion of the original Bishop's lands of Wodesyde. People called the house "M'Nayr's Folly", probably because it was so far away from Glasgow, and so difficult to get at especially on dark nights. On summer evenings, while the worthy burghers of Glasgow fished for trout in the St Enoch Burn, that marked the city boundary, and used to run down where Mitchell Street now stands, George Buchanan wended his way mid leafy lanes to his country seat on Woodlands Hill. In dark weather he, with other merchants, had private watchmen to light them o'er the deepest ruts and guide them through the snow. The first watchman had his box in Sauchiehall Road, near where the old Corporation Galleries now stand. Aided by his lamp, he convoyed George Buchanan and others to watchman No. 2, whose box was near our present Charing Cross, and No. 2 then guided each gentleman to his own gate.

George Buchanan's pathway was along Woodlands Road. So remote was it from the city that red deer were now and then seen near the doors, while hares and rabbits were plentiful. What a change to-day! George Buchanan lived there for 30 years, and, like Job of old, a family grew around him. He had four sons and three daughters — the ladies of our story. His sons were James, John, George and Moses. His daughters, Margaret, Jean, and Elizabeth. The daughters inherited Woodlands, and their brother James, who made a fortune as partner in James Finlay and Co.'s, died a bachelor, leaving our three fair friends all his wealth. Yet they never married! They sold Woodlands and bought the estate of Bellfield, near Kilmarnock.

The story goes that one day the three old ladies called on Mr Easton, a well-known lawyer in Glasgow, who died not many years ago. One of the ladies told him to draw up a will bequeathing their wealth for the erection and maintenance of a Retreat for old gentlemen of the name of Buchanan. Mr Easton put other and what he thought more reasonable proposals before them, but each suggestion was answered by an emphatic "No; it must be a Buchanan Retreat." The other sisters when appealed to answered never a word, but each gave a most decided nod, approving of all their sister said. I now understand why they insisted on that particular form of will; it was that they might carry out the dying though unwritten wish of their brother James, viz., to erect a Buchanan Retreat when they were done with his money.

So the will was drawn up and duly signed bequeathing £30,000 for the Retreat. They also left their Bellfield estate and mansion to Kilmarnock for a public park and reference library, £4000 for bursaries at Glasgow University, and other £4000 to our own Buchanan Society, etc.

The Retreat in due course was built, but there were no Buchanans to inhabit it. One old Buchanan was at length found, but he was too ill to be moved. Other two have been there, but both are now dead, one of them living only one night in the Retreat. For want of Buchanans the trustees had to get their powers enlarged. Now inmates are chosen from three sources:— 1. Old men who have been in business on their own account in Glasgow. 2. Those who have been foremen and have £15 per year of incomes. 3. Those who are burgesses of our city.

The 14 old men at present in the Retreat have a splendid time. The total gross yearly expenditure comes to over £90 per old man. There are a superintendent and his wife, four servants, a gardener, and a visiting doctor all ministering to them. Under the will each old gentleman must have a separate bedroom. The directors are the Lord Provost and Magistrates, along with the Minister of the Cathedral and the Minister of St. George's Church.

THE BUCHANAN SOCIETY.

[Excerpt from The Stirling Saturday Observer, March 5, 1910.]

The 186th annual general meeting of the Buchanan Society was held in the North British Station

Hotel, Glasgow, on Thursday, the 24th February. The ordinary business of the society was transacted and office-bearers and new members elected. The grants made by the directors during the year were confirmed, and certain applications for relief granted. The following are the directors for 1910-11:— Preses, Sir A. W. G. T. Leith-Buchanan, Bart., of Ross Priory, Dumbartonshire; directors — Mr. Robt. Buchanan, Westerton, Killearn; Mr J. Ure Macauslan, 43 Kersland Terrace; Dr R. M. Buchanan, Corindi, Scotstounhill; Mr Andrew Buchanan, Dunfillan, Helensburgh; Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. H. Buchanan, Mount Vernon; Mr Hugh R. Buchanan, solicitor, Caledonian Railway Company; Mr A. Buchanan, bank agent, Knockrioch, Greenlaw Drive, Paisley; Mr John Buchanan, merchant, Endrick, Bridge of Weir; Mr A. R. H. Buchanan, C. A., 40 St Vincent Place, treasurer; and Mr P. G. Keyden, writer, secretary.

At the dinner of the Society in the evening, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been duly honoured, the toast of "The Buchanan Clan and Society" was given by Mr William Buchanan, registrar, Glasgow. He took us away to our calf-country on Loch Lomondside, and told of our clan's earliest days, when our forebears were like the rest of the "wild Caledonians," who lived by hunting, fishing, and fighting. We were described as clad in long hair and blue paint, faithful worshippers of our Druid gods, having our chief national place of worship on Craigmaddie Moor, where the three great sacrificial stones still mark the sacred spot. Then St. Mungo came and preached a better religion, so we

built a Roman Catholic Church on Inchcailleoch, and the parish took that name for some hundreds of years. It was under the diocese of Glasgow. But the old church began to give way, the people gradually drifted to the little chapel near Buchanan Castle, and thus the name of the parish was changed to Buchanan. There, we were Protestant and Episcopal turn about for a spell. Interesting memorials of a long, almost forgotten, past crowd the country from the Giant's Castle at Rownfean Point, near Balmaha, to the "Meikle Oak" at Blairquhash, near Strathblane, the old gathering spot of the Strathblane Buchanans. After the line of our chief died out, and our lands got into the hands of the Grahams of Montrose, the Buchanans seem to have drifted almost completely away from the old spot, and gradually spread over the country from the Clyde to the Forth. From a population of 1699 in the year 1755, Buchanan parish dwindled down to 487 at the last census, and now on the country roll of voters for 1910, there appears only the name of one Buchanan in the whole 20 odd miles of the parish. But though the place that gave us birth has almost no Buchanans in it, it still has all its grandeur and beauty as of old. Scott, Wordsworth, and many others have praised it to the world, and now thousands upon thousands of tourists come to feast their eyes on our Loch Lomond, The Trossachs, and the mighty Bens all round. The Buchanans apparently came to Glasgow in such numbers about 1723, that our name was said to be "now the most numerous in the place," and the need for aid to many was badly felt. Thus the Buchanan Society was founded, it did

much public good in a broad and liberal spirit, the magistrates at length recognised its services with a free grant of "twenty foots" of the city's ground, and now the Buchanan Society stands as the oldest and the wealthiest of the clan societies in Scotland.

THE MacNAB SETTLEMENT.

[Canada and its Provinces, vol. 17, p. 92]

Along the Ottawa River in the county of Renfrew lies the prosperous township of MacNab. It takes its name from Archibald MacNab, the last chief of the clan to hold the family estate. The story of its early settlement is as full of romance, misunderstandings, and quarrels as any pioneer settlement in the province.

The ancestral home of the clan was in Perthshire, Scotland, adjoining the town of Killin. It was here in Kennel House that the laird was born in 1775. The MacNabs were firm adherents of the Stuarts, and some of them paid the death penalty for their loyalty. The MacNab estate was heavily involved when the last laird came into possession, and the burden was still further increased by his extravagance and lack of ordinary business ability. His unrelenting creditor, the Earl of Breadalbane, was suing for possession, and the officers of the crown were on the track of the proud chieftain. If he were brought before the court he would have to hand over the deeds of his estate or forfeit his liberty. Therefore, anxious to maintain his liberty and to have an opportunity of redeeming his estate by paying off the amount he owed, he left his

ancestral home to consult with his cousin, Dr. Hamilton Buchanan of Leny. After considering the question from all sides these representatives of the once powerful houses of MacNab and Arnprior decided that MacNab should go to America, there retrieve his fortunes, and return to Scotland and recover the home of his ancestors from his creditor. He was to start the next day, but the king's messengers were on his track, and he was barely able to retreat, partly dressed, out of the back door of Leny House when the officers tried to gain entrance at the front door. Dr. Hamilton Buchanan, with a shot-gun at an upper window, threatened to shoot the zealous officers if they attempted to gain entrance forcibly. Foiled in their purpose, they set a watch on the house and went to Callander. MacNab, after receiving food and clothes in the glen, crept back to the house after nightfall, but was seen by the spy, who was off at once to inform the officers that the chief was in Leny House. While on the way to give this information he was seized by four sturdy Highlanders, gagged, blindfolded, and carried to a mill and kept a prisoner for two days. The servants of the laird's kinsman prepared the coach and horses, and at midnight MacNab and Buchanan set out for Dundee, where they arrived safely. Here MacNab took ship for London, and thence to Quebec. It is interesting to note that the two faithful servants afterwards came to Canada. They were John Buchanan, who lived for many years at Point Fortune, and Peter MacIntyre, who died at Calabogie Lake in 1868.

Meanwhile the Earl of Breadalbane had officers looking for MacNab in Scotland, but the first tidings they learned of him were from the Montreal papers, which recorded a great banquet given in the Canadian city to the recently arrived Highland chieftain. In Canada the decree of the court had no power, hence MacNab was free.

From Montreal MacNab went to Glengarry, visited the Highlanders there, and was for two weeks the guest of that noble friend of the Scottish immigrant, Bishop Macdonell. Having received from the bishop a great deal of valuable information, the chief proceeded to Toronto to make application for a township on which to locate a settlement. There had recently been surveyed a township in the county of Renfrew containing eighty-one thousand acres. This township, which had not yet been named, was offered to him, and he was told that if he undertook the settlement of it he might name it himself. The chief at once accepted the terms of the Government and named the township MacNab after himself. The agreement entered into with the Government is dated November 5, 1823. . . . During the next summer MacNab visited his township to make preparation for the settlers he intended to get from his estate in Scotland. He was in high spirits and enthusiastic regarding the future. He built a large house on the banks of the Ottawa, which he called 'Kennel Lodge' after his Scottish home. . . . In 1830 MacNab met a band of immigrants at Montreal and induced them to settle on his land and to pay a quit-rent forever of two barrels of flour or its equivalent in Indian corn or oats for every two hundred acres.

Again, in 1834, another large party came from Blair-Atholl, Scotland, and settled in the township. After a series of lawsuits with the settlers a truce was called. The government stepped in, purchased the chief's rights to the township for \$16,000 and freed the settlers from any semblance of feudal vassalage. Shortly after this the chief quitted the township forever, and for a few years lived in Hamilton in a small house purchased from his kinsman, Sir Allan N. MacNab.

In 1843 he left Hamilton for the Orkneys, where he had an estate to which he had recently fallen heir. He soon squandered this in foolish and lavish expenditures, and in 1859 he retired to France. His death took place on April 22, 1860, at Lannion, a small fishing village in Brittany.⁽¹⁾

(1) See the Appendix.

CHAPTER XXI.

SOME DISTINGUISHED BUCHANANS.

DUGALD BUCHANAN.

In 1923 a movement was set on foot to restore the ancient burial ground of the Buchanans of Little Leny, Callander, and to erect a memorial to the Gaelic poet, Dugald Buchanan.⁽¹⁾

LITTLE LENY BURIAL GROUND, CALLANDER.

PROPOSED RESTORATION.

DUGALD BUCHANAN'S GRAVE.

“For many years the ancient burial-place of the Buchanans at Little Leny, near Callander, has been in a neglected and unsightly condition. The fine old enclosure wall is rapidly deteriorating by decay, many of the tombstones have fallen, and rank weeds disfigure the ground. Outside the wall, sepulchres are disturbed by rabbits and other vermin.

“As is well-known, the remains of the famous Gaelic poet, Dugald Buchanan, are buried in an unmarked grave at Little Leny. In a recent article

(1) See *The Buchanan Book*, page 438.

in the "Glasgow Herald," Dr. King Hewison writes of this unworthy omission: 'Surely the many Buchanans might mark, if not adorn, the grave of a genius who was a pride to their clan, and a pious power in his time.'

"The subscribers earnestly appeal to members of the Buchanan Clan and others interested for funds to restore the Burial Ground and amenities to decent order, and to erect a suitable memorial at the grave of Dugald Buchanan.

"Subscriptions will be received by any of the subscribers, or may be sent direct to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. James Macdonald, Parish Council Office, Callander."

C. BUCHANAN BAILLIE HAMILTON of
Arnprior, Cambusmore, Callander.

R. W. BUCHANAN JARDINE of Castlemilk,
Lockerbie.

E. MURRAY BUCHANAN of Leny, Callander.

WALTER BUCHANAN, Preses of the
Buchanan Society, Glasgow.

JOHN McMICHAEL, Solicitor, Callander,
Honorary Secretary.

CALLANDER, December, 1923.

The following articles which appeared in the Callander Advertiser, November 23, 1923, and The Scotsman of April 15 and April 16, 1925, should be of interest to all the Clan.

Little Leny
and the
Grave of Dugald Buchanan

by

Alex. D. Cumming, F.S.A. (Scot.)

Reprinted from the "Callander Advertiser"

November 23, 1923.

The proposal to restore the ancient burial ground of the Buchanans at Little Leny, and to erect a suitable memorial to Dugald Buchanan, the famous Gaelic poet, who is buried there, will be received with satisfaction and approval, not only by members of the Clan Buchanan, but by Highlanders at home and in many distant parts of the Empire.

The burial ground at Little Leny, sometimes known as the Buchanan Chapel, is situated on a beautiful knoll at the meeting of the waters of the Teith and the Leny. Here, on a circular mound, probably artificial, stood the Church of Leny, which was erected in 1219. This centre of religion and learning in early pre-Reformation times was known as the consecrated church and chapel of Norrieston. Prior to the rise of the Buchanans in Menteith, and before the erection of the church, the right of burial in this beautiful spot, laved by the waters of the Teith, pertained to the Norries and the Doigs. Long after these became landless and migrated southwards, they claimed and cherished the right of

sepulture on the spot where their fathers slept. This trait has long been noticeable amongst Highlanders. Clans conquered and dispossessed came in peace to bury their dead in ground once their own, now belonging, it may be, to life-long and hereditary foes. The Highlanders, like the Hebrews of old, prized few things more highly than the privilege of being laid at the last to sleep with their fathers 'mid kindred dust.'

In those early days the junction of the Teith and the Leny was half-a-mile above the present 'meeting of the waters,' and access to the burial ground from the south was by a timber bridge over the Teith, or Eas Gobhain, as it was styled of old. A great flood on Black Saturday, 1302, swept away the bridge, and compelled a funeral party of Norries, who had come to bury a kinsman, to seek another place of sepulture. Since that time the ground has belonged exclusively to the Buchanans of Leny, and members of other clans, or septs allied to them by marriage, the chief being — M'Nabs, M'Kinlays, M'Gregors, M'Larens, Fergusons, and Macdonalds.

Mid the 'grey recumbent tombs' is the grave of the gentle and learned Dr. M'Diarmid, a native, and long minister, of the parish, who died in 1877. By his own request he was laid to rest in a spot greatly loved by him in life.

In early days it is said the Buchanans of Leny possessed a burial ground slightly to the east of the football ground on Trean Low Park. Tradition states that the mound at Little Leny was built up

with gravel carried from two hills below Trean, called Bruchach Ruidh (Red Braes), and passed in wicker baskets from hand to hand along several ranks of people.

The church at Little Leny, built by the Buchanans of Leny, was a centre of religious and educational activity for several centuries. When the Priory of Inchmaholme was built in 1240, to the order of St. Augustine located there, there was assigned 'in pure and perpetual alms the church of Leny with all the liberties and easements belonging to the said church.' The Bishop of Dunblane, who, up to this date, had oversight of the church, now agreed to renounce his rights of superiority over Little Leny.

This church was not a mere side appendage of the Priory, but an important seat in itself, having several chapels, including a chapel near Woodend, and the chapel of St. Bride, attached to it. The family of Buchanans of Leny supplied many of the Canons of Inchmaholme, and one of these was usually in charge of the church of Little Leny. Attached to the church, according to ancient charters, were 'kirklands' for its support. In 1490 five chalders and thirteen bolls of meal were assigned to Gilbert Buchanan, who was Canon in charge.

Next year (1491), Robert Buchanan, fourth laird of Leny, tried to eject the said Gilbert Buchanan, his uncle, from part of the lands of Leny, lying near to, and belonging to, the church, but he was unsuccessful. The grandfather of Gilbert Buchanan was Sir Alexander Buchanan, who, according

to tradition, when the Scots were assisting the French in the War in Normandy, slew the English leader, the Duke of Clarence, brother of King Henry, at the Battle of Beaugé in 1421. He then took possession of his golden coronet, and fixed it upon the point of his spear as a token that he had slain the English leader.

The family of Buchanan of Leny and Bardowie is a very old one. Alexander II. of Scotland, in October, 1237, confirmed a previous charter granted by King Cullen (965-70), for possession of Leny 'by virtue of a small sword given as a symbol to Gillepsie Mohr for his particular service.'

In 1562, when Alexander Drysdail was vicar, there was a considerable extent of 'kirklands' belonging to the Church of Leny, since a lease of three glebes in the near neighbourhood was signed in that year. In 1583 a lease of the 'fruits, rents, profits, emoluments and duties of the parsonage of the kirk of Leny' was granted to James Seton of Tullibole and his son John.

In 1604, the Priory of Inchmaholme having been by this time abolished, the kirklands and church of Leny (amongst others) were granted to the Earl of Mar for services rendered to the King. For some reason or other he never took possession, and about 1630 the church lands were merged in the estates of the Laird of Leny.

Leny remained an independent parish for some time after the Reformation, but there is no evidence to show that the old Roman Catholic Church (probably ruinous by this time) was ever used as

a Protestant place of worship. From 1567 to 1585 a schoolmaster, named Solomon Buchanan, was located there, deriving his income from the church. Owing to the insufficiency of its revenues the parish was suppressed in January, 1615, and united to Callander.

For more than a hundred years thereafter the kirk lay in ruins, and its stones were carted away for building walls and dykes in the neighbourhood.

In 1724 a movement was initiated by the Chief of the Buchanans, and several prominent members of the clan, to erect a wall round the graves of the Buchanans of Leny, on the spot where the ancient church stood, on the old foundations, which were sunk to a considerable depth. A stone from the old church, bearing the date 1214, was placed over the entrance gateway. This may signify the year when a beginning was made with the erection of the chapel, or as some think to commemorate the date when written titles to land came into existence in Scotland.

The following, copied by permission from a document in possession of Captain Murray Buchanan of Leny, gives an account of building the wall, and restoring the ground:—

MS. account of the first money given by the families of Leny and Bochastle towards the building of the Chapel at Little Leny—Summer 1724—

	Lb.	Sh.	P.
Laird of Leny	37	16	0
Auchlesie	25	4	0
Torie	12	12	0
His Son-in-Law	6	6	0
Koronach	12	12	0
Arnprior	12	12	0
Alexander Buchanan, Mochastel	12	12	0
Robert Buchanan, in Ardoch	3	0	0
John Buchanan there, and his Brother's Bairns	3	0	0
Duncan Buchanan, in Ballfoil	3	0	0
James Buchanan, in Tiness	3	0	0
James Buchanan, in Dillater, and his Brother Alexander	3	0	0
John Buchanan, in Offerance	3	0	0
Duncan Buchanan, in Miltoun, and his Bairns	3	0	0
Robert Buchanan there	1	10	0
Robert Buchanan, in Coilintogle	1	10	0
James Buchanan, in Bochastle	1	10	0
Alexander Buchanan, in Balantan	1	10	0
Widow in Trean	3	0	0
Alexander Buchanan there	1	10	0
James Buchanan there	1	10	0
Patrick Buchanan, in Orb	1	10	0
Alexander Buchanan, in Grein	1	10	0
Patrick Buchanan, in Cult	3	0	0
Charles Buchanan, in Farmstoun	1	10	0
John Buchanan there	3	0	0

Scots Money . . Lb. 163 4 0

Account of the doing of work in building of the
Chapel of Little Leny, 1724—

	Lb.	Sh.	P.
To James, Walter, and John Buchanan and Robert M'Farlane	15	0	0
To Masons of Arles	0	12	0
For Drink Money at laying the Found	1	10	0
For Building the Chapel	64	0	0
For six cut stones	6	0	0
To James Buchanan, barrowman	7	19	0
To Robert M'Farlane, barrowman	0	18	0
To Robert Buchanan, barrowman	0	12	0
To Hugh M'Gregor, barrowman	0	6	0
To Walter Buchanan, barrowman	1	4	0
To Robert MacFarlane, barrowman	0	6	0
To Walter Buchanan, barrowman	0	6	0
To the quarriers for the stones	0	12	0
To Alexander M'Laren, barrowman	0	6	0
To John M'Farlane, barrowman	0	6	0
For Lime	81	6	8
For Deals	6	15	0
For Oak	0	6	0
For Plouter	0	10	0
For Wright work	5	8	0
For rough Lead	0	12	0
For a Riddle	0	1	0
For the Lendrungs and Barrow	0	4	0
For Iron Work	23	19	0
For Glass	4	4	0
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Whole cost	Lb. 223	4	8
First collected money	163	4	0
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First Deficiency	Lb. 60	0	0

Deficiency paid off by the gentlemen proportionally to the foresaid cost—

	Lb.	Sh.	P.
Laird of Leny	20	0	0
Arnprior	6	13	4
Auchlesie	13	6	8
Torie	6	13	4
Coronach	6	13	4
Alexander Buchanan	6	13	4
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First Dificiency	£60	0	0

From the above lists, transcribed from the manuscripts, it will be seen that the restoration of the ground and chapel cost the Buchanans in 1724 a sum of eighteen pounds twelve shillings sterling.

Eight years before the restoration at Little Leny, Dugald Buchanan was born at Ardoch, Strathyre, where his father rented a farm, and was the owner of a small meal mill. Through his mother he was nearly related to the Buchanans of Leny. He was educated at one of the schools instituted by the S.P.C.K. In 1717 Callander contributed £87 Scots to the funds of this society, and, in return, schools were established at Strathyre (31 scholars), Bridge of Turk (44 scholars), Bridge of Keltie (68 scholars), and Gartmore (56 scholars). Later on schools were opened at Colintogle, Lettar, and Anie. Dugald Buchanan afterwards attended classes in Edinburgh University, at the same time superintending the printing of the Gaelic New Testament.

It is a fact worthy of note that more than twenty well-known Gaelic bards received University education, thus confuting a somewhat general impression that illiteracy was a characteristic of the Gaelic poets.

In his early years Buchanan was inclined to a somewhat profligate mode of life. His 'Confessions' are startlingly realistic, and graphically depict the inner life of a passionate, strong-willed, and emotional man, who possessed alike the virtues and the failings of the Celtic temperament.

'When he came to himself' in his eighteenth year, a marked change was produced. His mind was set on becoming a teacher and preacher of the Gospel. In course of time he was appointed catechist and evangelist in the district of Rannoch in North Perthshire. Here, in a rude and uncultured environment, he laboured for fifteen years, and won the abiding love and admiration of his people. As his spiritual life deepened his unique poetic faculty became more apparent. His religious poems and hymns were published in 1767, but before this many of them were well known orally throughout the north and west Highlands, and were constantly repeated at catechising diets, prayer meetings, and especially at lyke-wakes. Dugald Buchanan was probably the greatest religious force in the Highlands since St. Columba. 'Perhaps,' says a recent writer, 'the Highlanders have received, apart from the Bible, no greater gift than the holy and sublime strains of the muse of Buchanan, who impressed his personality and character on all the Gaelic speaking portion of his country-men who in his days were in

the throes of painful political changes, and about to enter on a new era of severe trial and uncertainty. Much of what the world has admired in the Highland character is due to the formative and healthy influence of Dugald Buchanan's poems.'

Dugald Buchanan died of virulent fever in June, 1768, when he was fifty-two years of age. The people of Rannoch venerated him to such an extent that when his friends from Callander and Strathyre arrived to bear his body back to his own people they refused them access, as they desired the poet and beloved teacher to be interred in Rannoch, the scene of the best of his life and the happiest of his labours. The situation was a critical and dangerous one. But the memory of the dead poet's teaching, and the keen sense of their loss, so subdued the people that they were persuaded to lay aside their opposition, and the remains of Dugald Buchanan were carried over the hills, to sleep at last with his fathers beside the silvery Teith, in the quiet enclosure at Little Leny.

Dugald Buchanan's eldest daughter was brought up in Leny House, and married a Mr. Lawson, whose descendants lived in Bridge Street, Callander, until a recent date. Lawson often pointed out to his grandchildren the exact spot where the poet was buried — beside the east wall, some four feet from the north-east corner within the enclosure. Fifty years ago, when Callander cattle fairs were largely attended, the Lawsons of Bridge Street were repeatedly requested, and willingly consented, to point out to pilgrims from all parts of the Highlands the grave of their distinguished ancestor.

In 1875 a very handsome, finely-proportioned obelisk, of Peterhead granite, was erected on a commanding site at Kinloch Rannoch in memory of the poet preacher. On 14th July, 1883, a memorial fountain was erected in his native village in Strathyre.

An opportunity is now afforded to Callander, to the Clan Buchanan, and to Highlanders in general, to erect a memorial over 'the grave of a genius who was the pride of his clan and a pious power in his time.'

DUGALL BUCHANAN.

SACRED BARD OF THE GAELS.

"Of that trinity of minstrels held in veneration by the Gaelic-speaking people—Macdonald, M'Intyre and Buchanan — the last is considered to be the Sacred Bard of the Highlands. Now justice is to be done to the memory of this genius and poet by the erection of a suitable memorial over his unmarked grave. Known, but without headstone and epitaph, the resting-place of Buchanan is seen in the old, solitary, and somewhat dilapidated burial enclosure of the Buchanans of Leny; but now the admirers of the poet, and especially members of the Buchanan clan, have prepared a fitting monument — which will be dedicated to-day — to recall the worth, genius, and harmonious verse of this remarkable Celt.

The visitor to Callander, while standing on its beautiful bridge beside the site of S. Kessock's

Church, looking towards Ben Ledi, will notice a tongue of tree-clad land between the meeting waters of the Teith and the Leny. Thereon are preserved the foundations of another nameless little Celtic church with grave-stones in God's Acre, where Buchanans especially and other clansmen lie beside a walled-in enclosure set apart for the chief and his family. Above this consecrated spot towers the green native fort of Tarandoun, beneath which are two objects of interest — another ancient burial-ground around the meagre remnants of the Celtic church of S. Mahutus, or Hog, which once delighted Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and also charmed the Wizard of the North when on his way to Coilantogle Ford as he passed near to

'Bochastle the mouldering lines,
Where Rome, the Empress of the World,
Of yore her eagle wings unfurled.'

Indeed, the whole region around is historic, and has been productive of heroes greater than Roderick Dhu and Rob Roy, although they have not been invested with the same glamour — men who, like laverocks, have sung sweet songs and disappeared on the moorland. Not far away is the birthplace of a mountain minstrel, 'Singing Sannock,' of Burns's masonic coterie in the Canongate Lodge — Campbell, musician, author, and pensive composer of the plaintive air set to Tannahill's 'Gloomy Winter's Noo Awa.'

Dugall Bochanan, as he styled himself, was born at Ardoch, near 'Bonnie Strathyre' in 1716.

John, his father, had a little farm and a mill driven by the Balvaig Burn. His mother, Janet Ferguson, died when he was a child; his step-mother was a pious woman, and her influence told on his after-career. Another Ferguson, teacher of the local school of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge in the Highlands, so ably taught this youth that at the age of twelve he was able to become the tutor of other children. This young prodigy, another Alexander Murray of Galloway, devoured books, especially the works of the great English poets, so that early he became a master of the southern tongue.

With laudable self-sacrifice his father sent his son to the higher schools of Stirling and Edinburgh, but his hopes were dashed when the youth began to develop a wayward, wild, and evil spirit, unproductive of learning, so that he recalled him to be apprenticed to a carpenter. For a few years Dugall followed his trade in Kippen and in Dumbarton, and, according to his own confession, his life was far from perfect. Innate religious proclivities saved him. The restless mystic spirit in him, nourished by the superstitions of the straths and by the teachings at religious gatherings, at last was captivated by the oratory of Whitefield, and he saw a light revealing visions of heavenly import in his poetic soul. At 25, a changed man, he recorded his mental conflicts in 'Confessions,' like those of S. Augustine, which were afterwards published. His own Puritanic judgment upon his self-exposure as a wicked and polluted sinner may savour of exaggeration. But feeling sanctified, and, hateful of strife,

he could not, like other clansmen, join the Jacobites under Prince Charlie. He sang of a greater hero—

‘A Hero, He who has subdued
The dread of death, the fears of life.’

Married, he returned to the mill in 1749, but could not settle there, being inspired to teach, preach, and to elevate his ruder countrymen. Teacher, catechist, and missionary in wild Kinloch Rannoch, he had such an unprecedented success that in the General Assembly of 1761 it was reported that he had civilised ‘the most lawless and thievish people’ there. To assist in producing the Gaelic translation of the New Testament he was brought to Edinburgh in 1767. He got entrée to the society of Hume and other litterateurs of the city. Although 51 years of age, he went to the University to study natural philosophy, astronomy, and anatomy. He preached also to the Gaels. This dark-visaged, stalwart, glittering-eyed, and pietistic poet, with his eloquent tongue, was the wonder of the capital twenty years before the greater bard. Then he was induced to publish the poems he must have written in his native tongue among the hills. They are in a modest octavo of 68 pages, entitled—

‘Laoidhe Spioradail, le Dughall Bochannan.
Duinedin: Clodh bhuailt le Balfour, Auld, agus Smellie.
M,DCC,LXVII.’

In English, ‘Spiritual Songs by Dugall Buchanan: Impression struck by Balfour, Auld, and Smellie, 1767’.

The poems are only eight in number, but are conceived in the chastest of language, and melodious

numbers, most pleasing even to a Saxon ear. The subjects are 'Morachd Dhe' (The Greatness of God), 'An Claigeann' (The Skull), 'Fulangas Chrìosd' (The Sufferings of Christ), 'Latha Breitheanais' (The Day of Judgment, 127 stanzas), 'Am Bruadar' (The Dream), 'An Gaisgeach' (The Hero), 'An Geamhradh' (Winter), 'Urnaigh' (Prayer). In sweet and felicitous language this genius expresses in correct theology the intense veneration of the Celtic soul for the Divine Being, and in such poems as 'Winter' and 'The Skull' one feels the sad Celtic pulse, as of that eerie spirit which lurks behind the traditions, superstitions, and pious observances of an ancient and noble people. Just one year after the publication of this delightful book, the author, stricken with fever, died in Kinloch Rannoch. His faithful disciples bore his body to the grave in Little Leny; but while a monument adorns the scene of his labours, it is only now, after a lapse of 157 years, that grateful admirers of a great man are about to do homage to him at his place of rest.

[The Scotsman, April 15, 1925.]

DUGALD BUCHANAN.

FAMOUS GAELIC POET.

MEMORIAL AT LENY.

Some time ago a movement was set on foot to restore the ancient burial ground of the Buchanans at Little Leny, Callander, and to erect a suitable

memorial at the grave there of Dugald Buchanan, Gaelic poet, teacher, and evangelist. Satisfactory response having been made to an appeal for funds, the local Committee of whom Captain E. Murray Buchanan of Leny was chairman were able to complete the restoration of the old wall of the burial ground, part of which dates back to the 13th century, and to protect the outlying graves by an iron fence. As far as possible the fallen headstones were re-erected, and a fine memorial stone in Aberdeen granite, prepared under the personal supervision of Dr. Pittendreigh Macgillivray, sculptor to the King in Scotland, was set in the south wall to the honour of Dugald Buchanan.

It was intended that the dedication of the memorial should take place at Little Leny yesterday, but inclement weather necessitated a change in the plans. The burial ground is at all times somewhat inaccessible, and indeed was at one time an island. Heavy rain had fallen during the whole of Tuesday night and continued throughout yesterday forenoon in torrents, accompanied by a strong north-westerly gale. Almost at the last moment, in consequence of the rising flood, the ceremony at Little Leny had to be abandoned, and the special train service to the railway crossing at the burial ground cancelled.

The programme was, however, carried out in the Dreadnought Hotel, Callander — Captain E. Murray-Buchanan of Leny presiding. Others present included Mrs Baillie Hamilton of Cambusmore; Mrs Barlow; Professor Watson, Edinburgh University; Professor MacLean, F. C. College,

Edinburgh; Rev. R. M. Buchanan, preses, Buchanan Society; Mr. Wm. Buchanan, ex-preses; Rev. David Cameron, Balquhidder; Provost Dow, Callander; ex-Provost Macdonald, Bridge of Allan; and Rev. G. Mackay, Killin.

An address was delivered by Professor W. J. Watson, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Celtic Languages, Literature, and Antiquities in Edinburgh University. They were met that day, he said, to honour the memory of a man who died more than 150 years ago, and who lay buried in that spot, the burial ground of the men of his name. There were but few whose names and fame lived on in the hearts of their countrymen after the lapse of so long a time, and the mere fact of their presence there was enough to show that Dugald Buchanan was no ordinary man. It was true that he had neither wealth nor high position, nor did he seek them. His life was cut short when he was little past his prime. Most of it was lived far remote from towns and from what they called culture. Though he was not unlearned, he made no claim to learning. For all that, he was a burning and a shining light in his own day, and after his death the influence of his life and writings persisted and still continued.

The 18th century was rich in Gaelic poets of ability. Buchanan himself was born in 1716, when the great Jacobite poet, Alexander MacDonal, was in his early manhood. Duncan Macintyre of Glenorchy was born in 1724. In the Outer Isles there was John MacCodreem of North Uist and in the

Far North there was Rob. Donn of Durness, all highly gifted men and men of vigorous personality.

If any of these was to be compared with Buchanan, he thought it was Alexander MacDonald. No two men, indeed, could be more unlike in the tenor of their lives and in the subjects of their poetry than the warrior bard of Clan Donald and the peace-loving catechist of Rannoch: yet when they considered their natural fervour of spirit and firmness of purpose, each in his chosen cause, they might almost say of MacDonald. 'There, but for the grace of God, goes Dugald Buchanan.' As it fell out, each became supreme in his own sphere, for if MacDonald was chief of our secular poets, Buchanan was beyond question supreme in sacred poetry.

Dugald Buchanan was born at Ardoch, in Strathyre a few miles from this place. His life was divided mainly between his native district and Rannoch, and in externals it was simple and uneventful. He took no part, for instance, in the rising of 1745, for, as he says himself, he thought the cause was bad. But though peaceful outwardly, his life was far from peaceful inwardly.

'We can distinguish very plainly,' continued Professor Watson, 'two periods — an earlier period of much spiritual unrest and conflict, and a later one of comparative tranquillity. Of the former he has himself left an account written in English, and covering the stages of his spiritual pilgrimage up to the end of 1750, when he was about 34 years of age. It forms a truly remarkable record of a religious experience, somewhat after the style of the

English Puritans, a record such that it would require a man like the late Dr. Alexander Whyte to deal with it effectively. I will only add that in order to understand and appreciate Buchanan's poetry, a study of this document is most necessary. We have here the account of his preparation for his life's work.

'That work began about 1750, when he became an itinerant teacher in Strathyre, Balquhiddar, and Lochearnhead. He went to Rannoch as teacher in 1753; two years later became catechist there, and there, too, he died of fever in 1768. It was doubtless in Rannoch that he wrote his poems or hymns.

'Some interesting sidelights on his work and on the esteem in which he was held are to be found in a volume of the Scottish History Society dealing with the administration of forfeited estates. In summer and autumn he preached in the open air, often to congregations of about 500. On one occasion his hearers belonged to two septs, who were at variance so bitter that they could not be trusted to mingle for worship. Buchanan arranged them on opposite sides of a stream, and from a stone in midstream preached the gospel of peace to them.

'His poetry is deep-rooted in his religious experience, and gives the results attained by him through long pondering and at the cost of many a soul struggle. The poems, while not didactic in form, are meant for instruction; each of them deals with things needful to be realised and understood by the ordinary man. His method is concrete and practical; his vigorous and brilliant

imagination makes itself felt continually, but under perfect control. His subjects, the weightiest that a man could venture on, might easily in the hands of a lesser man be treated in a manner inadequate or even grotesque. Not so with Buchanan. He preserves a dignity of treatment not unworthy of Milton. Grave and sober, as befits the seriousness of his theme, he is never melancholic; he is earnest, without being rapturous or mystical. Everywhere his tone is that of a man who speaks with authority because he speaks with knowledge.

'Buchanan's style is uniformly such that he who runs may read. He produces his effect, not by the use of strong or impassioned language, but by definite concrete touches, each serving a purpose of its own. Of him it is literally true that his words are like goads, or as nails fastened in a sure place. His restraint and severity, his terseness of diction, combined with richness of imagination and felicity of expression, entitle his work to be styled classic.

'His knowledge of Gaelic was such that he was chosen to assist the minister of Killin, Mr James Stewart, in translating the New Testament. In 1766 and the winter following he was in Edinburgh, seeing that work through the press. It is characteristic of the man that during that time he attended the University lectures on Natural Philosophy, Anatomy, and Astronomy. It was then, too, that he made the acquaintance of David Hume and on one occasion made Hume acknowledge the sublimity of that passage in Revelations which describes the final Judgment.

'It is not too much to claim for Dugald Buchanan that in consecration of life he resembled the great saints of old, and that the authority and power of his message were due to the fact that to him also it had been granted in a measure to see the truth, not as ordinary men see it, but face to face.'

[The Scotsman, April 16, 1925.]

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN.

The Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., late H. B. M. Ambassador at Petrograd and Rome, died on December 20, 1924, at 15 Lennox-gardens, London, aged 70, and was buried at Cirencester.⁽¹⁾ In 1923 he published his Diplomatic Memories in two volumes under the title of "My Mission to Russia and Other Diplomatic Memories." The Times in a leader published in its issue of March 15, 1923, said:—

AN AMBASSADOR'S MEMORIES.

"We publish to-day the first of a series of extracts from a forthcoming book of memoirs by Sir George Buchanan, the last British Ambassador to Russia. These memoirs contain very valuable evidence in regard to the tragedy which has befallen a great people who were our Allies in the war. Since the war there has been an immense output of personal records written by

(1) The Buchanan Book, p. 379.

politicians and others of every nationality, who were themselves actors, some greater and some less, in the scenes which they describe, and whose experiences will all help posterity to estimate the achievements and infer the lessons of a cataclysmic period of human history. It is only right that to this mass of testimony diplomatists should contribute their share. Much is heard to-day of the democratization of foreign policy; and there is a general desire that it should be based upon a broader understanding of international affairs by the people. Nothing will better help the average citizen to realize the inevitable intricacies of diplomatic problems than the publication by experts of their doings. There is an element of temperament, national and personal, of ambitions, dynastic, governmental and popular, of rivalries and conflicting motives in international affairs, which are difficult of comprehension to those who are only versed in domestic politics. No one can read the brilliant pages of M. Maurice Paleologue, who was Sir George Buchanan's French colleague in Petrograd, without obtaining a clearer insight into the complex forces that brought about the downfall of Russia. We are now being presented with a record of the same tragic event from the point of view of the Englishman who was most nearly and most authoritatively associated with them.

“Sir George Buchanan writes in the first instance to rebut certain charges which have been made against him, notably by a writer in the *Revue de Paris*. But even those who never gave any credence to the charges will find much new and

interesting information in his pages. He provides an exact account of how the Secret Treaty of Bjorkoe came to be signed, and how it was afterwards annulled; and tells us that the removal of the Tsar from Russia, to which the Provisional Government had assented in principle, was finally prevented by Bolshevist workmen, who threatened to pull up the rails in front of his train on the journey to Port Romanoff. The Ambassador gives, indeed, a touching and intimate picture of this most unhappy of Monarchs — 'Colonel Romanoff,' as he was officially called after his abdication. We see the portrait of a man whose nature made him to be happy, but whom Fate placed where his very qualities contributed to his destruction. Simple, frank, vacillating, and affectionate, he came under the dominion of every mind that was stronger than his own, and especially under that of the Empress, who was never, we read, pro-German, but who cherished a disastrous aversion from any sort of concession to popular demands. Sir George Buchanan thinks that he might have been saved had he at any time been ready to dissociate himself from the Tsaritsa; but of the Emperor's devotion to his wife and to his country there are many proofs. None is more moving than his protest to Kerensky on the abolition of the death penalty — one of the first acts of the Provisional Government, to which Kerensky had in part been prompted by the desire to save his Royal prisoner. 'It is a mistake,' exclaimed His Majesty. 'The abolition of the death penalty will ruin the discipline of the Army. If he is abolishing it to save me from

'danger, tell him that I am ready to give my life for the good of my country.'

"One of his accusers charged Sir George with having tried to foment a Palace revolution. We do not need his denial to disbelieve the accusation. British diplomatists have never been experts in conspiracy; they have usually erred — if it be a fault — rather in being incapable of intrigue. Had the British Ambassador been cleverer at stratagems, he might perhaps have so arranged that King George's offer of an asylum in England should reach the captive Emperor's hands. But British diplomacy has never, in spite of insinuations which were industriously disseminated by hostile tongues before the war, produced men remarkable for astuteness or intrigue. Referring to Lord Castlereagh, the late Lord Salisbury wrote:— 'He was never a boudoir diplomatist. The species does not readily grow in England.' Sir George Buchanan upheld the best traditions of British diplomacy during the critical days of July-August, 1914, and the months that followed. He pressed constitutional methods upon the Tsar, and on reactionaries and progressives alike he urged the imperative need of ordered reform. Only when power had been seized by those who refused to conform to the accepted usages of civilization would he admit the uselessness of further efforts to collaborate with Russia."

The Times* mentioned Lady Georgina Buchanan's death in the following terms:—

* The Times, April 26, 1922.

LADY GEORGINA BUCHANAN.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S WORK FOR RUSSIANS.

Lady Georgina Buchanan, whose death is announced on another page, will be remembered not only as the gracious and accomplished wife of a distinguished diplomatist, but also for her self-sacrificing and devoted charitable work for Russians in Petrograd during the war and for Russian refugees after the revolution.

Lady Georgina Meriel Buchanan was born on July 25, 1863, the daughter of the sixth Earl Bathurst by his marriage with Meriel Leicester, daughter of the second Lord de Tabley and was sister of the present Earl Bathurst and of Colonel the Hon. A. B. Bathurst. She married, some months before her 22nd birthday, Sir George William Buchanan, then Mr. Buchanan, Second Secretary to the British Embassy in Vienna. Lady Georgina was of the greatest assistance to her husband throughout his distinguished diplomatic career, in which he followed in the footsteps of his father, Sir Andrew Buchanan, who filled, among other important posts, that of Ambassador in St. Petersburg. Sir George was long at Berne as Secretary of Legation, and then served successively at Darmstadt, Rome, and Berlin. In 1903 he became Minister at Sofia, where Lady Georgina and her daughter made the British Legation a centre of cultivation and the most delightful hospitality.

After a short period at The Hague, Sir George Buchanan was promoted in 1910 to be Ambassador in St. Petersburg (or Petrograd, as it afterwards became). The outbreak of the war afforded Lady Georgina extraordinary opportunities of benefiting the Russian people, to whom she had become deeply attached, and of these she made full use. Her work was described by a woman correspondent, Sonia E. Howe, in a Russian Supplement published by The Times in October, 1916. In thousands of Russian villages Lady Georgina's name had by that time become a household word, and the little children were taught by their parents to pray for her. She made a speciality of giving invalided soldiers on their discharge from hospital presents to take home to wife and children. Each brightly-coloured bundle bore the name of the soldier, with the number and ages of his children, and no more delightful sight could be imagined than this noble Englishwoman surrounded by the brave, patient men, for each of whom she had a kindly personal word. Nor was this all. The wave of refugees from the invaded provinces swept over Petrograd, and left as flotsam and jetsam many a lost child. For these waifs Lady Georgina organized and supported a home, while for a maternity home for refugees' and soldiers' wives she provided the whole outfit, and paid one-third of the expenses, the other two-thirds being met by the National Union of Women's Suffrage. All the nursing was done by the members of this union. In addition, Lady Georgina took the keenest interest in the hospital for Russian wounded supported by the British colony in Petrograd. There she knew

every patient personally, and she took her share both in making bandages and in the actual nursing. Pathetic letters of thanks reached her every day, the true expression of the grateful Russian peasant heart. These may be quoted as examples:—

“When we wear your clothes, we first say ‘Oh Lord, bless those who clothe and care for us.’ Forgive me, your Excellency, that I write thus, but I am crying for joy.”

“If only I, unfortunate one, had wings, I would fly to thee and would make obeisance to thee countless times.”

“Again we thank you for your presents, for your kindness, for your soft and pure loving heart. We kiss your dear hands.”

When Lady Georgina had to leave Petrograd and return to England she did not forget her affection for the Russian people, but she set on foot valuable schemes for the relief of Russian refugees, particularly workshops with the object of enabling them to support themselves. In 1919 Sir George was appointed Ambassador in Rome, and it was there that Lady Georgina underwent some two years ago a long and delicate operation, which appeared to be successful.

Lady Georgina leaves one daughter, Miss Meriel Buchanan, who was born on September 5, 1886. She volunteered as a nurse in one of the Petrograd hospitals, and she published in December, 1918, “Petrograd: The City of Trouble, 1914-1918,” a frank and vivacious diary in which the social brilliance of the capital contrasts with the grim story of Rasputin’s death and the outbreak of the

Revolution. Before the war broke out Miss Buchanan had published a love story of Russian society, "Tania," which had a good deal of merit.

We have received the following tribute from one who knew her:—

Lady Georgina was an exceptional woman. It was not merely that she had a strong personality and was thoroughly British in all her ways of thought. This alone would not have prevented superficial observers from regarding her as a normal representative of a particular type and a particular class. There was a force in her that could not be confined within conventional limits. It was always felt, but it could not easily be defined. Lady Georgina gave great support to her husband in all the complex social intercourse that means so much, and often so little, in an Ambassador's life. In difficult moments she often displayed, moreover, a remarkable shrewdness in her political judgments.

One had a feeling, however, that in the midst of all such activities some large and important element of her personality remained in reserve, unused for lack of opportunity. The opportunity came in the war, and the nature of the force in her was revealed as an extraordinary energy of human kindness. There was nothing formal in her war work. She did not do it because it was the thing for the wife of the British Ambassador in Russia to do, but because it was a work of love. The hospital of the British Colony for the Russian wounded, the care of the refugees from the Western provinces, the establishment of a nursing home for the British in Petrograd, and, most of all, the sewing and

distribution of gifts to the families of Russian soldiers invalided home — into all this manifold effort she threw her whole mind and heart, never sparing herself, giving herself no rest or recreation, and leaving no detail untouched by her restless energy. It was sheer hard work, done without any ostentation.

“I have eight things on hand now,” she would sometimes say casually at mid-day, after a long tour of the city, “and I have had to go into every one of them this morning.” There were many disappointments, of course, and the fret of divergent personalities that is inevitable in all charitable work. But Lady Georgina found great joy in the absorption in the life of the Russian people whom she learned to love. She came to speak Russian fluently, without studying it, merely through her constant intercourse with the Russian soldiers and their families for whom she cared.

The turmoil and sorrows of the Revolution came. There were heartbreaking moments, but Lady Georgina never flinched. It seemed as though the moral effects of her work were destroyed, yet amid all the disappointments she persisted in her devotion to the Russian people. She was a woman of great courage. When the Women’s Battalion were arrested at the Winter Palace at the moment of Kerensky’s downfall, and there was great danger of their being maltreated by the excited Bolshevist soldiers, it was through her firmness and energy that they were rescued and got safely out of the capital.

After her return to England at the end of 1917 she still kept Russia in her heart. She organized

workshops in the Russian Embassy for the assistance of Russian refugees and for dispatching to the fronts of civil war in Russia warm clothing for the wounded and the troops. For the sake of this work she cut down all her social engagements. In Rome, too, where Sir George Buchanan was Ambassador for two years, her care was constantly for suffering Russians of all classes, even though by this time illness was breaking down her strong constitution. She spent herself, indeed, in battling against the endless suffering that flowed from the Russian tragedy. Marvelling at her unresting faith, one could not but believe that her courageous battle was not in vain. When happier days come Lady Georgina will surely not be forgotten in Russia. Those Englishmen who saw and knew her there will remember with pride for our country the part she played in the bitter years.

The burial took place later at Cirencester.

The relatives present were Sir George Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Earl and Countess Bathurst, Evelyn Countess Bathurst, the Hon. Lancelot J. Bathurst, Colonel the Hon. Benjamin Bathurst, the Hon. Mrs. Bathurst, and the Hon. Ralph Bathurst (nephew), and there was a large gathering. The burial was in the family burial place at the Cirencester Cemetery.

We are desired by Sir George Buchanan to say that he has received messages of sympathy from the King and Queen, from Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal Family; from the Grand Duchess Xenia, and Russian residents in London; from friends in Italy and from very many

friends in this country, all of which have deeply moved him.

He has also been greatly touched by the generous tributes paid by the Press to his wife's memory, for which he would return his heartfelt thanks.

The Times, in announcing, on December 22, 1924, Sir George Buchanan's death, said: —

AN AMBASSADOR OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Sir George Buchanan was one of the diplomatists — and their names are few — who became well known to the general public. He owed his fame partly, no doubt, to his eminent services and fine character, but also to the fact that he was placed in a unique position during the most critical years of the war. Other Ambassadors in belligerent countries either had to work with Allies, or were accredited to Courts which became our enemies and therefore had to leave their posts on the outbreak of war. Sir George had an experience that was something between the two. Tsarist Russia was a firm Ally of Britain and of France — and to the staunchness of the Tsar's loyalty Sir George always bore public testimony; but the Russia of Kerensky became an irresolute and feeble friend, and the Russia of Lenin and Trotsky became an enemy. The British Ambassador had the difficult task of dealing in succession with three régimes, each of which was hostile to the others. Because he saw and consulted with the Liberal leaders when they were still in Opposition, because he was among the first to

recognize the Provisional Government of Kerensky, he has been charged with encouraging the Russian revolution. No accusation could really be more absurd. In pressing upon the Tsar reforms which all impartial observers believed to be necessary, he was performing a courageous diplomatic act, contrary to the etiquette of his profession, for which his country is ready to give him credit.

Sir George's qualities were such as made him an admirable peace-time Ambassador, for he was a typical diplomatist of the old school. Most of his career was passed in the smooth places of Court ceremonies and diplomatic conventions; he performed with unflinching tact and skill the ordinary duties of his profession. When war and revolution supervened he was less effective. Whether anybody else would have done better than he must remain the merest matter of conjecture. The British Government actually sent out Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labour member of the War Cabinet, with power to supersede him; but Mr. Henderson had the good sense not to avail himself of the power and returned convinced that Sir George had better remain. By his straightforward character and sound advice the British Ambassador had certainly gained a remarkable prestige in Russia. He was made a freeman of Moscow — an honour previously conferred only on one foreigner and on eight Russians. He looked the part of Ambassador to perfection, and was in fact an English gentleman who in times of trouble and intrigue was always trusted, whose advice was known to be sound and disinterested, whose word was unimpeachable.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN.

THE LAST AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

With Sir George Buchanan, whose death is announced on another page, has passed away the British Ambassador who had to bear the heaviest burden of any during the war, for he represented his country at Petrograd up to the time when the Russian revolution entered into its second phase, and relations were broken off between Great Britain and the Bolshevist masters of Russia when they made their own ignominious terms of peace with Germany at Brest-Litovsk.

George William Buchanan, born at Copenhagen on November 25, 1854, was the fifth son of Sir Andrew Buchanan, first baronet, a distinguished diplomatist, who was then Minister at Copenhagen, and was afterwards Ambassador in Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna successively. Educated at Wellington, he followed in his father's footsteps, was appointed an attaché in 1875, and, after serving for a couple of years under him in Vienna, was transferred successively to Rome, Tokyo, and Berne as Second Secretary. In 1893 he was sent with the rank of Chargé d'Affaires to Darmstadt, where, as in some other German Courts, a special representative was still accredited on account of the close family relationship with Queen Victoria. He acted as British Agent attending the Tribunal of Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Venezuela boundary question in 1898, and was afterwards Secretary of Embassy in Rome and Berlin before attaining the rank of

Minister as Agent and Consul-General in Bulgaria in 1903.

It was at Sofia that Buchanan had his first opportunity of making his mark as an exceptionally able diplomatist during the Near East crisis which followed the Turkish revolution, the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the proclamation of Bulgarian independence under Ferdinand. He was rewarded with The Hague Legation in 1909, and, after little more than a year's residence in Holland, with the Embassy in Russia at the end of 1910.

Though the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907 had closed the prolonged period of rivalry and often acute tension between the two Powers in Asia, and had drawn them together under the common menace of Germany's ambition to world dominion, the two important volumes published by Sir George in 1923 under the title of "My Mission to Russia" show that his new post was never a bed of roses. Russia's anxiety to avert if possible all graver dangers of conflict with Germany inclined her sometimes to purchase her good will by concessions which affected British even more than Russian interests, notably in connexion with the Baghdad railway. There were still sharper conflicts of opinion between the Russian and British Governments with regard to Persian affairs, as the harsh methods adopted on various occasions by the Russian representatives and agents in Persia were apt to be regarded in London as at variance with the spirit, if not the letter, of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. The chapter which he devotes to these matters in his memoirs shows how frequent were the repre-

sentations which, right up to the outbreak of the Great War, he had to make to the Russian Government, and even to the Tsar himself. It shows, too, how often the position was aggravated by the administrative anarchy which prevailed under the old régime, when Russian Consuls were able to pursue with almost complete impunity a forward policy disowned, and in private conversation deplored, by their own Ministers, who, like M. Sazonoff, had not sufficient authority to control their subordinates in the face of more powerful Court and bureaucratic influences. The Tsar himself, though autocrat of all the Russias, seems to have been sometimes as powerless as his Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It was with the outbreak of the Great War that Buchanan's career as a diplomatist brought him into intimate contact with the supreme tragedy of a great nation and an ancient dynasty. He has told the whole story himself so fully that it is needless to dwell on it at great length. From the first scene in which, after Germany's declaration of war on Russia, he is closeted with the Tsar and helps him here and there with a suggestion for a reply to King George's message, which assured his Royal kinsman, for whom he entertained a warm personal affection, that he had done all in his power to avert war, we find Sir George repeatedly standing by the unfortunate ruler of Russia with wise advice whenever he is allowed an opportunity of tendering it, but too often tendering it in vain. Of the Tsar's own unshakable loyalty to his Allies Sir George remained always absolutely convinced, and

furnishes much striking evidence. But with all his kindly and even fine qualities, the Tsar was overborne, especially on vital questions of internal policy, by the more masterful will of his Consort.

Though Sir George entirely, and no doubt rightly, acquits the Tsaritsa of any desire to help Germany, or even of any lingering sympathy for the land of her birth, her determination not to allow the war to lead to the slightest curtailment of the autocracy of which she desired the preservation for her son's sake as well as for her husband's, was largely responsible for the revolution which so admirably served Germany's purpose and led to the final tragedy. She herself, a lady of blameless virtue and profound piety, was dominated by the sinister figure of Rasputin, a nickname meaning "the Debauchee," in whose mystic powers she brought herself to believe implicitly because they, too, were thrown heavily into the scales for the autocracy as a sacred institution. Against these and the many other corrupt and reactionary forces at Court and in the higher official circles Sir George's frequent and insistent pleas for constitutional changes that might have averted the tempest which he too clearly foresaw never availed with Nicholas II., who had neither the intelligence nor the strength of will required for any act of vigorous statesmanship. The Ambassador gained a position of exceptional popularity and prestige, and was actually made a free-man of Moscow — an honour conferred previously only on one foreigner and eight Russians.

Then came the revolution, which Sir George was actually charged with having promoted because

he had the courage to recommend the only steps which might have averted it. Still less was it in the Ambassador's power to arrest Russia's descent on the inclined plane of a revolution which there was no Russian capable of guiding or controlling before Lenin mastered it and converted it into a despotism of blood and iron. Any authority that Sir George still possessed in Petrograd could only be further weakened when Mr. Lloyd George sent out Mr. Henderson, as a member of the British Labour Party, to get into personal touch with the Russian revolutionary leaders, and with authority in his pocket to supersede Sir George should he think it expedient to do so. Fortunately both the Ambassador and the Labour leader knew how to treat each other as gentlemen in an extraordinarily difficult situation, and Mr. Henderson was wise enough to see that neither British nor Russian interests would have been served had he stepped into Sir George's shoes. Not till two months after the Bolsheviks had finally seized power — months of constantly increasing anxiety and despair and even of personal danger — did Sir George, whose health was breaking down under the strain, at last leave Petrograd on a dark mid-winter morning, January 7, 1918, to make his way home by a trying and circuitous route through the north of Sweden.

After all he had gone through in Russia the Embassy in Rome, to which he was appointed in the following year, was a great relief, though not an easy post when, as he says, there were virtually two Foreign Offices in Downing-street that did not always pull together. But it was in Italy that he

was fated to see "the writing on the wall that told me of the coming of a great sorrow." He retired from the Service in the autumn of 1921, and in the following April his wife, Lady Georgina, a daughter of the 6th Earl Bathurst, who had been his loving and well-loved and ever helpful companion in fine weather and in foul, passed away after five months of cruel suffering. To the last she did all in her power to alleviate the hardships of Russian refugees in this country.

When last autumn a report of his death appeared in Germany, Sir George wrote to *The Times* to rebut with urbane ridicule certain "preposterous charges", as he described them, contained in the premature obituary articles in the German Press. He denied absolutely that he had started the Bolshevik Revolution, a story "made in Germany" for Russian consumption, or "joined the ranks of the revolutionaries," or "conspired against his own Sovereign's cousin." He also wrote that so far from goading Russia to join in the war in 1914, from the very outset he gave counsels of moderation and did all he could to discourage the idea of mobilization.

Sir George Buchanan called himself a diplomatist of the old school. One can only hope that the new diplomacy, if there is such a thing, will produce men of the same admirable type. Upright, urbane, tactful, and patient, imbued with the highest sense of duty, and perhaps for this very reason hypersensitive to ignorant or passionate criticism when it imputed to him any neglect of duty, he could make no enemies among all those who knew him

well. He was sworn of the Privy Council and created at various times G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and G.C.V.O. He leaves one daughter, Meriel, who has herself written on her experiences in Russia.⁽¹⁾

The New-York Times, reviewing Miss Meriel Buchanan's Book, "The City of Trouble," said:—

Miss Buchanan's book is the best-written and clearest account of the Russian revolution that has come to the attention of the present reviewer. She has succeeded in conveying an atmosphere, not the deep brooding tragedy of the peasant village in Mr. Poole's "The Dark People," but the atmosphere of Petrograd, the official and street life of the city

(1) Hugh Walpole in "The Secret City" gives the following appreciation of the British Ambassador at Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan:— "The dignitaries came upon the platform, and beyond them all, in distinction, nobility, wisdom was our own Ambassador. This is no place for a record of the discretion and tact and forbearance that he had shown during those last two years. To him had fallen perhaps the most difficult work of all in the war. It might seem that on broad grounds the Allies had failed with Russia, but the end was not yet, and in years to come, when England reaps unexpected fruit from her Russian alliance, let her remember to whom she owed it. No one could see him there that night without realizing that stood before Russia, as England's representative, not only a great courtier and statesman, but a great gentleman, who had bonds of courage and endurance that linked him to the meanest soldier there.

"I have emphasised this because he gave the note to the whole meeting. Again and again one's eyes came back to him and always that high brow, that unflinching carriage of the head, the nobility and breeding of every movement gave one reassurance and courage. One's own troubles seemed small beside that example, and the tangled morality of that vexed time seemed to be tested by a simpler and higher standard."

before and during the great changes following the Emperor's abdication. The daughter of the British Ambassador to Petrograd, Sir George Buchanan, she had of course unusual opportunities of witnessing these momentous events: she gives a picture of the Russia of 1914, tells of working as a nurse in a Petrograd hospital after the declaration of war, and describes the atmosphere of the Russian court in the ominous days before the crash came:

"Food was growing ever scarcer, the queues outside the bread shops stretched right down the length of the streets. It was said in all directions that the merchants and shopkeepers were building up huge profits at the expense of the people. Scandal whispered even that the Empress trafficked with Germany, even the Emperor was no longer held in the same awe and reverence. Rasputin's power at court seemed to increase every day, his name had become a byword, though many people, held in a kind of superstitious fear, dared not pronounce it, believing that by so doing they brought ill luck on their heads. 'The Unmentionable' — 'The Nameless One' — so they would whisper about him, with nervous glances behind them, as if they feared even then the power of some evil presence".

Then came the murder of Rasputin, the revolution of March, and the abdication of the Emperor. All of these events Miss Buchanan describes vividly and with a deep sympathy and understanding of the causes behind them:

"Russia has betrayed us!" "We really don't care what happens to Russia!" How often does one not hear those phrases — but do the people who say them know what Russia has suffered? Do they know all the cause and reasons of that terrible warweariness? Have they lived in Russia those first years of the war, seen the shortage of every kind of ammunition, the appalling suffering of the troops, the heart-breaking losses during those retreats when the soldiers, having no guns with which to defend themselves, had to fight with sticks and stones? Have they worked in the hospitals and seen the wounded pouring in, and not even quarter enough bandages to dress those terrible wounds, and no beds for

them lie on, and no sheets to cover them? * * * Do they know what the gradual breakdown of the railways, the shortage of factories meant?"

As she paints the picture the inevitableness of events to the point when Kerensky came forward is unmistakable. The tragedy of the revolution, according to Miss Buchanan, is the failure of Kerensky to keep the power in his hands through his weak idealism. Had he not abolished the death penalty he might have kept the army in shape and staved off the Bolsheviki. This failure of his to enforce capital punishment, his lack of rigor, was according to Miss Buchanan, the determining reason for his downfall. She tells a highly interesting story to illustrate the importance of keeping up discipline by retaining the death penalty:

"When he was told the death penalty had been abolished, the Emperor, seeing with a clear judgment the result of such an act, exclaimed: 'That is a mistake! It will ruin the army. If it is done to save me from danger, tell them that I am ready to give my life for the good of my country.'"

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that Charles Edward Russell, in his book "Russia Enchained", scoffs at the idea that Kerensky was ever the man of the hour in Russia. That prominence, according to Mr. Russell, is a myth fostered by the American press. But Miss Buchanan's version emphatically supports the American press; according to her Kerensky was the man of the hour in the first days of the revolution and might be still were it not for a fatal want of hardness and decision.

With the coming of the Bolsheviki and the pre-emption of power by Lenine and Trotsky Miss Buchanan's story, from the point of view of the

English and the Allies, becomes hopeless. A German Admiral and his staff came to Petrograd, occupied an entire hotel and were received with great cordiality. English residents of the city were insulted and subject to trying experiences; while Lenine and Trotsky remained in power there could obviously be no stiffening of the Russian people to any sense of their national obligations. The Bolsheviki offered peace and bread to a starving and war-wearied people, and, once in power, they ruled things with a high hand.

“British subjects were now more or less prisoners in Russia, Trotzky declaring that not one of them should be allowed to leave till Petroff and Tchicherin, the two Russian pacifists interned in England, were set free. He also threatened to arrest any English subjects carrying on what he held a counter-revolutionary propaganda, and declared that, though up till now there had been no hostile demonstrations against the embassy, he would not be answerable for the consequences if his requests to release Petroff and Tchicherin were not immediately granted.

Nearly every day, threatening articles against my father appeared in the Bolshevist papers, and he was repeatedly warned that he was in danger of being arrested at any moment.”

Ambassador Buchanan's health began to fail — owing no doubt to the tremendous difficulties of his position — and he and his family departed from Russia on the 8th of January. One of the finest things in the book is the quoted article by the Ambassador which appeared in the Petrograd papers before his departure. It is a dignified and earnest statement of the British position in particular and the allied case in general. Speaking of the Bolshevist effort to estrange the British working class from the allied cause, he says:

"During the great war which followed the French Revolution the speeches delivered against Great Britain and the attempts made to provoke a revolution in our country did but steel the resolve of the British people to fight out the war to the end and rallied them round the Government of the day. History will, if I mistake not, repeat itself in this twentieth century."

This review has given no idea of the color and sensitive description with which the book is filled. It is an evocation of a strange land, its churches, and rivers, and landscapes and people, a background befitting a nobler destiny.

"The City of Trouble" was followed in 1928 by another book entitled "Diplomacy and Foreign Courts", of which the London Times said:—

"Miss Buchanan, although she begins with childish half-memories of her earliest experiences of Diplomacy and Foreign Courts, soon gets afloat upon a full tide of vivid and interesting reminiscences. Her father, Sir George Buchanan, if his duties in Darmstadt seemed chiefly to have been confined to trying to keep the Grand Ducal ménage together, was soon employed on real work, and the author's memories of Sofia during some very critical months in Balkan history enable her to present of King Ferdinand a remarkably searching character-study, which is one of the most interesting features in the book. Miss Buchanan's later chapters about post-War Italy contain passages showing how energetically the Communists worked to reproduce there the triumph they had achieved in Russia, and how at last the Blackshirts put an end to the antics of the Reds. In a final chapter the author vindicates the memory of her father against Princess Paley's charges."

LORD WOOLAVINGTON.

James Buchanan, Baron Woolavington, of Lavington, Petworth, Sussex; Torridan, Achmasheen, Ross-shire; Northaw House, Potters Bar, and Knockando, Speyside, Morayshire, is descended from the House of Lenny, his forebears being from Bankier, Baldernock, Stirlingshire, within ten or twelve miles of Glasgow. His father, Alexander Buchanan, son of John Buchanan, was the youngest of several brothers, and was born in the year 1800. Two of his brothers, at least, emigrated to the United States of America.

James Buchanan was born on August 16, 1849, and is the Chairman of James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., London. He was High Sheriff of Sussex in 1910. He was created a Baronet in 1920 and a Baron in 1922. He is keenly interested in racing, winning the Derby twice and the St. Leger once. In 1922 his Captain Cuttle won the Derby and in 1926 his famous three year old Coronach won both the Derby and the St. Leger. In 1927 Lord Woolavington had printed for private circulation a very handsome Catalogue of his old "Sporting Pictures at Lavington Park" with an introduction by Sir Theodore Cook, editor of *The Field*. He married Anne (died 1918) daughter of Thomas Pounder, and has one daughter, Hon. Anne Catherine, who in 1922 married Reginald Macdonald-Buchanan (who assumed by deed poll in that year the additional surname of Buchanan) M. C., late Captain Scots Guard, of 99 Park Street, London, W.

Lord Woolavington has given very generously to hospitals, charitable and public institutions and only recently he made gifts of £125,000 to Middlesex Hospital and £50,000 towards the restoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. Previous gifts made by him included a large gift to Edinburgh University and the purchase of Lord Nelson's Log Book for the nation.

The Times of October 3rd, 1928, referring to his gifts to Middlesex Hospital and St. George's Chapel said:—

TWO NOTABLE GIFTS.

We publish to-day the news of two great gifts made by one benefactor to two public objects of very different kind. Lord Woolavington has given £50,000 for the restoration of the nave of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and £125,000 to the Middlesex Hospital for the provision of rooms for paying patients. One gift goes to the maintenance of that which is ancient, honourable, and, as we might say, romantic in the life of the nation: the other gift goes to the practical physical needs of the present hour and the common life of the people. St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle stands as a symbol of all most courtly, knightly, and august in the nation's history. The highest Order of English chivalry has restored and preserved the chancel, which is the chapel of the Order; and the living Knights of the Garter have seen to it that the fane where their banners and those of their forerunners hang shall be safe for the banners of those that

come after. The nave of the church remained in urgent need of preservation when Lord Woolavington asked permission of the King to come to its aid. His offer, we read, was received by His Majesty with feelings not only of deep gratitude, but also of relief from considerable anxiety. Anxiety is set at rest, but the gift is so tactfully and modestly made that, though unconditional, it does not rob the public of the opportunity of contributing to the care of St. George's Chapel. Money is still needed for a maintenance fund; and Lord Woolavington's desire that such a fund should be collected is not likely at such a moment to pass unheeded.

Very different, but no less deserving, is the object of the gift which Prince Arthur of Connaught announced, not without dramatic force, last night at the dinner of the past and present students of the Middlesex Hospital Medical School. In its heroic work of rebuilding the hospital has wisely aimed high; and among its aims was to secure that its benefits should "not be available for one class alone". Such class distinction as is set up by the voluntary system is all in favour of the necessitous; and an enlightened modern hospital, seeing its function to be the maintenance of the national health, not only the curing of diseases among the poor, is naturally anxious to serve all who are not wealthy enough to pay privately for the best medical and surgical attendance, which the hospitals give to the poor for nothing. A block, therefore, for patients who could afford to pay something was urgently needed by the Middlesex Hospital — and might have gone on being urgently

needed had not Lord Woolavington laid down the enormous sum of money required. This gift, like that to St. George's Chapel, has been made without conditions; and to the proverb "bis dat qui cito dat" might be added: "He gives thrice over who gives absolutely."

Mr. J. Y. BUCHANAN.

We regret to announce that Mr. John Buchanan, F. R. S., chemist and mineralogist, died suddenly in London yesterday at the age of 81.

The son of John Buchanan, of Dowanhill, he was born on February 20, 1844. One of his brothers was Mr. T. R. Buchanan, formerly Under-Secretary for India, who was for many years M. P. for Edinburgh. "J. Y.", as his friends used to call him, was educated at Glasgow High School and at Glasgow University. Later he studied at Marburg, Leipzig, and Bonn, and at the Ecole de Médecine, Paris. It was in these places that he acquired his remarkable facility in foreign languages. He made his first reputation as the chemist and physicist of the "Challenger" expedition, which, between the years 1872 and 1874, circumnavigated the globe. This was the most completely equipped expedition that has ever left any land for the investigation of the sea. It was while on this voyage that Buchanan demonstrated that Bathybius, which Huxley had described as a primeval slime, spread widely over the bottom of the sea and the most primitive form of living matter and possibly the origin of all living matter,

was merely a gelatinous form of sulphate of lime thrown down from the sea water by the addition of alcohol, which is used in preserving the organisms found in the deep sea deposits. It was characteristic of Huxley at once to acknowledge the mistake he had made, and never to mention the subject again.

On his return Buchanan established private laboratories both at Edinburgh and in London, and for a time was Lecturer in Geography in the University of Cambridge. For some 20 years he resided at Christ's College and was a charming and stimulating companion, having a humour all his own. He was blessed with means and took a generous pleasure in helping others less endowed with this world's goods. His intimate friendship with some eminent Royal personages gave him an insight into the state of affairs abroad, and convinced him that war was coming. When, in his 70th year, it broke out, he felt it so bitterly that he retired to Cuba, and had since lived for the most part on the other side of the Atlantic.

After leaving Cambridge, Buchanan had for a time a house in Norfolk-street, Park Lane, and worked steadily in his laboratory in London. He was gifted, not only as a chemist, but as a mineralogist. He used to visit Switzerland every year and make studies of ice and snow. He wrote far more than he ever published, but his more important papers were gathered together under the title of "Comptes Rendus: Observation and Reasoning", published by the Cambridge University Press.

Honours came to Buchanan. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1887; he was awarded the

Keith medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the gold medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, and was made an honorary member of the Berlin Geographical Society and of the Swiss Society of Natural Sciences. He received the Order of St. Charles from the late Prince of Monaco, and served as vice-president of the Oceanographic Institute which that Prince established in Paris. He had been a member of the Athenaeum for 25 years.⁽¹⁾

[The Times, Oct. 17, 1928.]

THOMAS GRAHAM BALFOUR.

Thomas Graham Balfour, (1813-1891), physician, belonged to the family of Pilrig, and was born in Edinburgh on 18 March 1813. He was son of John Balfour, a merchant of Leith, and his wife Helen, daughter of Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch. He was great-grandson of James Balfour, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh in 1754, and of

(1)

Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal.
22nd November, 1914.

Dear Mr. Buchanan:—

Please accept my best thanks for the Buchanan Book the perusal of which has given me great pleasure.

The life of your grandfather Alexander Buchanan, Q. C., is particularly valuable, because it is a contribution in detail regarding a distinguished member of the clan written by one who knew and was familiar with all the particulars.

In the case of most of the distinguished members of the clan these particulars have to be discovered and collected by posterity and show all the shortcomings which are inseparable from compiled history. It is only contemporary history that is really trustworthy.

Your brother is very much to be congratulated on the memoir in question as well as on the book as a whole.

On purely local grounds I have been especially interest-

Robert Whytt the celebrated medical writer and Professor of Physiology at Edinburgh. He graduated M. D. at Edinburgh in 1834, and in 1836 entered the Army Medical Service and was immediately engaged in the first four volumes of the "Statistics of the British Army." From 1840 to 1848 he served as Assistant Surgeon in the Grenadier Guards. In 1857 he was appointed Secretary to Sidney Herbert's Committee on the Sanitary State of the Army, and in 1859 he became Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the new statistical branch of the Army Medical Department, a post which he held for fourteen years. He was elected F. R. S. on 3 June 1858 and in 1860 a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. In 1887 he was appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen. He was placed on half-pay as Surgeon-General in 1876, and in his forty years of service had done much to improve the sanitary condition of the Forces. He married in 1856 Georgina, daughter

ed in reading chapter VII, giving his impression *de voyage* through the Buchanan country, every foot of which I know.

On arriving in Glasgow he mentions having attended St. John's Church, and having heard in 1820, a sermon by Dr. Chalmers who in 1843, when he was an old man, headed "the Disruption" and left his manse, renouncing his stipend, for the principle that the Church should not be dependent on the State: probably a unique instance of self-denial on the part of any religious body.

The book is full of equally interesting matter, which any reader will notice for himself. Apart however from this it has been a great delight to me to read a book which is so fine a specimen of typographical production.

Thanking you again for the loan of it.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. Y. BUCHANAN.

Alexander Buchanan, Esq.,
Montreal.

of George Prentice of Armagh, and had one son, Graham Balfour. He died at Coombe Lodge, Wimbledon, on 17 Jan. 1891.

[Dictionary of National Biography.]

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN M.D., F.R.S.

He who saves life is greater than he who takes it, and a medical scientist like the late Sir George Buchanan deserves a fame as wide as that of any general. The son of a London surgeon, George Buchanan was educated at University College, with which he afterwards had official connection. He graduated in 1856 as a doctor of medicine, and in the same year received the appointments of a medical officer of health to St. Giles's. Here he laboured with quiet persistency to improve the sanitary conditions of this crowded neighbourhood. He subsequently investigated the working of the Vaccination Acts, and inquired into the causes of an outbreak of typhus. In 1865 he inspected several towns, and in his report drew attention to the mitigation of the spread of consumption which better drainage would ensure. In 1879 he became chief medical officer to the Local Government Board, a post in which he did good service until his retirement in 1892, when he received knighthood. Sir George was a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the University of London, and of the Royal College of Physicians. His eldest son is a medical officer to the Local Government Board.

Sir George died on May 5, and was buried on May 9 at Woking Cemetery.⁽¹⁾

[From the Illustrated London News, July 1, 1895].

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN BUCHANAN.

Clareinch, Claremont, 20, 8, 12.

Dear Mr. Buchanan,

I have to thank you for the "Buchanan Book" which came safely to hand together with your letter of the 17th July. I have been much interested in the Book, though I have not carefully studied it yet. The Buchanans in modern times seem greatly given to the study of the law! I seem to be keeping up the reputation in my family for not only is my eldest son practising here, but my youngest son John Nevile Buchanan has now started in London as a Barrister. He was at Cambridge and while at college there he met Mrs. Clark, mentioned in your book at p. 380. I have an idea Mrs. Clark has since died though I am not sure. If you some day publish another edition I may as well say that I have four children. The eldest, 1. Douglas Mudie, whom you mention as married to Miss Lindley (on page 444) (Mr. Lindley's property is named "Barkly" not "Barber" House.) 2. Arthur Noel Buchanan, a civil engineer, who has been employed by the contractors Sir John Jackson, Ltd., on the construction of a railway across the Andes from Arica in Chile to La Paz in Bolivia. He is now at work on the Singapore harbour works with the same contractors. 3. Mary

(1) The Buchanan Book, p. 444.

Meade Buchanan (mentioned in your Addenda et Corrigenda) married to Major Leigh. (By the way I must congratulate you on bringing your book up to date in this particular). 4. John Nevile Buchanan, Barrister, practising at the London Bar.

I have had in my possession for the last thirty years or more, a book described on the title page as: 'The History of the ancient surname of Buchanan and of Ancient Scottish Surnames, more particularly the clans,' by William Buchanan of Auchmar. The imprint is: 'Glasgow. Printed for A. Buchanan Bookseller, above the Cross. MDCCXCIII.'

In the chapter under the heading 'Auchmar,' it says: 'The last cadet of Auchmar is Colin Buchanan, brother of the present William Buchanan of Auchmar.' As far as I can trace it this 'William' corresponds with yours (p. 277) 'VI. William Buchanan, the historian of the family of Buchanan,' who died in 1747. If so, my book must have remained in MS. many years until it was printed in 1793. You give 'Alexander' as William's successor. I wonder if it is the same person described as 'A. Buchanan bookseller, above the Cross' at Glasgow? If so, Alexander must have been a good age when my book was printed. On p. 276 you give 'Colin' as brother to William, which agrees with the extract I have cited above. In the opening chapter of my book I find the information given by you in your 'Introduction,' as reproduced from an American newspaper. In both Anselan Buey is mentioned—only in my book 'Anselan Buey, or fair Okyan,' is described as son to Okyan, provincial king of the South part of Ulster. The American newspaper must have

had access to some common records. I have dilated a little as I thought you might be interested. I suppose it is due to Scottish 'clansmen,' that I would like to have heard about your father and uncle — you know how your uncle and my wife and I met in Paris many years ago — the only two 'Mr. Justice Buchanans' in Her Majesty's dominions and our going over to Paris the same day and going to the same hotel! You may remember also I had several letters from your father the Bank Manager, if I mistake not. You do not say anything about yourself, and whether you have done anything yet in perpetuating the 'Clan' on your own account.

And after such a screed I think I had better stop! With kind regards and remembrances.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

E. J. BUCHANAN.⁽¹⁾

GENERAL KENNETH JAMES BUCHANAN, C.B.

General Kenneth James Buchanan, C.B., was born on March 7, 1863. He entered the Royal Marines in 1883, became Captain of the Indian Army

(1) In the Buchanan Book at page 440 the Christian names of Sir Ebenezer John Buchanan were transposed. His third son, John Nevile Buchanan, D.S.O., M.C., was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Captain of the Cambridge Cricket XI in 1909, and received the degree of B. A., LL. B., in 1908, and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1910. During the War he was attached to the Special Reserve of the Grenadier Guards. He married Nancy Isabel, daughter of D. A. and Hon. Dame Maud Bevan and resides at Ascot Lodge, Wing, Bucks.

in 1894; Major in 1901; Brevet-Colonel in 1922 and was D.A.A.G. India 1897-1902, and became Lt.-Col. in 1906. He served Burma 1877-89 (medal with clasp); Isazai Expedition 1892 (medal and clasp); Chitral Relief Force 1895 (medal and clasp); Waziristan 1901-2 clasp); Zakka Khel and Mohmand Expeditions 1908 (C. B.). He married in 1889, Ethel Mary, daughter of Edward Walker.

MAJOR-GENERAL HAROLD WHITLA HIGGINSON.

Major-General Harold Whitla Higginson, C.B., D.S.O., was born at Banna, India, on November 10, 1873, and is the oldest surviving son of Col. Theophilus Higginson, C. B., and Ada Whitla, and grandson of H. T. Higginson, J. P., of Carnalea House, co. Down. He was educated at St. Laurence College, Ramsgate, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1894 as 2nd Lieutenant of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and became Lieutenant in 1896; Captain in 1899; Major in 1913; Temporary-Lieutenant Colonel in 1915; Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel in 1916; Temporary-Brigadier General in 1916; Temporary-Major General in 1918 and Major-General in 1927. He was A.D.C. to the King, 1923-27, and Officer Commanding at Ceylon 1924-27. He served W. Africa 1897-1898 (medal with 2 clasps); S. Africa 1899-1902 (Queen's medal with 4 clasps, King's medal with 2 clasps, despatches); Aden, operations in the interior, 1903; Blue Nile, 1908, (Khedive's Medal); European War,

1914-18 (despatches, D. S. O. and bar, Bt. Lt. Col. and Col., Commander Star of Rumania, C. B., Officier de la Légion d'Honneur); Adjutant 4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 1911-13; Brigade-Major 143rd Infantry Brigade, 1914-15; commanded 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers 1915; 53rd Infantry Brigade, 1916-18; 12th Division, 1918-19; 17th Infantry Brigade, Cork, 1919-22; 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, 1922-23. He married in 1903 Ivy Leitia, daughter of James Broun, J. P., of Petit Ménage, Jersey, and Orchard, Carluke, N. B., and has issue. [See Buchanan Book, page 240.]

COLONEL KENNETH GRAY-BUCHANAN,
C.M.G., D.S.O.

Colonel Kenneth Gray-Buchanan, C.M.G., D.S.O., was born in 1880, son of Michael Rowand Gray-Buchanan of Ettrickdale of the family of Gray-Buchanan of Scotstown. (See Buchanan Book, page 268). He was educated at Harrow and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1900 as Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders. He became Major in 1915; Lieutenant Colonel in 1923 and Colonel in 1927. He has been Instructor of the Senior Officers' School since 1927. He served on the N. W. Frontier of India in 1908; (despatches, medal and clasp); in the European War 1914-16 (wounded thrice, despatches, D.S.O. and Bt. Lt. Col.). He married in 1911 Muriel Kate, daughter of T. F. Cumming of Melbourne.

COLONEL HENRY DONALD BUCHANAN-
DUNLOP, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Colonel Henry Donald Buchanan-Dunlop, C.M.G., D.S.O., late the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, son of Lt. Col. Henry Donald Buchanan-Dunlop, R. A., of Whitley Rise, Reading, of the family of Buchanan of Drumhead. (See Buchanan Book, page 399). He was born July 24, 1878. He entered the army in 1898, was Captain in 1904; Major in 1915 and Lt. Col. in 1921 and Colonel in 1923. He served in the European War 1914-19; (D.S.O., Brevet Lt. Col., C.M.G., wounded, despatches) and since 1927 he has commanded the 144th Infantry Brigade.

COMMANDER ROBERT JAMES BUCHANAN,
D.S.O.

Commander Robert James Buchanan, D.S.O., of Mill Lands, Burwash, Sussex, is son of the late Sir George Buchanan, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (See Buchanan Book, page 446). He joined the Navy in 1897; commanded H.M.S. Teal, China Station, 1911-12; as Senior Officer Upper Yangtse River commanded H.M.S. Hydra torpedo boat destroyer, 1913-16; present at Dogger Bank action 1915; commanded H.M.S. Celandine sloop in Mediterranean 1916-1918; (D.S.O.); retired 1919. He married, in 1923, Catherine, daughter of A. E. Kernot of Auckland, New Zealand.

SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM BUCHANAN.

Sir George Cunningham Buchanan son of the late George Buchanan, M. Int., C. E., was born April 20, 1865. He was educated for the profession of civil engineer on harbour and dock works on the River Tyne and was employed on railways, harbours, docks and river works in Venezuela, Canada, Argentine Republic, Spain, Jamaica and England. He was Engineer-in-Chief of the Dundee Harbour Trust 1896-1901; Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Rangoon Port Trust from 1901 to 1915 and re-organized the port. He was knighted in 1915 and served with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force 1915-17; re-organized the Port of Basra. He was mentioned in despatches twice, and received the K.C.I.E. in 1917. He was a member of the Indian Munitions Board in control of Indian Ordnance Factories 1917-1919. He married, in 1893, Elizabeth Isabelle, (died 1926) daughter of W. Mead, Plymouth.

SIR GEORGE SEATON BUCHANAN.

Sir George Seaton Buchanan, C.B., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., eldest son of Sir George Buchanan, F.R.S., was born February 19, 1869. He was educated at University College, London, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and entered the Local Government Board as Medical Inspector in 1895; acted as Chief Inspector of Foods 1906-11; subsequently as Chief Assistant Medical Officer until formation of

Ministry of Health. He is Government representative of League of Nations Health Committee and Office International d'hygiène publique; member of Court of Governors of London School of Hygiene, of Army Advisory Committee on Hygiene and of Council of Royal Society of Medicine; has served on various Royal Commissions and Departmental Committees, etc., was Chief British Delegate Plenipot. to International Sanitary Conference, 1926; Chairman of Dental Tribunal and Committee on Dental Service; President (Epidemiology) Royal Society of Medicine; was attached to Army Sanitary Committee with hon. rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 1914-19, and Member of Medical Advisory Committee, British Expeditionary Force, 1916-17, and of Poland Typhus Commission, 1919. He received the C.B. in 1918 and was knighted in 1922. He married, in 1896, Rhoda Agnes, daughter of T. Atkinson of Plumgarths, Westmoreland.

CAPTAIN G. B. BUCHANAN.

"News has been received from Berbera of the death on June 27 of Captain George Bruce Buchanan, at the post of Erigavo, as the result of abdominal injuries caused by the bursting of an old rifle which he was destroying.

Captain Buchanan had just entered the civil administrative service of Somaliland as Commissioner, after completing five years' seconded duty with the Somaliland Camel Corps as company officer and afterwards as adjutant. He had acquired an

intimate knowledge of the country, and an influence with the Somalis which gave an exceptional promise for his future career in the Colony. The only son of Sir George Seaton Buchanan, C. B., Senior Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, he had entered Sandhurst in 1916 from University College School, and was appointed to the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. From 1917 until the Armistice he had served with the 9th Battalion of the regiment in the British Salonika Force and Black Sea Army. He was 29 and unmarried."

[The Times, June 29, 1927.]

SIR WALTER ROBERT BUCHANAN-
RIDDELL.

Sir Walter Robert Buchanan-Riddell, 12th Baronet, oldest son of Sir John Buchanan-Riddell, 11th Baronet, and Sarah Isabelle, daughter of Robert Wharton (see Buchanan Book, page 397) was born April 21, 1879. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he received his M. A. He was Fellow, Tutor and Dean of Hertford College, 1903-12; Examiner of Board of Education, 1912-13; Receiver St. Paul's Cathedral, 1914; served in European War, 1914-19 in India and Siberia; Captain 9th Battn. Hampshire Regt.; Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy of India, 1918; Captain T. F. (Reserve) 7th Northumberland Fusiliers; Secretary University Grant Committee (H.M. Treasury) 1919-

22. He has been Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, since 1922. He married, in 1919, Hon. Rachel Beatrice Littleton, youngest daughter of the 8th Viscount Cobham.

CHAPTER XXII.

The following is a list of Officers of the 49th Regiment in 1798, 1803, 1810 & 1815.

LIST OF OFFICERS
OF THE
FORTY-NINTH (OR THE HERTFORDSHIRE) REGIMENT
OF FOOT, 1798.

1798

RANK	NAME.
Colonel.	Hon. Alexander Maitland, 25 May, 1768 G.
Lieut. Colonels,	Frederick Keppel
	Isaac Brock
Majors,	John Vincent
	James Rorke
Captains,	Alexander Sharp
	William Archer
	Matthew, Lord Aylmer
	Richard Newcombe
	Thomas Smith
	Samuel Milnes
	William Robins
	Adam Ormsby
	William Bird Bleamire
Captain Lieut. and Captain Lieutenants,	Edward Cheshire.
	Edward Stokes
	John Charles Edwards
	Joseph Hanna
	James Urquhart
	Thomas Manners
	Wheeler Coultman
	Henry Edgar
	Jeremiah Fox
	Alexander Clark
	Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot
	Peter William Dumas
	John Brierly
	George Pearson
	John Robertson

LATER LEAVES

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RANK	NAME
Lieutenants,	William Webb
	Robert Fred. Robinson
	Charles Plenderleath
	Eyre Massey
	James Dennis
	Edward Cheshire
	Oates
	Richard Johnson
	John Williams
	William Salterthwaite
Ensigns,	J Pitt, 12 April 1797
	John Baskerville Glegg, 1 June
	Charles Hames, 2 June,
	Alexander Lewis, 15 June,
	James B Lovelace, 5 July
Adjutant,	Edward Stokes, 1 Feb. 1795
Quarter-Master,	Joseph Hanna, 18 Novr. 1793
Surgeon,	Thomas Forbes, 6 Aug. 1794
Assist.-Surgeon,	Richard Cobb, 26 Jan. 1797

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE
FORTY-NINTH (OR THE HERTFORDSHIRE)
REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1803.

1803

RANK	NAME
Colonel,	Hon. Alex Maitland, 25 May, 1768, Gen. 12 Oct. 1793.
Lieut. Colonels,	Isaac Brock, 25 Oct. 1797
	Roger Hale Sheaffe, 22 Mar. 1798
Majors,	John Vincent, 1 Sept. 1795, Lt. Col. 1 Jan. 1800
	William Hutchison, 11 July 1798, Lt. Col. 1 Jan. 1800
Captains,	Alexander Sharp, 2 Jan. 1794, Major 29 April, 1802.
	Adam Ormsby, 23 June 1796
	Wm. Bird Bleamire, 23 Sept. 1797
	Hon. Hugh Arbuthnot, 20 Mar. 1799
	Charles Plenderleath, 3 July
	William George Harris, 16 Oct. 1800
	A. Gordon Johnson, 5 Nov. 1802, 7 Mar. 1800.

LATER LEAVES

RANK	NAME
Captain Lieut. and Captain Lieutenants,	Alexander Clerk, 12 Dec. 1798
	Thomas Manners, 2 Feb. 1796
	James Dennis, 12 April 1797
	Edward Cheshire, 11 May
	Richard Johnson, 13 May,
	John Williams, 21 June,
	John Baskerville Glegg, 1 Feb. 1798
	William Cary, 14 April
	Patrick Campbell, 22 Nov.
	Robert Johnston, 3 July, 1799
	Henry Harr. Wall, 24 Feb. 1800
	Hercules Ellis, 5 Nov.
	Vincent, 3 Dec.
	Alexander Lewis, 27 May, 1801, Adjutant
	George Brock, 17 July,
Sempronius Stretton, 18 July	
Ormond, 28 Aug.	
Frederick Heriot, 9 Octr.	
P. B. Posthumus Horton, 25 Mar. 1802	
Ensigns,	John Armstrong, 2 Apr. 1800
	Joseph de la Hay, 30 Octr.
	William Jones, 26 June 1801
	William Collins, 14 Jan. 1802
	A. B. Campbell.
Paymaster, Adjutant,	John Savery Brock, 15 Feb. 1798
	Alexander Lewis, 6 June 1798, Lieut. 27 May, 1801
Quarter-Master, Surgeon, Assist.-Surgeon,	Leggatt, 10 May 1799
	Edward Walsh, 28 Aug. 1800
	Robert Brown, 11 Jan, 1800.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE
FORTY-NINTH (OR THE HERTFORDSHIRE)
REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1810.

1810

RANK	NAME
Colonel,	xThe Hon. Alex. Maitland, Genl.
Lieutenant-	Isaac Brock, Brig'd Genl.
Colonels,	R. H. Sheaffe, Colonel.
Majors,	xJ. Vincent, Lieut. Col.
	Charles Plenderleath

LATER LEAVES

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RANK	NAME
Captains,	Adam Ormsby, Major, Alex Clerk xJohn Fraser xThos. Manners Jas. Dennis J. B. Glegg John Williams Edward Cheshire xRobert Johnston, Fred. G. Heriot, xHenry H. Wall, xAlexander Lewis, Henry S. Ormond xJohn Day xWilliam Jones William T. Blaquièrè Robert R. Loring William Alexr. Grant Norman Wightwick Robert Bartley Fras. L. O'Beirne Dixie Ellis John Shaw James Fitzgibbon, adjt. Thomas Lamont
Lieutenants,	
Ensigns,	xDennis Brown James Kittermaster Geo. Ratcliffe Gabriel Coté Alexr. Garrett Henry Fairfax William Walker
Paymaster, Adjutant, Quarter-Master, Surgeon, Assist.-Surgeon,	James Brock, James Fitzgibbon, lt. Thos. Leggatt <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> W. Robertson

x This denotes absent Officers.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE
FORTY-NINTH (OR THE HERTFORDSHIRE)
REGIMENT OF FOOT, 1815.

1815

RANK	NAME
Colonel,	The Hon. Alexr. Maitland, Genl.
Lieut. Colonels,	John Vincent Jonathan Yates
Majors,	Adam Ormsby Alexander Clerk
Captains,	Thomas Manners, m. James Dennis, m. s. J. B. Glegg, m. s. John Williams, m. Robert Johnston, Alexander Lewis, Henry S. Ormond John Day, E. Hackett, William Jones, Norman Wightwick
Lieutenants,	Robert Bartley Dixie Ellis Thomas Lamont Alexander Garrett Samuel Holland Gren. Bradford W. A. Danford, Edward Danford Edmond Morris T. W. Westropp Henry Mount Stephen Edward Glasgow D. O'Brien John Hazen Robert Alexander Samuel Blythe John Otter J. S. Hambly John Sewell Sylv. Richmond William Winder James King Hector Munro J. W. R. Foote

RANK	NAME
Ensigns,	Richard Gregory McLachlan P. Stackpole D. M. Saunders, James Simpson J. Wilson Alan McNabb
Paymaster,	James Brock
Adjutant,	John Stein, Lt.
Quarter-Master,	Peter Murta
Surgeon,	J. W. Korb
Assist.-Surgeons,	H. W. Develin, D. O. Doherty D. Anderson

The following account of the life of Sir Isaac Brock is taken from the Dictionary of National Biography:—

Sir Isaac Brock (1769-1812), Major-General commanding in Upper Canada in 1812, was the eighth son of John Brock of Guernsey and was born in Guernsey 6 October, 1769. He is described by his nephew and biographer, F. B. Tupper, as having been, like his brothers, a tall, robust, precocious boy, the best boxer, and strongest, boldest swimmer among his companions, but noted withal for his gentleness of disposition. He was sent to school at Southampton at the age of ten, and was afterwards under the tuition of a French pastor at Rotterdam. On 2 March, 1785, when a little over fifteen, he entered the army by purchase, as an ensign in the 8th (King's), in which regiment his elder brother, John Brock (who was killed in a duel in Cape Town when a captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel in the 81st foot in 1801), had just purchased a company, after ten years service in the corps in America and

elsewhere. Isaac Brock purchased a lieutenancy in the 8th (King's) in 1790, and shortly after, having raised men for an independent company, was gazetted captain and placed on half pay. Paying the difference, he exchanged into the 49th foot in 1791, and served with that regiment in Jamaica and Barbadoes until 1793, when he returned on sick leave, and was employed on the recruiting service until the regiment returned home. He purchased a majority in the 49th in 1795, and a lieutenant-colonelcy on 25th October, 1797, becoming soon afterwards senior lieutenant-colonel with less than thirteen years total service, which, as Brock had no Horse Guards interest, was regarded at the time as a case of exceptionally rapid promotion. The regiment had returned home in very bad order, symptoms of which were manifested when it was stationed near the Thames during the mutiny at the Nore, but it soon improved under its new commander so as to elicit the warm approbation of the Duke of York. Under Brock's command the regiment served with General Moore's division in the expedition to North Holland in 1799, where it was greatly distinguished at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee and likewise on board the fleet under Sir Hyde Parke and Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen and in the operations in the Baltic in 1801, a narrative of which, by Brigadier-General W. Stewart, commanding the line troops embarked, is given in "Nelson Desp." iv. 299. Brock embarked with the regiment for Canada in 1802, and in the following year, single-handed, suppressed a dangerous conspiracy which had been instigated by deserters in a detachment at

Fort George, and the ringleaders of which were executed at Quebec on 2 March, 1804. He returned home on leave in 1805, but, war with the United States appearing imminent, he rejoined at his own request early in 1806. After commanding for some time at Quebec, he was sent in 1810 to Upper Canada, to assume command of the troops there, with which he subsequently combined the duties of civil administrator and provisional lieutenant-governor of the province. Here his energetic example, the confidence reposed in him by the inhabitants, and the ascendancy he possessed over the Indian tribes, at that time under the leadership of the famous Shawnee warrior Tecumseh, proved of the highest value. Very full details of his civil and military services at this period will be found in "Life and Correspondence of Sir Isaac Brock" (London and Guernsey, 8 vo.), written by his nephew Ferd. Brock Tupper, the first edition of which appeared in 1845, and a second, much enlarged from family manuscript sources in 1847. Previous to a declaration of hostilities an army of 2,000 American militia, with twenty-five guns, had been despatched from Ohio into Michigan, under the veteran General Hull, who was invested with discretionary powers as to the invasion of Canada. Hull issued a bombastic proclamation, and on 12 July, 1812, crossed the narrow channel between Huron and Erie entered Upper Canada. Subsequently he withdrew again to his own shore and shut himself up in Detroit, whither Brock, who had only 1,450 men, to defend a thousand miles of frontier followed him with his available forces consisting of

350 regulars, 600 Indian militia, and 400 untrained volunteers, to which Hull's forces surrendered on 16 August, 1812. For the judgment, skill and courage displayed by him at this juncture, Brock, who had attained the rank of major-general on 4 June, 1811, was made an extra Knight of the Bath on 10 October, 1812. Meanwhile a second American army of 6,000 men, under Major-General Van Rensselaer, had been concentrated on the Niagara frontier. During an attack by part of this force on the village of Queenstown, held by the flank companies 49th and the York volunteer militia, on the morning of 13 Oct. 1812, Sir Isaac Brock received his death-wound. He had dismounted to head the 49th, when he was shot through the body and fell beside the road leading from Queenstown to the heights, expiring soon after. His last words, it is said, were, 'Never mind me — push on the York volunteers.' A second action took place at Queenstown the same day, after Major-Genl. Roger Sheaffe had come up with the 41st foot and other reinforcements, when the American brigadier Wadsworth with 950 men laid down their arms. After lying in state at Government House, Brock's remains were interred in one of the bastions of Fort George beside those of Lieutenant-Colonel McDonell, Canadian militia, a young man of twenty-five, attorney general of the Upper Province, who had accompanied Brock in the capacity of militia aide-de-camp and had been mortally wounded the same day. Brock was in his forty-fourth year and unmarried. He was six feet two inches in height, very erect and athletic, but latterly very stout. He had a pleasant manner and a frank open count-

enance, bespeaking the modest kindly disposition of one who had never been heard to utter an ill-natured remark, and in whom dislike of ostentation was as characteristic as quickness of decision and firmness in peril. After his death the officers of the 49th placed a handsome sum in the hands of the regimental agent for purpose of procuring a portrait of the general for the mess, but on reference to the family it was found that no good likeness was extant. It may be added that the whole of the regimental records of the 49th were destroyed, after Brock's death, at the evacuation of Fort George in 1813. The House of Commons voted 1575 l. for a public monument, which was erected by Westmacott, and placed in the south transept of St. Paul's. Pensions of 200 l. each were awarded to the four surviving brothers of the General, together with a grant of land in Upper Canada. On the 13 October, 1824, the twelfth anniversary of his fall, the remains of Brock and his brave companion McDonell were carried in state from Fort George to a vault beneath a monument on Queenstown heights, erected at a cost of 3000 l. currency, voted by the Provincial Legislature. This monument, an Etruscan column, with winding stair within, standing on a rustic pediment, was blown up by an Irish American on Good Friday, 1840. The ruin was seen by Charles Dickens. On the 30 July, 1841, a mass meeting was held in the open air beside the ruin, the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, Sir George Arthur, presiding, which was attended by over eight thousand persons, besides representatives of the Indian tribes of the Six Nations, at which it was enthusiastically resolved to restore the

monument forthwith at public cost. A sum of 5000 l. currency was voted for the purpose by the Province, and the work was at once commenced. Copies in vellum of the correspondence, addresses, etc., relating to the restoration are in the British Museum Library. The monument thus restored is in the shape of a tall column standing on the original site on the heights above Queenstown, and surmounted by a statue of the general. It is enclosed within forty acres of ornamental ground, with entrance gates bearing the Brock arms. Below, in the village of Queenstown (or Queenston, as it is now written), is a memorial church with a stained window, placed there by the York Rifles, the corps to which Brock's last order was given. Brockville and other names in Canadian topography also perpetuate the memory of the 'Hero of Upper Canada.'

[Dictionary of National Biography.]

Doctor Edward Walsh, who was attached to the 49th Regiment while it was in Canada, was a man of some note. The following account of his life is given in the Dictionary of National Biography:—

Edward Walsh (1756-1832) physician, born in 1756 in Waterford, was eldest son of John Walsh, a merchant, of Ballymountain House, Co. Waterford. Robert Walsh (1772-1852) was his younger brother. After early education at Waterford, he studied medicine at Edinburgh and at Glasgow, where he graduated M. D. in 1791. Before leaving Waterford he founded a literary society there, an

account of which by him appeared anonymously in the 'British Magazine,' 1830, (ii. 99-105). A poem by him gained a prize of a silver medal offered by this society, and on being appropriated some years after by one of the competitors for the Dublin Historical Society medal, was also successful (Brit. Mag. 11. 100). In 1792 Walsh published a poem 'The Progress of Despotism: a Poem on the French Revolution,' which was dedicated to Charles James Fox. In the 'Anthologia Hibernica' he published about the same time, a proposal for a universal alphabet. While a student in Edinburgh he published several sketches of some merit, one of which (a view of the side of Calton Hill on which a facial resemblance to Nelson could at that time be traced) appeared in 'Ackerman's Repository.'

Walsh began his professional career as medical officer on a West Indian packet. He was afterwards Physician to the Forces in Ireland, being present at the battles in Wexford in 1798, and at the surrender of Humbert at Ballinamuck. He also served in Holland in 1799, and at the attack on Copenhagen (2 April, 1801), where his hand was shattered. He was afterwards sent with the 49th regiment to Canada, where he spent some years studying Indian life. He collected a vast amount of information for a statistical history of Canada, but never published the work. He was present during most of the battles of the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo, and also served in the Walcheren Expedition. He held for some time the post of president of the medical board at Ostend. He died on 7 Feb., 1832, at Summerhill, Dublin. He published a 'Narrative of the

Expedition to Holland' (London, 1800, 4 to.) and a collection of poems entitled 'Bagatelles' (1793), and wrote for the 'Edinburgh Medical Journal,' the 'Amulet', etc. A portrait of him was painted by John Comerford, and an engraving of it appeared in the 'Dublin University Magazine' (1834, vol. iii.).

[Dictionary of National Biography]

CHAPTER XXIII

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE AND EXECUTION
OF MAJOR ANDRÉ.

The Buchanan Book contains an account of the life of James Buchanan, H. B. M. Consul at New York from 1816 to 1843. James Buchanan was instrumental in having the remains of Major André removed from Tappan to England where they were deposited in Westminster Abbey. The late Chauncey K. Buchanan, of Tarrytown, N. Y., who, during the latter years of his life spent a great deal of his time in genealogical research, especially regarding the Buchanan family, wrote the following article on André which appeared in the Tarrytown Argus in its issue of September 20, 1890:—

ANDREANA.

PRELUDE.

[Having a Prelude is not intended by me in any way to take any wind from the sails of Joseph Cook the lecturer. C. K. B.]

FIDELITY.

“On the 23d of September, 1780, Isaac Van Wart accompanied by John Paulding and David Williams, all farmers of the County of Westchester, intercepted Major André on his return from the American lines in the character of a spy, and notwithstanding the large bribes offered them for his release, nobly disdained to sacrifice country for gold, secured and carried him to the commanding officer in the district. Whereas the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy

baffled, the American Army saved and our beloved country rescued from imminent peril." — (Inscription on south side of Van Wart's Monument.)

Tarrytown, July 9th, 1890.

Mr. Editor.—Let me commence this letter with quoting from an eye witness of the hanging of Major Andre: "The place where Andre was executed is at the summit of a hill about a quarter of a mile west of Tappan Village, and overlooking to the east a romantic and fertile valley." The event occurred Oct. 2d, 1780.

"I was at that time an artificer in Colonel Jeduthan Baldwin's regiment a part of which was stationed within a short distance of the spot where Andre was hung. One of our men, (I believe his name was Armstrong) being one of the oldest and best workmen at his trade, was selected to make his coffin, which he performed and painted black, agreeable to the custom in those times.

"At this time, Andre was confined in what was called a Dutch Church, a small stone building, with only one door and closely guarded by six sentinels.

"When the hour approached for his execution arrived, which I believe was two o'clock P. M., a guard of three hundred men were paraded at the place of his confinement. ("The house in which Andre was confined is now (1860) kept as a tavern under the name of The old '76 House.")

(The eye witness probably confounded the place where he was tried, the old Tappan Dutch Church with the place where he was confined. I visited the old '76 house summer before last. It was unoccupied

and visitors could not obtain permission to enter it, but I was in it over 20 years ago when it was a tavern. The roof is rotting, which is a shame as the walls are solid and might be made to last 1000 years with good roof coverings. (C.K.B.)

“A kind of procession was formed by placing the guard in single file on each side of the road.

“In front were a large number of American officers of high rank, on horseback. These were followed by the wagon containing Andre’s coffin — then a large number of officers on foot with Andre in their midst. The procession moved slowly up a moderately rising hill, I should think about a fourth of a mile to the west. On the top was a field without any enclosure; in this was a very high gallows made by setting up two poles or crotches, laying a pole on the top.

“The wagon that contained the coffin was drawn directly under the gallows. In a short time Andre stepped into the hind end of the wagon — then on his coffin — took off his hat and laid it down — then placed his hands upon his hips, and walked very uprightly back and forth, as far as the length of his coffin would permit, at the same time casting his eyes upon the pole over his head and the whole scenery by which he was surrounded. He was dressed in what I should call a complete British uniform; his coat was of the brightest scarlet, faced or trimmed with the most beautiful green; his under clothes, or vest and breeches, were bright buff, very similar to those worn by military officers in Connecticut at the present day; he had a long and beautiful head of hair, which agreeable to the

fashion was wound with a black riband, and hung down his back. All eyes were upon him, and it is not believed that any officer in the British army, placed in his situation, would have appeared better than this unfortunate man.

“Not many minutes after he took his stand upon the coffin, the executioner stepped into the wagon with a halter in his hand, on one end of which was what the soldiers in those days called a hangman’s knot, which he attempted to put over the head and round the neck of Andre, but by a sudden movement of his (Andre’s) hand this was prevented.

“Andre took off the handkerchief from his neck, unpinned his shirt collar, and deliberately took the end of the halter, put it over his head, and placed the knot directly under his right ear, and drew it very snugly to his neck; he then took from his coat pocket a handkerchief and tied it over his eyes. This done, the officer that commanded, (his name I have forgotten) spoke in rather a loud voice, and said that his arms must be tied. Andre at once pulled down the handkerchief he had just tied over his eyes, and drew from his pocket a second one, and gave to the executioner, and then replaced his handkerchief. His arms were tied just above the elbows, and behind the back; the rope was then made fast to the pole over head.

“The wagon was very suddenly drawn from under the gallows, which together with the length of the rope, gave him a most tremendous swing back and forth, but in a few minutes he hung entirely still. During the whole transaction he appeared as

little daunted as Mr. John Rogers when he was burnt at the stake, but his countenance was rather pale. He remained hanging, I should think from 20 to 30 minutes, and during that time the chambers of death were never stiller than the multitude by which he was surrounded. Orders were given to cut the rope, and take him down without letting him fall. This was done, and his body carefully laid on the ground. Shortly after the guard was withdrawn and spectators were permitted to come forward to view the corpse, but the crowd was so great that it was some time before I could get an opportunity to look. When I was able to do this, his coat, vest, and breeches were taken off, and his body laid in the coffin, covered by some under clothes. The top of the coffin was not put on. I viewed the corpse more carefully than I had done that of any human being before. His head was very much on one side, in consequence of the manner in which the halter drew upon his neck. His face appeared to be greatly swollen and very black, much resembling a high degree of mortification; it was indeed a shocking sight to behold. There was at this time standing at the foot of the coffin, two young men of uncommon short stature — I should think not more than four feet high. Their dress was the most gaudy that I ever beheld. One of them had the clothes taken from Andre hanging on his arm. I took particular pains to learn who they were, and was informed that they were his servants, sent up from New York to take care of his clothes, but what other business I did not learn. I now turned to take a view of the executioner, who was still standing by one of the

posts of the gallows. I walked nigh enough to him to have laid my hand upon his shoulder and looked him directly in the face. He appeared to be about 25 years of age, his beard of two or three week's growth, and his whole face covered with what appeared to me to be blacking taken from the outside of a greasy pot. A more frightful being I never beheld, his whole countenance bespoke him to be a fit instrument for the business he had been doing.

"Wishing to see the closing of the whole business I remained upon the spot until scarce twenty persons were left, but the coffin was still beside the grave, which had previously been dug. I now returned to my tent, with my mind deeply imbued with the shocking scene I had been called to witness."

Below is an extract from the account given by the British Consul, James Buchanan, of the disinterment of Andre's remains. Mr. Buchanan represented the Duke of York in the matter, and it took place Aug. 10, 1821.

Consul Buchanan is very pathetic in his account,* but he is also amusing in the ingenious Irish way in which he avoids the word "hung." We all know that to be hung is to "fall," and to suffer, but "catastrophe" is not a good definition of a legal execution. I fear he wanted the British soldier to infer

* Referring to an account given by the British Consul, James Buchanan, of the disinterment of André's remains which has been omitted here on account of its having been given in full in *The Buchanan Book*, p. 225.

that he was shot: that it would not be good policy to have him know that a British officer had ever been hung.

His management of the affair was fine, and somehow or other reminds me of the management of the court dress affair by his clansman and namesake, the ex-President. The President, while Minister to the Court of St. James, received official orders from our Government that he was not to appear at Court in a Court dress. He had no desire to appear in such a costume, realizing the absurdity of this dress on an American citizen, so he compromised the matter by adding a dress sword to his dress suit, while Consul Buchanan compromised the matter with the "noisy patriots" by getting them drunk! As to President Buchanan's career while President, I will simply quote my father: "The dominant party always write recent history."

Both these Jameses were probably off the Carbeth branch of the illustrious Scottish clan of Buchanan, which had numerous descendants in the north of Ireland, and the student of genealogy interested in Traits, may find that which I have written above interesting.

The Scottish clans have given us three Presidents: Monroe, Buchanan and Grant.

The following from a letter written in 1885 by Mr. William Oliver Buchanan, a son of the Consul, is pertinent. Mr. Wm. O. Buchanan lives in Montreal and is an uncle (one of his sisters being the mother — she marrying a Buchanan) of Wentworth

J. Buchanan, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

"I remember when a boy five years old the incident of Major Andre's exhumation to which you refer. A full account appeared I think in the United Service Gazette, and some two or three years ago I came across a lengthy extract from it in an old copy of the Albion. I gave the story to our Witness here to republish, but they did not seem to care about it, and lost it as it is usual with printers. It was about the time of the erection by Mr. Field and others of the monument at Tappan where Andre was hung and buried. I presume you have seen the monument at Westminster Abbey. It has my father's name on it and he used to brag a good deal about his being the only living man that had his name in the Abbey. This tablet has been destroyed several times. I think six times by visitors from America.

"My father retired from office in 1843. We have a handsome silver inkstand presented by surviving sisters of Major Andre to my father. The exhumation occurred I think in 1824 or 25. I was born in New York in 1820. From the treatment the monument at Tappan has received I should think the subject a popular one with the people."

While Andre was confined as a prisoner of war at Lancaster, Penn., before he was exchanged, (he was twice in American hands, including the time he met his fate) he parted with the watch recovered by Consul Buchanan and presented by him to Andre's sisters. He had two watches, and the first

we know of the second one is when he was captured. Below is quoted from an interview with Williams, had by Isaac H. Tiffany, Esq., February 13th, 1817:

* * * As he (Andre) neared them the three cocked their muskets and aimed at the rider, who immediately checked his horse, and the following conversation ended.

Andre—'Gentlemen I hope you belong to our party!'

Paulding—'What party?'

Andre—'The lower party.'

Paulding—'We do.'

Andre—'I am a British officer; I have been up in the country on particular business and would not wish to be detained a single moment. **He thereupon pulled out a gold watch** and exhibited it as evidence that he was a gentleman, and returned it again to his fob. Paulding therefore remarked, 'We are Americans.' * * *

Mr. Editor, how many hands did the first watch pass through before it reached Major Andre's sisters? Did you not once tell me that you knew one of the holders of this watch? We should have the course of this interesting time piece. Also know what has become of the more interesting watch number two. Two watches, two captures!

I, myself, have the authority for stating that when Isaac Van Wart, after the capture of Andre, returned to his home, he told his wife (Rachel) the story and the probable fate of the prisoner and then gave her a watch, telling her it was in his charge and to put it in a safe place until he found out to

whom it belonged. His wife full of sorrow for the poor captive ("for Rachel had a tender heart, even for a woman") took and placed it in a drawer of her chest — Why should I try to describe the chest, as it was probably like those we sometimes see in our "overback" which were brought from Holland by our full blooded, slow working and thinking, but clear headed honest Dutch ancestors. These chests were undoubtedly like themselves (as is every nation's handiwork) including the feet and legs.

Writing of feet reminds me that my Cousin Snedeker (Adrien-Snedeker-Campbell, Tarrytown's most respected citizen) tells me that one of his father's cousins by the name of Maria Van der Feet married a little Frenchman from New Rochelle, and that his wife's feet were always a standing joke with him. The little Frenchman would put on his wife's shoes and laugh in her face, but she never deviated from her solemnity, though she would look lovingly down on him; and he died never knowing whether his wife saw this joke or not.

I, myself, am not too young to remember how the New York papers would occasionally refer to the labor Tarrytown young ladies had in thawing out their feet, on account of extent, when frozen but of late years the Chicago girls' feet have become so prominent and numerous that we hear no more of Tarrytown's extremities, or else as the claim recently made by a certain Tarrytown young lady, that she has the smallest foot in America, indicates that there has been a radical change here in the last 20 years.

Sincerely yours,

Chauncey K. Buchanan.

MAJOR ANDRE'S DREAM.

OF PADDY McKEAN AND OTHER REBELLIOUS.

Who was Paddy McKean? The epitaph given below will show:

"McKEAN FAMILY VAULT.
 Beneath
 this marble
 are
 the remains
 of THOMAS McKEAN,
 one of the Signers
 of the
 Declaration of Independence,
 President of Congress in 1781,
 Chief Justice
 and
 Governor
 of the
 State of Pennsylvania,
 Born March 19th, 1734,
 Died June 24th, 1817.
 And the Descendants of his
 Family."

This vault is in the Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

"The talented but unfortunate Major André at an entertainment at Mr. Deane's in New York, read a characteristic Dream;" 'His illusions' says a loyalist commentator, 'to Jackey Jay, Paddy McKean, and other Rebellious, were excellent.'

"André dreamed he was in a spacious apartment in which the original judges were dispensing justice."

"As dreams are of an unaccountable nature he says, it will not (I presume) be thought strange that

I should behold upon this occasion the shades of many who for aught I know may be still living * * * The first person called upon was the famous Chief Justice McKean, who I found had been animated by the same spirit which formerly possessed the memorable Jeffrys'. I could not but observe a flush of indignation in the eyes of the Judges upon the approach of this culprit, his more than savage cruelty, his horrid disregard to the many oaths of allegiance he had taken, and the vile sacrifices he had made of justice, to the interests of Rebellion, were openly rehearsed. Notwithstanding his common impudence, for once he seemed abashed, and did not pretend to deny the charge.

"He was condemned to assume the shape of a bloodhound, and the souls of Roberts and Carlisle were ordered to scourge him through the infernal regions. Next appeared 'the polite and traveled Mr. Deane,' then 'the celebrated General Lee,' 'the black soul of Livingston,' 'the President of Congress, Mr. Jay,' and finally 'the whole Continental Army,' each of whom was 'judged' in some characteristic manner. (Frank Moore's Diary of Am. Rev.)"

Little did Andre dream when he told his **Dream** to the Royalists (no doubt in that mock solemnity of tone and manner belonging to his rather light nature) that the despised **Rebellious** would shortly cause his ignominious death. Ah, Andre, why did you not dream a warning to yourself?

For that which is quoted above, the Argus is indebted to Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan's "Genealogy of the McKean family."

Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan is a great-grandson of Paddy McKean, his father's mother being a daughter of this "Signer."

THE NATIVE OF TARRYTOWN,

WILLIAMS' ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE.

The annexed account of the taking of Andre, is from a manuscript in the possession of Isaac H. Tiffany, Esq., of Fultonville, being the notes of a personal conversation which he had with David Williams, one of the actors in the scene at Broome, Schoharie County, February 13th, 1817:

"Williams, Van Wart, and Paulding (Williams aged between 22 and 23, the other two being younger,) were going to see some relatives 20 miles below. The three were seated beside the road in the bushes, amusing themselves at cards when their attention was arrested by the galloping of a horse. On approaching the road, they saw a gentleman riding toward them, seated on a large brown horse, which was afterwards observed to have marked on the near shoulder the initials U. S. A. The rider was a light trim built man, about 5 ft. 7 in. in height, with a bold military countenance and dark eyes, and was dressed in a round hat, blue surtout, crimson coat with pantaloons and vest of nankeen. As he neared them the three cocked their muskets and aimed at the rider, who immediately checked his horse and the following conversation ensued:

Andre—"Gentlemen, I hope you are of our party!"

stood within the ring when Andre was hung. When the officer informed him that his time had nearly expired, and inquired if he had anything to say. "Nothing, but them to witness to the world that he died like a brave man." The hangman who was painted black offered to put on the noose. "Take off your black hands," said Andre; then putting on the noose himself, took out his handkerchief, tied it on, drew it up, bowed with a smile to his acquaintances, and died.

David Williams (now February 13th, 1817) aged 61, was born at Tarrytown, of Dutch extraction, and speaks that language, Paulding and Van Wart were also Dutch; neither of the three spoke English well.

Congress gave each a farm in Westchester County, of the value of five hundred pounds, an annuity of \$200, through life, together with an elegant silver medal, on one side of which was the inscription, "Fidelity", and on the reverse, the motto "Amor Patriae Vincit," (the love of country conquers.)

(It will be noticed in this communication that the writer repeats a certain part of the interview with Williams, but as this interview was an afterthought — as was also Andre's dream the repetition should be excused — Mr. W. O. B. states remains of Andre were exhumed 1824 or 5, the American Enclopaedia—old—1831.)

INTEREST IN ANDRE REVIVED IN ENGLAND.
IN ENGLAND.

By JOHN O'LONDON.

At a time when the War Spy is alternately the hero and the villain of a hundred narratives and fictions, not to mention the motion pictures, it is interesting to see that the tragic story of Major John André, the British officer who was condemned to death by an American court-martial, and hanged at Tappan, in New York State, on Oct. 2, 1780, has been recalled in a sale room. The portrait of André, attributed to J. S. Copley, and recently sold in New York from the collection of the late Frank Bulkeley Smith of Worcester, Mass., may not be genuine, but a well-informed writer in *The London Times Literary Supplement*, who rejects its claim, remarks that its appearance raises considerations of great literary as well as artistic interest.

It is certainly curious that the story of André, who was hanged as a spy, with unquestioned justice, after a vain appeal to George Washington, should always have been infinitely more interesting to American writers and collectors than to British, even allowing for the fact that all the vital documents in the case are naturally in America.

Any English writer attempting a new biography of André would have to draw nine-tenths of his material from the west side of the Atlantic. His fate has no place in Dr. Johnson's talk, it is mentioned only incidentally by Horace Walpole, and the only early André item in English literature is the

"Monody" on his death composed by Dr. Johnson's friend Anna Seward (the "Swan of Lichfield") in 1781. Since then there has been one English book on the subject, Joshua Hett Smith's "Narrative of the Causes of the Death of Major André," and that was published 112 years ago. In America the story remains alive, and has quite a literature, though even there Winthrop Sargent's biography, of which only seventy-five copies were printed, must be somewhat inaccessible.

Yet the feeling evoked in England by André's fate was profound. The military justice of his sentence has never been disputed, nor has Washington's refusal to allow him a more honorable end than hanging, been censured with any authority. The article on André in our "Dictionary of National Biography" was written by the late Dr. Richard Garnett, Librarian of the British Museum, under Sir Leslie Stephen's editorship, and this is its view:

"A sadder tragedy was never enacted, but it was inevitable, and no reproach rests upon any person concerned except Arnold. Washington and André, indeed, deserve equal honor: André for having accepted a terrible risk for his country and borne the consequences of failure with unshrinking courage; and Washington for having performed his duty to his own country at a great sacrifice of his feelings."

It was in 1821, on the request of the Duke of York, that André's body was disinterred. A vivid and touching narrative of this operation was written by Lydia Maria Child in her "Letters from New York," published in 1845. The memory of André's

amiable character, his accomplishments literary and artistic, and his handsome looks, had not died, and the neighboring farmers and their womenfolk and children gathered at Tappan — where in a space left untouched by the plow amid a field of potatoes, but over shadowed by a peach tree, the grave was situated. This peach tree had been planted by a kindly woman at the time of his burial, and it was now taken up with great care to be sent to England with the coffin. Its roots had twined themselves round André skull. The remains were found to consist of the skeleton only, all else being dust, except a few locks of his hair and the leather riband which had bound it, and these were sent to his sisters in England.

The skeleton was placed in a mahogany sarcophagus and brought to New York. Many garlands and emblematic devices were sent to adorn the sarcophagus. The British frigate *Phaeton* brought the relics to England, where the coffin was laid in Westminster Abbey, and the peach tree replanted in the garden of the long vanished Carlton House. The mahogany sarcophagus is still preserved in the Islip chantry of the Abbey. André's monument is against the wall of the south aisle of the nave, and countless American visitors have paused to examine its high relief representation, by Van Gelder, of the scene (probable imaginary) in which Washington receives the petition of André that he would "adapt the mode of death to his feelings as a man of honor" while André himself awaits his reply on his way to execution.

It is again curious that the most minute account of André's burial, and the facts of his descent, which were long obscure, have been elucidated on this side by an American. I refer to Colonel Joseph Lemuel Chester, whose annotated "Westminster Abbey Registers" is so invaluable. André was of French descent, and was the son of a Genevan merchant, who settled in London and lived in our northern suburb of Clapton. His three sisters lived unmarried at Bath, where the last of them died in 1845.⁽¹⁾

As late as 1870 the death was noted in The London Times of Mrs. Maria Harding of Closter, New Jersey, with the statement that she had been an eyewitness of André's execution ninety years earlier, and had given him a handful of peaches on his way to the scaffold.

[The New York Times Book Review, June 13, 1920]

(1) For an account of Major André's brother see Notes & Queries, vol. 149, pp. 12 & 390.

MOTORING AFTER ANDRE.

J. Douglas Gessford and Roland B. Clinton wrote the following article:—

An early start brought us along Riverside Drive before many other motors were abroad. My companion had suggested that we choose for the scene of our historical romancings by motor those points immortalized in the high treason of Benedict Arnold and the patriotic enterprise of John André.

We ferried the river at Dyckman Street, and striking north at Englewood, followed Hudson Terrace Avenue along the crest of the Palisades. Not far below Englewood is Shadyside, where in 1870 was a British blockhouse. Cattle belonging to Americans often grazed nearby, offering to the occupants of the blockhouse a tempting bait which was not always resisted. On one occasion, Washington dispatched "Mad Anthony" Wayne to attack the blockhouse and to restore to the owners the cattle which had been seized, but the British were too strong, and Wayne was repulsed, losing sixty men. André then made a famous ballad of the affair under the title of the "Cow Chace"; this ballad, which contained seventy-one stanzas, angered the Americans of that time.

The bustle of workaday New York behind us, a mantle of fancy began to weave itself about our trip. The road was a straightaway to Alpine, where stands the quaint little house that sheltered the headquarters of General Cornwallis. Bearing to the right beyond Closter, we came to the famous town of Tappan and the old house which in 1780 was one of Washington's headquarters and in which he signed the death-warrant of André. Here is also the old '76 House Tavern, the scene of André's imprisonment, and, back over the hill, a granite tablet erected by England to the memory of the illustrious soldier. On the site of the structure, burned long ago, in which the spy was court-martialed, an old Dutch church has been erected.

Now we were bound for the scenes in the story in order of their event. Through beautiful farm

country, woodlands, and hills, we rode to Sparkill, then over to the Hudson, where the road tops the Palisades from Piermont to Nyack. We followed the splendid Nyack boulevard and Interstate Palisades Parkway, which are cut along the face of the cliffs, giving matchless views of the Hudson and the great millionaire belt of homes on the east shore with nothing to distract the eye.

At Haverstraw, we plunged into the very heart of the drama and could imagine ourselves face to face with the two vivid personalities of its chief actors, — Arnold, the battle-scarred hero of a hundred fights, whose absolute self-confidence and overweening pride were expressed in his bold craggy features and aggressive manner; André, the young gallant of debonair demeanour, with a touch of the light humour that penned the "Cow Chace", yet with the dignity born of courageous heart and the splendid traditions of his ancient service.

Far down to the right from Haverstraw, the stream narrows, and, as we looked, we saw in fancy the menacing shape of His Majesty's man-o'-war, Vulture, as it stole upstream shrouded in darkness. At the foot of Long Clove, below Haverstraw, a little road led us down a precipitous trail to a point where we parked the machine, and a flight of rustic steps on the left brought us to the river. On a huge boulder, a few yards downstream, is carved the inscription, "André, the British Spy, landed here Sept. 21, 1780." Almost directly opposite is the busy little city of Ossining across the river with the grim grey walls of the prison thrusting to the water's edge.

Here, where it occurred, the story, as we had heard it, seemed to take place anew. To a thicket of firs on the wild mountainside just overlooking this spot, came a cloaked and muffled figure at twilight more than a century ago. Stealthily, he approached through the darkness of the pines separating the undergrowth with the cunning of an Indian, his way lighted only by the rays of a smoking lanthorn. Leading two mounts behind came a negro servant, who remained without while he entered the deep clump of firs. Concealed by the forest wall, he threw back his mantle, and there in the twilight stood the Commander of West Point, Benedict Arnold. Apparently, his arrival was timed, for, on parting the dense branches, he beheld a ship's lanthorn swinging at her mast-head at some distance off the rugged promontory which rises from the foot of Long Clove.

The sympathetic reader of history can only guess at the impressions, the vivid recollections that filled his mind in that pause, but one can still imagine it something as follows. In his mind's eye, he saw a small boat stealing away from the Vulture in the darkness, under the direction of his agent, Joshua Hett Smith, the international spy of the Revolution. The long interval of suspense, punctuated by the cries of a distant nightjar, set his nerves on edge, but a genuine sense of injury, sharpened by the recent ignominious rebuke of Congress and exaggerated by the dangerous sympathy of his wife's Tory friends, held him to the business at hand. His debts, his extravagances, and staggering losses made it imperative that he go on. He was

prompted not by a spirit of retaliation, but by a desire for personal gain and service to a king for reward.

Then he thought of his wife. He had made ingenious use of her letters to a friend of former days, John André, as carriers for his treasonable correspondence. In the early stages, it had merely a delicate flavour of treachery; later, his purpose became clear to one within the British lines whose brain was as fertile as his own. Of this illicit information, that delicately charming girl who was his wife knew nothing, however, and he had vowed passion in Arnold's life, it was that for his wife and family.

He frowned as he thought of that evening during the wilderness campaign at Sartigan on the Chaudière, a village of three houses and a score of wigwams, seventy-five miles from Quebec. He would always remember that evening meal, "not for the wild barbaric scene, nor for the beautiful French Canadian girls, . . . but for the grave speech of Natanis, the Indian chieftain of highest rank who had proved his friend. He was old and had seen many peoples and he closed with these words, addressing Arnold by the title he bore among the Abenakis: "The Dark Eagle comes to claim the wilderness. The wilderness will yield, the rock will defy, but when he soars highest an arrow shall pierce his heart.' "

The sound of oars, muffled in sheepskin, terminated his reverie. The next instant, the face of Joshua Smith was framed in the parted branches,

followed by that of a British officer, and there, by the light of the negro's lanthorn, the two officers met. "André appeared a very youngish man," Arnold writes of this moment, "I realized that I stood in the presence of one who, under other circumstances, might have been my rival for my wife's affections. I saw by his youth that he would be wax in my hands." André was in full uniform, over which he wore a large blue watch-coat and high boots. He was not wax in Arnold's hands, however, and proved himself rather tenacious than otherwise. Smith stood guard, while the two bargained and argued until he warned them of the approach of dawn.

They hastened up the steep cliff to their mounts and rode until challenged by the Haverstraw outpost. Arnold gave the countersign, "The Congress", and the two proceeded, up the same narrow road one follows to-day, to the house of Joshua Smith, which they reached at four in the morning.

This dwelling, the setting for the dramatic scenes which followed, is one of the attractions of this historic old trail. The present occupants are most obliging and admit interested visitors. "Treasure House", as it is called, has the most envied location of Haverstraw. It was built in 1770 and is in excellent condition; its thick walls cause a welcome coolness within in pleasant contrast with the late summer heat without. The living-room, which one enters first, emits that fascinating odour of old country houses, suggesting baking bread, honey, and the scent of age. The ceilings are high

and the rooms large. We saw the dining-room where the plotters breakfasted over a century ago, then we mounted the old mahogany staircase to the very bedroom in which the plans were completed at eleven o'clock the next day when Arnold returned to West Point.

From "Treason Room", we ascended the attic stairway in which is concealed, behind a loose board, a small closet lined with the cobwebs of a century. Here, according to local legend, André hid himself, while Colonial soldiers searched the house. We continued to the crumbling attic, then through a trapdoor to a little, square, wooden-railed roof. Across the river is that magnificent unbroken sweep from Tarrytown to West Point, the river towns nestling into the hills, and, lying over all, the mystic veil of soft late summer haze. Through this, we saw with the eye of fancy the shades of old Sir William Johnston, Walter Butler of Cherry Valley fame, Brandt and his Indians, their phantom forms gliding in a fantastic cavalcade and winding their several ways into the dim recesses of the mountains. And just behind these, never losing them from view, were Jack Mount and the "Weasel" leading Morgan's rangers. Then there came the dimmer figures of the Iroquois and Mohicans that haunt "these buttressed gates of the Highlands."

It was but a few miles to West Point, the Gibraltar of the Hudson and the spot of a thousand associations. The river views from Victory Monument are comparable with any similar scenery in the world.

We ferried the river to Garrison, just below which, at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain, the Beverly Robinson house stood until it was burned in 1892. This was Arnold's headquarters, and here, while at breakfast, he received the fateful news of André's capture. He was in the presence of Hamilton and several of Washington's staff, who awaited their commander for a tour of inspection. Excusing himself with no trace of emotion, other than a slight haste, he said he was needed at once at the Point but would return shortly to meet General Washington. His wife was stunned when he told her he was forced to fly at once, perhaps never to see her again, and that delay might mean his life. She swooned in his arms, and Arnold left her. Mounting a waiting horse, he galloped down the almost vertical path to the river. Here, commandeering a boat, he had two oarsmen row him to the middle of the stream, and in a moment reached the protecting shadow of the Vulture. A passage in his memories reads: "And actually, as I climbed the rail, there came to my mind the first time I had given serious thought to it, the prophesy of Natanis, the old Indian chief at Sartigan on the Chaudière just five years ago."

From this point, we dropped down the river road and were soon within half a mile of Tarrytown, where, on a brisk morning in late September, 1780, the story of betrayal came to an end. Here fresh breezes had swept the first of the fallen leaves down the narrow dirt road which, after dipping into a little hollow, rich with autumn colours, rose

abruptly to cross a field bridge and wound itself out of sight over a brilliant hillside.

Not long after the vain search in the "Treason House", John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart, three American "skinners", those inhabitants of neutral ground who favoured the colonists, were enjoying the early morning sun and watching within the underbrush for the possible approach of British sympathizers who might be bearers of tidings to the so-called "Lower Party."

Just beyond the distant hill, a solitary horseman, apparently in haste, drew near the hollow. He wore the round hat then in vogue, and he was enveloped in a blue watch-coat, below which protruded a pair of top-boots. Beneath, he wore a tight body-coat of a claret colour, the buttonholes of which were laced with gold tinsel. Nankeen breeches and waistcoat completed his attire. As his horse topped the rise under a slight urging, the hoofbeats were blown to the ears of the waiting skinners.

The next moment, André found himself surrounded, Paulding's flintlock at his breast. "Gentlemen", he said, "I hope you belong to the Lower Party." Paulding replied, falsely, that they did. "I am a British officer out of the country on particular business and hope that you will not detain me a minute", continued André. Paulding told him to dismount. "My God!" said André, "I must do anything to get along." He showed General Arnold's pass, but was taken into the undergrowth and searched. Inside the stocking of his second boot, they found the six papers which determined his guilt.

That very day of André's capture, "The Cow Chace" was published in Rivington's Gazette. And the jesting apprehension in the last verse,—

"And now I've closed my epic strain
I tremble as I show it,
Lest that same warrior-drover Wayne
Should ever catch the poet,"—

was fulfilled when General Wayne, acting as commander of the guard, accompanied André to the scaffold.

In Tarrytown, we saw the statue erected to André, and the old Philipse Manor House, now the home of Miss Elsie Janis, in which Washington courted the beautiful Mistress Philipse.

Behind these dusky hills lies the little town of Tappan where André standing at the foot of his gallows, said: "I pray you bear witness that I meet my fate like a brave man!" On that little hill terminated a bold enterprise that "cost André his life and Arnold his reward — and possibly King George a kingdom!"

CHAPTER XXIV.

HON. ANDREW STUART, SIR JAMES STUART,
HON. HENRY BLACK.

ANDREW STUART, Esq.

Andrew Stuart, at one time Solicitor-General of Lower Canada, was, as already stated in these pages, a great friend of Dr. John Buchanan. His brother, Chief Justice Sir James Stuart, practised law in partnership with Alexander Buchanan.

Andrew Stuart, confessedly one of the ablest men Canada ever produced, was the brother of Chief Justice James Stuart. He was born in 1786, and admitted to the Bar in 1807. In 1810, he defended Judge Bédard then exposed to a State prosecution, and from that time to his death his assistance was sought for in every difficult and important case that occurred. In 1838, he was appointed Solicitor-General, but was prevented by ill-health from taking any very conspicuous part in the business before the Courts. He died in 1840. His pleading is said to have been conducted with great eloquence, sometimes highly impassioned, and it was remarkable for the use he made of general principles. He was for many years a member of the Assembly for the Town of Quebec. In 1832, he published "A Review of the Proceedings of the Legislature in the Session of 1831." In 1838, he was

sent to England at the instance of the Constitutional Association for the purpose of promoting the re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He was a great *littérateur*, and read many papers before the Literary & Historical Society of Quebec. In a sketch of his life he is described as "A gentleman who had long held the first rank at the Quebec bar — who, by his solid learning, superior natural talents, and honourable character, would have been equally distinguished in any country." His reference to Judge Bédard in the Review of the Proceedings of the Legislature, etc. is very fine. "The Colony, relieved from all the expenditures incident to the external defence and security from foreign violence and aggression which press so heavily upon independent states, had advanced so rapidly in wealth, as to be able, in 1810, to pay the whole of the expenditures of its Civil Government. The official men who in colonies constitute a peculiar class, having been entirely uncontrolled, had obtained a degree of power which overshadowed all the other classes of society; and the main object to the highly patriotic individual who introduced this measure originally in 1810, the late Hon. Mr. Justice Bédard, then advocate at the Bar of Quebec, was to obtain a check upon the official class. As a reward for this patriotic effort, this man distinguished as he was for ability, for singleness of heart and for a devoted attachment to constitutional principles, was, with some of his supporters, lodged in the common jail for the District of Quebec, under the authority of an Act for which he himself had voted, granting extraordinary power

to the Executive for the purpose of repressing sedition; an Act introduced in the first instance, amidst the terrors of the French Revolution and continued as it were by routine after its necessity had ceased. I would willingly weave a garland to place upon the stone which presses upon the mortal remains of one, whom alive I loved, and whose memory I shall ever revere; but it would not be fitting to cast it amidst the thorns and brambles of controversy."

The late Henry Stuart, Q. C., City Attorney of Montreal for many years, and grandfather of Sir Campbell Stuart, was one of his sons. Another son was the late Chief Justice Sir Andrew Stuart of Quebec, father of the late G. G. Stuart, K. C. of Quebec.

An oil painting of Andrew Stuart painted by A. Plamondon, as well as one of his brother, Chief Justice Stuart, hangs in the Hall of Archives at Ottawa, having been bequeathed to the Canadian authorities by the last baronet, the Rev. Sir James Stuart.

On Andrew Stuart's death the following obituary appeared in the Quebec Mercury:—

THE LATE ANDREW STUART, ESQUIRE.

The decease of the late Andrew Stuart, Her Majesty's solicitor-general in this province, has left a blank so difficult to be filled up in the public mind, that it is humbly conceived, some further tribute

than has yet appeared to his memory, will meet with a willing reception.

Mr. Stuart was the son of the late Reverend John Stuart, D. D., and minister of Kingston, Upper Canada, a gentleman well known and highly respected in these provinces, and particularly noted for his generous patronage of humble merit, and his zealous efforts to promote the cause of education. His son, who is the subject of these remarks, was born at Kingston in 1786. He received his classical instruction under the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan, then residing at Cornwall, now Bishop of Toronto, with whom he held a most friendly correspondence to the period of his death. His proficiency in his studies, if we may judge by the correct habits of thinking, to which it was the prelude, must have been conspicuous. He afterwards continued to prosecute his studies at Union College, Schenectady.

His commencement of the study of the law took place in 1802, and his admission to the bar, on the 5th November, 1807. He rose almost immediately into extensive practice, his success being secured by three of the greatest qualities a lawyer can possess, extensive knowledge both of the principles and of the practice of the law, convincing and overpowering eloquence, and the strictest regard to the interest of his client. In 1810, he defended Mr. Justice Bedard, then exposed to a state prosecution. From that time to the period of his death, his assistance was sought for in every difficult and important case that occurred.

His pleading was conducted with great eloquence, sometimes highly impassioned. He was

remarkable for the use he made of general principles. It was a maxim with him, and which he professed to have derived from Aristotle, of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer, "that all knowledge consists in universals." Having once established his general position in some undeniable principle of reason, he seemed to come to his conclusion with irresistible conviction, as to a corollary of necessary and unavoidable consequence. Yet on proper occasions he had the happy art of introducing those clear and palpable topics, that rivet attention and touch all hearts. His argument in 1832, against the rights of colonial assemblies to commit for breach of privilege in case of libel, is a beautiful specimen of forensic eloquence.

His jurisprudential studies were not confined to the laws of the country, or to those which regulated the decisions of its courts. He studied law as a science, founded in reason and governing man in all stages of civilization; and took delight in tracing the principles that have directed the various systems of legislation that have prevailed in different periods.

Among the legal objects extending beyond the usual limits, that claimed his attention, was the boundary question, so long the *quaestio vexatissima* between the British and American governments. His pamphlet on this subject evinces great research, and exemplifies those extended views with which he contemplated every subject to which he at any time bent his attention. It was first published in Quebec in 1830, and again in Montreal, in 1839.

His attachment to justice, and consequently to establish constitutional law, was ardent and invariable. He could not be drawn aside from that sacred path, as far as his judgment could mark its course, either by the authority of men in power, or by the prejudices, threats and murmurs of those who happen to be the dispensers of popular applause. He considered that to be the only free estate in which law was the supreme power, and in which its authority was uncontrollable.

In October, 1838, he was nominated solicitor-general of the province, by his Excellency the Earl of Durham. Upon receiving this appointment, he removed his residence to Montreal; but was prevented by ill health from taking any very conspicuous part in the business before the courts. On this occasion he may be said to have terminated his professional career.

Mr. Stuart entered public life in 1815, when he was returned as one of the members for the lower town of Quebec. He represented the same respectable constituency in two succeeding parliaments. He afterwards represented the upper town, and continued to do so in every parliament, except one, till the suspension of the constitution in 1838. To one of these, he was elected in his absence.

During the course of his public life, he took part in the discussion of every important question that arose, in a period of peculiar interest and pregnant with important consequences to the future prosperity of this province. He sat on every committee, in which any important topic was to be discussed, or any difficult question to be

investigated. His vast and varied information furnish assistance in all these inquiries, and he in no case shrunk from the communication of his ideas, either from the inconvenience of long and tedious attendance, or the obloquy it might raise against him amongst those who differed from him in opinion.

Mr. Stuart's views were, on all occasions, those of a liberal mind. He delighted to unfold them to the attention of others, both from the thorough conviction which he entertained of their truth, and still more from the enthusiastic persuasion that they were inseparable from the best interests of society. His arguments were founded on those extended principles which ever are, and ever must be true. He raised his voice with equal fervor and equal sincerity, against the abuses practised by men in power, and the encroachments of popular violence. To neither would he yield the slightest deference, beyond that which was sanctioned by justice and constitutional right.

At the time of the general election in 1834, he made at the hustings a candid and manly avowal of the principles which had uniformly guided his public conduct. His speech on that occasion is accurately reported in the Quebec Gazette, of the 22nd of October of that year, and well deserves a perusal, from the independent spirit which it not only breathes, but proves by a reference to his past conduct. After a modest, yet dignified apology for speaking of himself, unavoidable on such an occasion: "Never," says he, "when the property or the liberty of the subject had been infringed by

men in power, have I shrunk from giving my entire energies, such as they were, to the defence and relief of the sufferers." He then proceeds to remind the electors of his labors in the house, in regard to the abuses that had existed in the granting of lands, to the improper combination of the legislative, executive, and judicial functions in the same persons, and to the protracted diversion of the Jesuits' estates, from their just and legitimate objects. He states his determination to be, what it always had been, to pursue the same course by just, lawful, and constitutional means: but at no time by violence or passion. "Much", he further states, "as I esteem the good opinion of my fellow citizens, and the honor of representing them in provincial parliament, I will not purchase even these boons at the cost of ceasing to deserve them."

In 1832, he published in Montreal an octavo volume, under the title of "A Review of the proceedings of the Legislature in the Session of 1831." This work is replete with profound views of government, and contained ample warning of the perilous encroachments of the misguided democratic influence then evidently drawing to a crisis.

The election of 1834, already mentioned, led to the rejection of almost all the candidates favorable to the constitution as it then existed, and to the connexion of these provinces with the United Kingdom. Such a state of things naturally led the friends of these important privileges to consider what was to be done to preserve them. A public dinner was given at Quebec, in honor of Mr. Stuart, and other candidates who had been rejected, for

their constitutional and loyal conduct. The interchange of sentiments which took place on this occasion, gave rise to the formation of the constitutional association, an institution fraught with many important results in the future history of this country. Mr. Stuart was elected the first chairman of the association, and took a prominent part in all the proceedings in which it engaged. A similar association was formed in Montreal, and by the spirit which pervaded both, much was successfully done to defeat the virulent domination of the opposite party.

In the spring of 1838, he was sent to England at the instance of the association, for the purpose of forwarding the re-union of the provinces. He returned in September of the same year, thus concluding the last public mission in which he was engaged.

Mr. Stuart's literary attainments were of a high order. His taste in the fine arts, just; his acquaintance with the literature of the day, extensive. He possessed an intimate acquaintance with ancient learning, especially with the works of the great model of Roman eloquence. To peruse and digest the rhetorical works of Cicero, was his greatest amusement. He had thoroughly considered both the precepts which they contain, and the principles in human nature on which those are founded.

It is natural for every one, possessing such a taste and such predilections as his, to desire not only to know, but to inspect societies of different forms and attainments, and to view the venerable remains

of ancient art and grandeur. Accordingly yielding to this very reasonable inclination, he left Quebec in July, 1824. After visiting the most noted objects in the United Kingdom, he spent the winter in the south of France, and in Italy, and returned to Quebec in January, 1826. It is easy to see, that such a tour must have yielded him infinite gratification; and those who knew him, knew that it added another charm to his conversation, which had, at all times, been highly attractive.

The attractions of his conversation formed, indeed, one of the marked features of his character. To pass them over in this place, would be unpardonable. His habit of theorizing accompanied his observations, even in his freest and most unguarded moments, the moments when all effort is felt to be unnecessary; and, being always on the side of humanity and good feeling, inevitably fascinated every heart. His observations were founded on the universal principles of human nature, and found an echo in every mind.

To all institutions promoting literary purposes, Mr. Stuart was an ardent friend, and among others, to the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. He entertained an earnest and a kind of paternal solicitude for its advancement. Besides promoting its interest, by his personal influence, he communicated to it, or read before it, a great number of interesting papers, and exerted himself with great zeal to forward the publication of its transactions. He found the means of obtaining those funds from the Legislature, which have enabled it to publish several original documents, procured from

various quarters in Europe and America, illustrative of the previous history of this country.

The papers which he supplied to the society's transactions, are indicative of an original, and in some degree, a romantic mind. The first is to be found in the first volume, page fifty-two, and is entitled "Notes on the Saguenay Country." His mind had been long impressed with the magnificent scenery of that portion of the province, and anticipating its future usefulness as a resource for emigration, he delighted in recalling to the view of the existing generation, the purposes to which the first settlers of the country had found it capable of being applied. His next contribution is in the same volume, page one hundred and sixty-seven, on the "Ancient Etruscans." It indicates a vast extent of reading, and acquaintance with authors seldom to be met with, and views that are familiar only to an expanded mind. The last is in the third volume, page three-hundred and sixty-five, entitled, "Detached Thoughts upon the History of Civilization." It indicates, like that just mentioned, great comprehension of thought, and a vast extent of reading. Though not finished according to the evident intentions of the author, and rather the opening up only of the subject, it has the effect of fixing the reader's attention upon a number of the most important peculiarities of ancient manners.

After what has been said it is almost unnecessary to add, that in private life, he was most strictly honorable, sincere, kind-hearted, generous and friendly. The public life which has been described, could never have arisen out of the opposite

disposition. It was the fruit of his prevailing temper of mind, of his constitution and habit of thinking.

In conclusion it is gratifying to add, that Mr. Stuart was a sincere friend to religion. He spoke at all times with the highest respect of its ministers, its institutions, and its code. He contemplated the truths which it teaches, with the deepest reverence, and looked forward to the closing scene of human existence, with mingled sentiments of reasonable anxiety and enlightened hope.

He died on the 21st February, 1840. His funeral was followed by a vast concourse of persons, who feelingly deplored the loss they then sustained.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE
LATE ANDREW STUART, ESQUIRE.

A very numerous meeting of the citizens of Quebec, took place on 22nd April, following, in the reading room of the Exchange, for the purpose of devising means to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Stuart. The meeting was composed of nearly all the influential men of Quebec, of British and Irish origin, then in town, and the greatest unanimity prevailed in a determination to erect some tribute of respect to the memory of one who, for upwards of thirty years, had been the uncompromising advocate of constitutional liberty, and in his private character had endeared himself to a large circle of friends. James H. Kerr, Esquire, was called to the chair, and William Petry, Esquire, acted as secretary. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, on opening, by William Price, Esquire, the Rev. D. Wilkie, H. Lemesurier, Esquire, W. Bristow, Esquire,

and Joseph Bouchette, Esquire, surveyor-general of the province; but we have only room for the following beautiful address delivered by the Rev. D. Wilkie:—

“Mr. Chairman, — It is the duty of survivors to remember deceased merit. It is their indispensable duty. On earth, the merit of those who are gone lives in the memory only of the living. If they remember it not, it is gone. Oblivion takes possession of it. The tomb covers it. It is the same as if it had never been.

“It is the duty of surviving contemporaries to prevent it from thus being forgotten. It is our duty to keep alive the remembrance of exalted minds. It becomes us to think how painful it is thus to pass away from the remembrance of those in whose thoughts we have long lived. How unjust, how ungrateful, to allow the memory of those to perish, whom we have had before us during most of our lives. We cannot feel conscious of having acted with justice or with fairness, if we suffer those to be forgotten who can no longer raise their voice to call our attention, who can no longer find their way into our thoughts, by instructing our understandings or animating our exertions.

“Mankind, however, is too generous to allow any such oblivion to take place. Every gentleman in the present meeting, I am sure, is too generous and too just to allow it. Indeed, during the lives of those who lived with the deceased, that is impossible. Mr. Stuart will never be forgotten, while any of us are alive, while any who knew him remain. But we cannot forget that we are passing away as

he did. It becomes us to provide something that shall outlive ourselves; something that shall call him to remembrance when we too are gone; something which, striking the common eye, shall lead it to consult the less perishable records, in which his thoughts will be found impressed, and his suggestions blended with the reforms he effected, or the improvements to which he gave birth, or the useful institutions which he supported.

“It is particularly becoming, that those who possessed generous, liberal, and disinterested minds, should receive some such mark of respect as that which this meeting contemplates. Their independent minds, negligent of personal consideration, are ill adapted to obtaining those tangible and grosser rewards, which far inferior, but more compliant minds, find no difficulty in procuring. By pursuing a less disinterested course, it is known to every one, that Mr. Stuart might have realized a splendid fortune. By aiming invariably at the public good, by thinking little of himself, and of personal interest, but much of justice, honor, and the happiness of the country, he missed a great deal of the less noble rewards of a worldly prudence; but procured for himself a lasting seat in every generous and honest mind. Of that seat it is fitting that death should not deprive him. Of that seat let not the exit of the generations to which he was known deprive him. It is right and becoming that his virtuous exertions should be conveyed to the memory of another age at least; it may be hoped, to many remote ages. Indeed, they can never be entirely forgotten. They are impressed on the an-

nals of the age through which he passed. It is for us to embody them, to group them, in some visible shape, such as may strike even the vulgar eye, and concentrate in one view, the sentiments which must otherwise be collected from many hundred pages of multifarious reading. It is fit that we erect a monument to the friend of justice, to the advocate of truth, the constant, the unwearied promoter of education, of emigration, of constitutional government, to every thing useful and ornamental to the country." (The reverend gentleman, on resuming his seat, was loudly cheered.)

The following resolutions were carried by acclamation:—

On motion of William Price, Esq., seconded by the Hon. J. M. Fraser: That the character, talents, and public spirited conduct of the late Andrew Stuart, Esq., solicitor-general of the province, were so conspicuous as to demand the adoption of means to obtain some lasting tribute to his memory.

On motion of H. Lemesurier, Esq., seconded by W. Bristow, Esq.: That to serve this important purpose, it will be advisable to erect a tablet or monument, with an inscription expressive of the esteem and admiration in which he was held by his contemporaries.

[Quebec Gazette, April 24, 1840.]

On the death of Sir James Stuart a Memoir of his life appeared in the Quebec Mercury of 2nd August, 1853, and was subsequently published in Christie's History of Canada. This memoir is interesting not only for the account of the life of

Sir James Stuart but for the light which it throws on the history of that time and is therefore printed in these pages.

SIR JAMES STUART, BART.

Sir James Stuart, Baronet, died suddenly at Quebec, on the 14th July, 1853, in his 74th year, in the bosom of his family, after a short but not alarming illness of a few days,—universally respected and regretted by all classes and from which, far from anticipating his death, enjoying, as he did, a robust frame and hale constitution, they believed him to have recovered, so far, at least, as to be out of danger and nearly able to appear abroad. He leaves a reputation second to none of his predecessors, if not superior to that of the best and ablest of them all, and a blank on the bench which all seem to admit, without undervaluing any of those who aspire to his post, there is no man living of equal science, ability and experience in the jurisprudence, civil and criminal, of this country, to fill in his stead. He possessed, in an eminent degree, most of the qualities that constitute or lead to human greatness. With a mind highly cultivated, and of the highest intellectual powers, combined with a presence at once prepossessing and inspiring respect, he was also, in the fullest sense of the terms a learned and profound lawyer, and though but a provincial barrister, nevertheless, as a jurist, a celebrity of his day, who would have been an ornament and an honour to the judicature of any country. In the duties of his station he was

impartial, just and proverbially laborious and indefatigable. His eloquence was magnificent in its very simplicity. There was nothing in it redundant, far-fetched or studied. It might truly be said of him as of one Homer's heroes, but in the whole language of Pope, in this instance equal at least if not superior, to that of the blind old Bard himself:—

“When Atreu's son harangued the listening train,
Just was his sense, and his expression plain;
His words succinct, yet full, without a fault,
He spoke no more than just the thing he ought”.

His reasoning was lucid, powerful and convincing. Quick and clear in his perception of matters the most intricate, he was equally happy in his exposition of them, and of the law applicable thereto. Above the hair-splitting habits, and sophistry too common with the legal profession, it was his custom to bring out the main points upon which his judgments were based, so clearly, as to make them intelligible, and bear conviction to every understanding. None who have ever heard any of those thrilling bursts of oratory delivered by him in the legislature, of which he was several years a distinguished member, or at the bar, on momentous occasions when his powers were called forth, but must have felt the supremacy of his master-mind. As a logical and powerful debater, he would indeed have commanded attention, and excelled in the House of Commons, had Providence cast his lot there. He in fact felt himself in a field too limited for the full exercise of the great and extraordinary powers he unquestionably possessed,

though there was absolutely nothing of the boastful or vain-glorious in his character. Well has it been said in a short but elegant obituary in the *Quebec Mercury*, of Sir Jas. Stuart's decease, that, — "Whoever succeeds to his seat will have a position of no ordinary difficulty, for he will sit in the shadow of a great man, and on his slightest sin of omission or commission will come down the heavy visitation of comparison. The vulgar and the learned alike will say, "it would not have been so were Sir James Stuart alive." Be who may his successor he indeed will be fortunate if he does not suffer from comparison. Sir James Stuart was of an aristocratic turn of mind, and some will have it that he was haughty in bearing towards his brethren of the bench and bar. Occasional differences of opinion with his brother judges, in matters of law, seasoned, perhaps with a little warmth on either side, may possibly have given rise to the notion, but this, I apprehend, was all. He no doubt however was conscious of his superiority. As to the bar, we know that the forwardness and squabbles frequently occurring there, especially among the tyros of the profession, are such as would exhaust the patience of an angel, and, to be checked require a strong hand, and such, assuredly, was Sir James Stuart's, and in his position he needed it to uphold and enforce the decency and respect due by some of the junior, and perhaps also unruly among the elder, practitioners in the Court. As to his natural disposition, no man in existence could be more placable than the late Chief Justice in case of difference with a friend or acquaintance. He was,

it is true, hasty, and for the moment highly resentful; but like most men of that temperament, without rancour, easily conciliated, kind-hearted and generous, seeming always happy to meet more than half-way any approach as to conciliation on the part of those with whom he may have had any misunderstanding. When he took, however a dislike, from whatsoever cause, he was, it must be admitted, at no pains to conceal it; but the whole world do him the justice to believe that no personal or private motive ever had the least influence upon any of his judgments. Though Sir James had, as a judge, for several years renounced all active interference in politics, he nevertheless felt a deep interest in them, and was in principle a liberal conservative. He certainly augured unfavourably of the present state of things in the country, considering it one of transition, and if not leading to immediate anarchy, anything but stable or satisfactory. Such, if I have not widely misunderstood them, were his views of public matters, and which, from his long experience and discernment are entitled to consideration. His anticipations of the recurrence of stormy times, it is to be feared, from all we see and hear, may soon be realized. But time will tell.

Sir James Stuart was born on the 4th March, 1780, at a place called Fort Hunter, in, as I understand, the then British Province; now State of New York, but the precise locality whereof, or by what name now known, I have not been able to ascertain, and was the third son of the late Rev. John Stuart, D.D., subsequently Rector of Kingston and Bishop's Official for Upper Canada, by Jane, daughter of

George Okill, Esq., latterly of Philadelphia, and originally of Liverpool, England, in the neighbourhood of which place, at Lee Hall, the Okill family had long been seated.

Doctor Stuart emigrated at the close of the revolutionary war, as an U. E. Loyalist, with his family to Upper Canada. The young Stuart (with his elder brother, George, now the Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston) was educated at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, under the Rev. William Cochran, D.D., then principal of that establishment, since erected by Royal Charter into an University, where the writer well remembers him as a student, some fifty odd years ago, retaining also a perfect recollection of some of the feats of his boyhood. He entered, on his return to Canada, upon his studies at law, in the first place with Mr. Reid, Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, but finished his clerkship at Quebec, under Mr. Sewell, then Attorney General. On being admitted to the bar, he very soon gave promise, by his diligence and attention to business, as well as by his talents, of rising in his profession. Lieut. Governor, Sir Robert Shore Milnes, perceiving his talents, took him by the hand and appointed him, some time before the expiration of his clerkship, his Assistant Secretary, naming him, very shortly after being called to the bar, Solicitor General. This latter post he retained until some time after the advent of Governor in Chief, Sir James Henry Craig, who, for some cause not generally understood, taking a pique at Mr. Stuart, gave him the go-by, on the advancement of the Attorney General

Sewell to the Chief Justiceship, by appointing a junior barrister (Mr. Bowen) Attorney General over his head. This, of course, was felt and resented by Mr. Stuart as a "passedroit" and injustice to him, and who about this time having obtained a seat in the Assembly, sided with the party in opposition to the Executive which afforded the Governor a pretext for dismissing him from the office of Solicitor General, which he conferred on Mr. Stephen Sewell, brother to the Chief Justice. Mr. Stuart, nothing discouraged, however, at this "contretemps", but diligently pursuing his profession at Montreal, where from the time of his appointment as Solicitor General, he resided, attained to eminence, and was accumulating wealth. War coming on in 1812 with the United States, he took, in the Legislature, a course in opposition to the Government, and of which many of his friends disapproved as unpatriotic, and indeed factious, but which was more than counterpoised by a resolute and successful stand against the doctrine asserted by Sir George Prevost, the Governor in Chief, of his right to lay at pleasure, if he should see fit, the Province under martial law, a right — Mr. Stuart leading the debates on the subject — denied him by the Assembly, unless with the authority of the Provincial Parliament. Happily, however, owing to the loyalty and zeal of both Canadas, there was no necessity for such a measure. He also caused, towards the close of this administration, (Sir George Prevost's) the Chief Justices Sewell and Monk to be impeached by the Assembly, which it is unnecessary to expatiate upon further than to observe that

he was finally abandoned by his party, from as it was generally believed at the time, pusillanimous, or as some would have it, mercenary motives, in his endeavours to follow up the impeachments with effect against those functionaries, which so disgusted him as to induce him to retire from Parliament and indeed public life. The impeachments of the Chief Justices, although they escaped unscathed, had, nevertheless, a most salutary effect in checking the overbearing tendencies, then too frequently observable, indulged in from the Bench, and of teaching the Judges a proper respect for public opinion, which occasionally some of them seemed to think they might disregard with impunity.

Mr. Stuart, after a retirement of several years from public life, confining himself entirely to the practice of his profession, was again induced, in 1822, when the spirit of the British population in Lower Canada being roused, the proposed Union of the Canadas was, for the first time, seriously started, to take an interest and an active part in public matters. He drew up the petition on this subject to the Imperial Government, as forwarded from Montreal on the occasion, and was deputed by the Unionists as the bearer of it. This brought him into immediate communication with Earl Bathurst, the Colonial Minister, who could not fail to notice the superior endowments of the man before him, representing as he ably did, nearly the entire mass of the inhabitants of British birth or descent in Lower Canada. Nothing, however, with respect to the union being done in England in that or the following year, Mr. Stuart returned to Canada. He

again visited England in 1824, by desire it was believed of Lord Bathurst, at which time Lord Dalhousie also was on a visit to England on leave of absence.

His Lordship though entertaining the highest personal regard for his Attorney General, Mr. Uniacke, whose private qualities were estimable, long had felt that he was not the man for that important office but would not remove him unless in the way of promotion. A vacancy on the Bench at Montreal by the retirement of Chief Justice Monk and promotion of Judge Reid in his stead occurring at this juncture, while his Lordship and Mr. Stuart, were in England, enabled the former to get over the inconvenience he long had wished to obviate, and Mr. Uniacke being now placed upon the Bench, Mr. Stuart was appointed his successor (2nd February, 1825,) and elected in his stead as representative in the Assembly, for the Royal Borough of William Henry, which brought him once more into parliament, much it is believed against his own wish, but it seems to have been the desire of the government that he should have a seat in that house as the chief organ therein of the government. But things since his last appearance in parliament had materially changed, and so had his position. All his influence, vast and unbounded as it once had been, had vanished. He was then a leader of the opposition, popular to idolatry, and carrying all before him. He was now the organ of the Government, but his voice in the Assembly like that of "one crying in the wilderness," was unheard and absolutely lost. In the spirit that prevailed he

could accomplish nothing in the Assembly, and indeed he frequently acknowledged to his private friends that it were better he were not there, seeing that he was contending against the current of the then popular feeling and to no other purpose than that of braving "a pure perte", as he himself used to say, the hostility of the demagogues of the day. The parliament having been dissolved in 1827, the Attorney General again, by desire of the Governor, Lord Dalhousie, came forward as a candidate for William Henry, where he was successfully opposed by Doctor Wolfred Nelson. The inquiry and impeachment that arose out of the contest at this election, and Mr. Stuart's suspension from his office of Attorney General, by Lord Aylmer, in 1831, pursuant to address of the Assembly, have been fully noticed and need not be dwelt upon here. Mr. Stuart lost no time in repairing to England to defend himself against the accusation of the Assembly, and though, as evident by his correspondence with the Colonial Minister, he triumphantly refuted every charge against him in the most masterly and conclusive manner, he was nevertheless most unjustly sacrificed by Lord Goderich, evidently for the time serving double purpose of propitiating an anti-British party in the province, which however not long afterwards broke out in open rebellion, and of screening Lord Aylmer from the heavy responsibility towards Mr. Stuart, to which by his suspension of that gentleman from his office without just cause, he had subjected himself in the law courts at Westminster, where he might be held to account for it before a jury of his country,

upon his return to England. The Minister in fact, however strange it may seem, and it certainly was strange enough, absolved Mr. Stuart of every article against him in the impeachment, dismissing him nevertheless upon a charge of his own finding, but of which there was no impeachment before him, nor in reality cause for impeachment, viz: for receiving certain fees on the renewal of commissions to public notaries, which by reason of the demise of the Crown some of them had deemed a necessary precaution to prevent cavilling at any future time as to their "actes", or their authority to act as notaries, — fees recognized by the government, and for duties it had imposed upon him. Never did minister or man in the character of a gentleman, make a more pitiful, indeed lamentable figure than did the Colonial Minister, Lord Goderich (now Ripon) and his Under Secretary Lord Howick, (now Grey) as did also, subsequently, Mr. Spring Rice, now (Lord Monteagle), when Colonial Minister, in their correspondence with Mr. Stuart in consequence of the iniquitous dismissal of this gentleman on assumed and false grounds, the injustice and odium of which Mr. Stuart pointed out in the strongest possible light.

Mr. Stuart, after fruitlessly spending three and a half years in England, in the expectation of righting himself, returned in 1834 to Canada, the office of Attorney General in the meantime having been conferred upon Mr. Ogden, by direction of Lord Goderich, at the solicitation it was supposed, of Lord Lyndhurst, with whom, by marriage, Mr. Ogden, was connected. On Mr. Stuart's return to

Canada, still in his vigour, enjoying as a lawyer largely the confidence of the public, more so indeed than any other professional man in the Province, and unsubdued by the crosses and ill-treatment he had experienced, he resumed at Quebec, where he had resided since his appointment as Attorney General, with his wonted ability and diligence, his practice, which seemed, from the general confidence reposed in him by the public, to increase in ratio of the injustice and injury done him. Not long after his return, Lord Aylmer, wounded by a remark made touching him by Mr. Stuart in his correspondence with the Minister, while in England, addressed him a letter, calling his attention to the passage at which he had taken offence, and desiring he would recall it, as injurious to his Excellency's public character. This, however, Mr. Stuart not only formally refused, but reiterated his remarks, insisting upon their truth, and his readiness to meet the consequences in any shape. Mr. Stuart had stated in a letter to Lord Goderich, of the 25th February, 1833, in reference to his suspension from the office of Attorney General, that Lord Aylmer had taken that step "under a singular misapprehension of his duty, real or feigned, and upon grounds upon which he either did or ought to have known the insufficiency." In his letter to Mr. Stuart on the occasion, dated "Quebec, 14th December, 1833," he observes: "The correctness of my judgment might perhaps have been called in question, but not the integrity of my character. But what I do complain of, or rather that against which I do now most decidedly protest, is this, that in adverting to an act perform-

ed in the discharge of my public duty, as Governor of this province, you should have gone out of your way to assail my private character, for if it were true that I were capable of feigning misapprehension of my duty or of acting upon grounds the insufficiency of which I was acquainted with, for the accomplishment of any, no matter what purpose, I must not only be unworthy to associate with men of honor, but I must in that case be so totally devoid, even of common honesty, as to deserve to be banished from society altogether. I cannot therefore permit myself to doubt, upon a calm review of the expressions quoted above from your letter to Viscount Goderich you will explicitly disavow the extraordinary imputations affecting my character as a member of society which these expressions convey."

This letter, through some delay not accounted for only came to Mr. Stuart's hand, in Nov. 1834, while on a visit at Montreal, to which immediately on his return to Quebec, he answered 21st November) with characteristic manliness — The substance of his answer is expressed in the following quotation — "Where a tortuous deceptive course of action is pursued in a high official situation, persons injuriously affected by it are not likely to mistake its character. I never entertained a doubt of the motives by which you were actuated in suspending me from my office. I do believe that your real motive for suspending me was a desire to secure for yourself the favour and support of a few leading demagogues in the House of Assembly whom you knew to be most anxious for my

destruction, and in fulfilment of this motive you were willing to sacrifice me to gratify their malignity by suspending me on grounds which you knew to be insufficient. This continues to be my deliberate opinion, and I hold myself responsible for it in any and every form." Mr. Stuart also in this letter calls in turn upon his lordship for an explanation of a strange piece of double-dealing he had towards him in relation to a petition from a Mr. L. in which he deemed his character to have been injuriously and wrongfully reflected upon.

"Having thus disposed of the subject of your letter, your lordship will permit me to solicit your attention to a matter connected with the proceedings of the Assembly, as to which, cause for explanation, from your lordship, has been afforded to me. I advert to the petition of Mr. Lampson, presented to your lordship, on the 21st December, 1830, in which unfounded imputations and insinuations, injurious to my character, are contained. In a letter from me to Lieutenant Colonel Glegg, of the 30th December, 1830, having relation to this petition, I express a desire to be made acquainted with any charge or imputation, affecting my character, that might have been conveyed, in this form, and solicit an investigation of it. In your lordship's answer, transmitted through Lieutenant Colonel Glegg, dated the same day, your lordship assures me, that no insinuation affecting my character had reached you. It is, nevertheless, a matter of fact, that the petition now referred to did contain false imputations and insinuations prejudicial to my character; and it is also true, that your lord-

ship subsequently communicated this petition to the House of Assembly, by which it was made a ground of false accusation against me, and even transmitted a copy of it to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, without ever having made me acquainted with its contents. Upon these facts, I am justified in requesting from your lordship an explanation of the circumstances which induced you to assert, while you were in possession of this petition, that no insinuation affecting my character had reached you, and also led you to withhold from me the knowledge of the contents of this petition, although you communicated it to the House of Assembly, to be made a ground of accusation by that body, and subsequently transmitted it to the Secretary of State, as a part of the evidence in support of their accusation."

Lord Aylmer in acknowledging Mr. Stuart's letter, merely observes, that "what measures it may be necessary and proper that I should adopt in protecting my character assailed by you in its very foundation, must remain for my consideration hereafter," — declining at the same time to enter into any explanation as desired by Mr. Stuart, "in relation to the petition of Mr. L. or in relation to any other matter connected with my administration of the Government of this Province."

Mr. Stuart in reply to his lordship's letter remarks:

"On that part of it which relates to the supposed cause of offence afforded by me, I will only remark, that it is to be presumed that your lordship's protracted reflections will ultimately conduct

you to that recourse which usage has sanctioned in such cases. On the subject respecting which some explanation has been requested by me, I cannot but express surprise that your lordship should decline compliance with a request, in itself so reasonable and proper, involving also, as it does, your lordship's personal veracity and honour. The facts stated in my letter of the 21st November, verified by public documents, establish that an untrue assertion was made by your lordship injurious to me in its consequences, and followed by acts of your lordship, inconsistent with fair dealing towards me, as a public officer. On this head I requested explanation: — you refuse it. Under these circumstances, there can, I apprehend, be but one inference, drawn from your lordship's refusal, which it is unnecessary for me to specify. When your lordship shall have descended from the eminence you now occupy, and become subject to the responsibilities acknowledged in civilized society, I shall deem it necessary to call your attention again to this matter, and should hope with better success."

This in fact was an invitation to a hostile meeting, which, the correspondence being published in the newspapers, occasioned considerable speculation at the time; but which, however, his lordship very properly declined as of a nature to compromise the high position he occupied, and by no means from cowardice, of which no man with a shadow of reason could suspect Lord Aylmer. He moreover received the commands of his superiors at home to decline a hostile meeting. Lord Aylmer certainly stultified himself in the opinion of all the world by

this very unnecessary appeal for reparation to the man he had so deeply injured, and upon whom by such a step, after all that had occurred, he was now heaping insult; nor was Mr. Stuart, though without doubt most grievously wronged, and generally admired for his spirit on the occasion, thought justified, considering upon whom he made the call; most right thinking men being of opinion, that he had better have dispensed with it, the enlightened public sympathising with him, as it certainly did, in the wrongs done him.

Lord Goderich's final determination and unworthy treatment of Mr. Stuart was the more surprising as, on this gentleman's arrival in England, he was told at the Colonial Office that he had given himself unnecessary trouble in crossing the Atlantic, as, had he remained in Canada, the order for his reinstatement in office would have been then on its way to this country. His dismissal was notoriously the result of an after-thought, with the view of screening Lord Aylmer.

Before leaving England for Canada, Mr. Stuart had the satisfaction of being offered the Chief Justiceship of Newfoundland by Mr. Stanley, (now Earl of Derby,) who having succeeded to the Colonial Office, entertained a widely different view of Mr. Stuart's merits from that of Lord Goderich, but Mr. Stuart not only deemed the indemnity offered inadequate to the wrong done him, but he had a still higher motive, and though grateful to Mr. Stanley, with a very commendable feeling, declined the offer, principally on the ground that as the injustice done him had been in Canada, it

was there also that it must be repaired, if reparation were to be made him at all. This happily was realised not long afterwards by the Earl of Durham who shortly after his arrival in Canada with extraordinary powers as Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Governor General, allowing the Chief Justice Sewell to retire upon a liberal retiring pension, appointed Mr. Stuart in his stead, with the universal approbation of the British public, and indeed of all parties, the former asperities, having in the lapse of time and course of events since his return from England, almost entirely disappeared. The baronetcy, as mentioned in the preceding chapter, was conferred upon him (Lord John Russell being Colonial Secretary at the time) at the instance of Mr. Poulett Thomson (Lord Sydenham,) to whom he rendered important assistance in his management of affairs in the Canadas preparatory to their union, digesting for him, with a multitude of other matters, the Union Bill, with clauses, which were struck out in its progress through the Imperial Parliament, providing for the establishment of Municipal Councils throughout the United Province, and which it was deemed advisable to leave to the Provincial Parliament. He also prepared the Judicature and Registry Ordinances, passed by the Special Council previous to the Union; the latter of which, amended in certain respects by certain Acts of Canada, still stands on the statute book, and the former after being repealed some years ago during the Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration, has been in a great measure recently re-enacted, and incorporated in the existing Judicature Act.

From his intense application to public business, and his studious habits, Sir James was somewhat of a recluse, mixing little in society, and indulging in very few or no intimacies, which indeed even in his earlier days, he is said to have been cautious in forming. He affected nothing, either before or after his elevation to the bench, or advancement to the baronetcy, in the way of "style," living in an unostentatious manner, though in due keeping with, and befitting his station. As a barrister, he was like most of the class, eager in amassing wealth, but he also was liberal of his purse, in particular towards those of his confrères who may have met with misfortunes, or were overtaken by indigence. Distinction and honour in his profession rather than wealth were however his predominant aspirations and the ruling passion of his soul. In all his domestic and social relations, whether as husband, father, friend, neighbour or citizen, he was, in one word, perfect.

Finally Sir Jas. Stuart, the day's work by providence allotted him being over, now sleeps in an honoured grave. He has descended, ripe in years, though not absolutely from age, to his last resting place, covered with honour by his sovereign — respected and regretted by his country, leaving a name and reputation of which his descendants, justly may feel proud. He leaves three sons and a daughter, issue of his marriage, the 17th March, 1818, with Elizabeth, only surviving daughter and heiress of the late Alexander Robertson, of Montreal, Esquire, of the Robertsons of Foscall, Perthshire. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by

his eldest son, now Sir Charles Stuart, Bart., M. A., of University College, Oxford, and of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, —born at Montreal, in January, 1824, consequently, now in his thirtieth year. — “Cui omnia bona ac fausta.”

[Quebec, 30th July, 1853.]

The following resolutions of the respective Bars at Quebec and Montreal express the sense justly entertained by these bodies of this highly distinguished member of the profession. (Quebec.)

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of this section, held in their rooms, on Friday, the 15th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Resolved, — That the members of the Bar have learned with the deepest sorrow the death of the Hon. Sir James Stuart, Baronet, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen’s Bench for Lower Canada, and as such the head of the profession therein: and feel it right to record their high estimate of his abilities and character and their profound sense of the loss which the profession has sustained by his decease.

Resolved, — That throughout the long period of more than 50 years, during which Sir James was a member of the profession, and during a very great portion of which he held the highest professional rank and office, his great and varied learning, his profound legal research and attainments, his unwearied industry, and his inflexible integrity, have placed him among the foremost of

the jurists of his day, and marked him as one of whom our country may be justly proud.

Resolved, — That in testimony of the respect of this Bar for his memory, the members thereof do attend his funeral, and wear mourning for one month.

Resolved, — That the Secretary communicate to the family of Sir James Stuart a copy of these resolutions, with the expression of the sincere and respectful sympathy of this Bar.

“At a meeting of the Montreal section of the Bar of Lower Canada, held at the Council Rooms in the Court House of this city, on the 18th July, 1853, in order to adopt measures expressive of respect for the memory of late Sir James Stuart, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen’s Bench and Appeals, in Lower Canada the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, — That the members of the Montreal section of the Bar have received with emotions of deep regret the intelligence of the death of the late Chief Justice Sir James Stuart, who for several years past has occupied the position of head of the judiciary in this section of the province.

Resolved, — That his acknowledged abilities and deep learning in his profession obtained for him the respect of the Bar whilst his integrity in his judicial office secured for him the confidence of the public generally.

Resolved, — That the members of this section tender to the family of the deceased Chief Justice the expression of their sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, — That they will wear the usual badge of mourning for one month, in testimony of their respect.

Resolved, — That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and the other Bar sections of Lower Canada.”

The foregoing short memoir of the late Sir James Stuart, Bart., having appeared in the *Quebec Mercury* of the 2nd August, 1853, and subsequently in other public prints, in anticipation of the present volume,* for which, in the plain shape of a note, hastily thrown together, it was solely intended, a passage in it, I regret to find, as will be seen by the following letter, has been misapprehended, as implying a reflexion upon Mr. Ogden. I do not, indeed, see that the passage alluded to, carries the inference which M. Ogden attributes to it, but it is to me sufficient that he thinks so, to induce my unqualified disavowal of such intention. There certainly is nothing in it to imply a belief or suspicion of any intrigue on his part, “to supplant” Mr. Stuart in his office of Attorney General, unless it be the supposed interest of Lord Lyndhurst, (distinctly denied, however, by Mr. O.), in favour of Mr. Ogden, which very naturally might be presumed, considering the relationship between his lordship and this gentleman then Solicitor General, for the office of Attorney General, on its becoming vacant by the removal of Mr. Stuart, an office which in fact Mr. Ogden, as Solicitor General, was

* History of Canada by Robert Christie, vol. 5, (1854).

almost of right entitled to, and which accordingly it seems was spontaneously conferred upon him by the Colonial Minister.

It were nothing, certainly, supposing it to be true, to Mr. Ogden's prejudice, that so distinguished a man as Lord Lyndhurst should have taken an interest in his behalf. The protest, however, is only directed against the apprehension which he infers may be drawn from a passage in the foregoing memoir, that he intrigued or endeavoured in any respect "to supplant" his predecessor, and I may add in support of his protest, that I have too long and well known Mr. Ogden to believe him capable of anything of the kind.

To the Printer of the Quebec Mercury.

Sir, — In the memoir of the lamented Chief Justice, the late Sir James Stuart, Bart., published in the Mercury of the 2nd of August last, the following statement is made:

"Mr. Stuart, after vainly spending three and a half years in England, in expectation of righting himself, returned in 1834 to Canada, the office of Attorney General in the mean time having been conferred upon Mr. Ogden, by direction of Lord Goderich, at the solicitation, it was supposed, of Lord Lyndhurst, with whom, by marriage, Mr. Ogden was connected."

Were it not that the foregoing supposition in regard to the manner of my appointment to the office of Attorney General of Lower Canada involved the inference that whilst my colleague, Mr. Stuart, was in England, defending himself against the imputations cast upon him by the Assembly, I

sought to supplant him in his office, I should not have thought it necessary to advert to it. As it does, however, convey that impression to my mind, I feel that I owe it to myself and to my friends in Canada, to relieve myself from the imputation the paragraph is calculated to fasten upon me, and accordingly I avail myself of the earliest opportunity the receipt of your paper has afforded me, to declare that I neither by myself, or by or through any person, either directly or indirectly, or in any manner or way whatever, at anytime, either before, or during, or subsequent to Mr. Stuart's suspension from the functions of his office of Attorney General, sought or applied for promotion to that office; and I further declare that no application for that office was ever made by Lord Lyndhurst: and, lest it might be supposed that Lord Aylmer may have recommended me for the office, I take leave to add, that when His Excellency placed in my hands the royal mandamus, directing my appointment to that high office, he distinctly stated that he had not done so, as he had determined from the moment of Mr. Stuart's suspension from office, to do no act which could in the slightest degree be considered as expressing an opinion on the merits of the Assembly's complaint against him.

As I understand "the memoir" has been published in anticipation of its appearance in the forthcoming volume of Mr. Christie's History of Lower Canada, I purpose transmitting a copy of this letter to that gentleman, in the hope that he will correct

the statement referred to, and I have to request that you will in the meantime give publicity to the same in the Mercury. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. R. OGDEN.

Kirby, 15th September, 1853.

HON. HENRY BLACK, C. B.

Henry Black, Q. C. of Quebec who was admitted to the Bar about the same time as Alexander Buchanan, (of whom he was a great friend), was a partner of Andrew Stuart, the firm being Stuart & Black. On Black's death in 1873 the Ottawa Citizen published the following account of his life:—

Many of our readers will deeply regret to hear of the death of the eminent Canadian jurist whose name heads this notice. Mr. Black had gone to Cacouna some weeks since for the benefit of his health, which for sometime past has been in a declining condition, but the hopes held out of an improvement by the change of air and scene have alas! proved delusive, and, as the Telegraph informs us, he there breathed his last on Saturday forenoon (August 16th 1873). The announcement of his death will be read with profound feelings of sorrow not only in Canada, but in the adjoining Republic and in England, in both of which countries the deceased gentleman possessed many warmly attached friends. For the following particulars concerning his career we are indebted to advance sheets of Mr. Morgan's forthcoming work "The Men of the

Dominion." Mr. Black was born in the City of Quebec, of an Irish mother and a Scotch father. He became a pupil of the late Dr. Wilkie, at whose school the late Mr. Andrew Stuart, Mr. Chief Justice Duval, the late Judge Aylwin, and many other eminent public men received their education. It is said of nations that those periods during which peace, prosperity and contentment are generally diffused, are barren of events; so of the late Mr. Black it may be said that his course through life was so unassuming and blameless that it affords no room for criticism, opposition, or even for an extended comment. Educated for the Bar, he gave early proofs of the possession of talents of the highest order; and, although he ascended at a bound to the highest rank in his profession, he, through the modesty and gentleness of his demeanour, disarmed envy. No man ever more thoroughly possessed the gift of making friends, nor can the writer of these lines, who knew him long and well, recall a single act on the part of Mr. Black, which could have provoked animosity. Mr. Black had not been long at the Bar before he was retained in many cases of importance. Amongst others, he undertook to submit to the judgment of the Court of King's Bench the claim of the then Judge of the Quebec Court of Vice-Admiralty to exact fees. This functionary (the late Hon. Jas. Kerr) who received "a salary in lieu of fees," had long levied a heavy and onerous tax upon the shipping, and Mr. Black eventually compelled him, by legal means, to be content with his salary. In the infancy of the Colony at a time when constitutional maxims were

ignored or evaded, and when all men clothed with authority, but more especially all judges, were omnipotent and irresponsible, this was a result only to be achieved by the exhibition of great courage, ability and perseverance, and the inhabitants of Quebec marked their appreciation of Mr. Black's service by presenting him with a service of plate. When, upon the suspension of the Constitution of Lower Canada it was deemed expedient to constitute, of the leading men of the Province, a Special Council, Mr. Black could not be overlooked, and he obtained in that body the consideration due to his virtues and capacity. Upon the Union he became a member for his native City in the first Parliament, and the country owes to him all the improvement in the Criminal Law properly called after him "The Black Acts" — an estimable benefit.

Upon the dismissal of the late Hon. Jas. Kerr, Mr. Black designated by the public voice, as the fittest man for the office, received the unconditional appointment of Judge Surrogate of the Court of Vice-Admiralty. In that situation he gained golden opinions from all kinds of men. His countrymen, the Anglo-Canadians of Quebec, a class previously neglected to a certain extent, were especially proud of him. They, at that time, justly considered him as their head, and as disproving by the whole tenor of his life, the European assumption of intellectual superiority, which has always been so galling to educated provincials. Mr. Black had the merit of embodying in his decisions, luminous recitals of facts, followed in every case by logical deductions and perfectly intelligent state-

ments of the legal rules applicable to the subject. No lawyer indeed can read a judgment by Mr. Black without being struck by the lucid order and perspicuity which prevail throughout; nor are those of the late Lord Stowell however admirable, by no means more indicative of thought, ability and labour. As a judge, incorruptible, and indefatigable; as a son devoted and affectionate, evincing the most tender attachment for every member of his family; warm and true as a friend: kind and charitable in his relations with the more humble classes, the late Mr. Black was indeed a rare character, and one in whose life every member of the society of which he formed part, had an abiding interest. Mr. Black was a Doctor of Laws of Harvard University, and some years since as a reward for his public services Her Majesty was pleased to create him a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

APPENDIX.

[From the Montreal Gazette, 25 July, 1912.
by the late John Reade (R. V. of Old and New,
Montreal Gazette)]

THE BUCHANAN BOOK.

THE BUCHANAN BOOK. The Life of Alexander Buchanan, Q. C., of Montreal, followed by an Account of the Family of Buchanan. By A. W. Patrick Buchanan, K. C. Printed for Private Circulation, Montreal, 1911.

Although this handsome volume has only been published for private circulation, its printed pages contain so much that must be of interest to many of our readers that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of sharing with them the privilege that has been accorded us. Though born in England, the central figure, Mr. Alexander Buchanan, came to Canada in his infancy, and in this country he spent nearly the whole of his active but too short life. - His childhood and youth were identified with events and personages that must always be memorable. When he began the study of law at Quebec, Canada was still in the throes of the conflict with her southern neighbor. He received his commission of advocate from a Governor who was already doomed to a tragic fate. Not long afterwards he sailed from Quebec for his native land. Rapid travel was as yet unknown, the voyage lasted seven weeks. The young lawyer had an observing eye and had a happy knack of taking notes. He saw Westminster Abbey, Oxford, and other places of endless interest; saw Kean and Macready at their best; passed through Scotland's most romantic scenes; had glimpses of Scott and Jeffrey; heard Plunket and Bushe in Dublin, and at last returned to Canada with a mind well stocked with various knowledge. Soon after he was in Montreal, practising his profession. On the 24th of May, 1821, he took out his first writ in the Court of King's Bench in this city, and

during the rest of the year was counsel in many cases. In the following year he entered into partnership with Mr. James Stuart — the firm of Stuart and Buchanan taking out their first writ on the 19th of January, 1822. Mr. Stuart had a distinguished career. In 1838 he was appointed Chief Justice of Lower Canada. In 1842 he was created a Baronet. He died in 1853. His partnership with Mr. Buchanan lasted until 1825. It was one of the first examples of a system inaugurated in 1821 by Messrs. Michael O'Sullivan and J. C. Grant. Other early firms were Ogden and Gogy, Beaubien and Badgley, Viger and Driscoll, Lacroix and Walker, Bedard and Mondelet, Clark and Bedard, McMillan and Rossiter, Sewell and Griffin.

This is the barest outline of Mr. Buchanan's career. His father was Dr. John Buchanan, surgeon in the 49th Regiment, of which Brock was colonel, and when we learn that Brock could not speak too highly of him, we can form an estimate of his merits. His first wife (Lucy Richardson) died at Three Rivers on the 25th of November, 1803. She left two sons and a daughter — Mr. Alexander Buchanan being the eldest of the family. His brother John was for a time in the Voltigeurs under Lieut.-Col, de Salaberry; then went into business. His sister Jane Mary, became the wife of Captain William Hall. Dr. Buchanan married secondly on the 14th of February, 1809, Ursule Perrault, daughter of the Hon. Joseph François Perrault, for many years prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench for the district of Quebec. The bride died of consumption in the same year and was buried on the 28th of December, 1809, at Quebec. Dr. Buchanan died at Mr. Perrault's residence, on the 16th of October 1815. He appointed Mr. Perrault and Mr. Andrew Stuart (brother of Sir James) his executors. During the later years of his life Dr. Buchanan had lived at 17 Parloir street. Here — where the Archbishop's Palace now stands — he had the Hon. François Baby as neighbor. Quebec, when the 19th century was in its teens, would doubtless offer less contrast to the Quebec of to-day than would the Montreal of that time to our present well-grown and still growing city. But even in Quebec the difference would be

hard to realize. So many things have changed. In professional method and manners we of to-day are a world apart from our ancestors. There has been improvement doubtless. A man who was obviously unqualified would not have the greatness of high office thrust on him. That (when it happened) was not the fault of the Bar. There was something admirable in the confidence that the members of it reposed in each other. It was a matter of honor not to admit the unworthy and sentiment was mostly more than equivalent to rigor in examination. One thing sadly needed until a comparatively late day was a plan of regular reporting. It is hard to get information regarding what went on in the courts, even as to the cases that concern a man so methodical as Mr. Buchanan. And yet it was in that early half of last century that foundations were laid. One asks where those accomplished men received their taste for learning. There were no normal schools and yet for those who knew where to find them, there were excellent teachers. Such a one was Dr. Wilkie, who in 1810 awarded Alexander Buchanan, then in his thirteenth year, a Greek Testament, as a prize for proficiency in Greek. Mr. Buchanan never forgot Dr. Wilkie's lessons. The extract from the catalogue of his library bears witness of love of knowledge in every guise, to scholarship, to taste.

In October, 1825, Mr. Buchanan entered into partnership with the Hon. Charles Richard Ogden,* then Solicitor-General. He was a son of Judge Isaac Ogden, and both in years and professional experience was Mr. Buchanan's senior. They did a joint business until 1833, when Mr. Ogden went to live in Quebec. The firm then became Buchanan and Andrews — Mr. Henry O. Andrews having been a member before Mr. Ogden's departure — and so remained until 1841. Buchanan and Johnson was the next style of the firm, Mr. Buchanan having taken into partnership a young man of twenty-four named Francis Godschall Johnson, who, to a later generation, was known as Sir Francis Johnson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court. The firm of Buchanan and Johnson lasted until December 27, 1845, and a year or so later Mr. Buchanan took Mr. John Bleakley, and re-

* For further particulars regarding Ogden, Andrews, Johnson and Bleakley see Buchanan's *The Bench and Bar of Lower Canada*.

admitted Mr. H. O. Andrews, into partnership. From the year 1840 Mr. Buchanan had been senior Q. C. In February, 1851, he lectured before the Law Students' Society on Wills and Successions. In May he was elected one of the Council of the Bar. He was also chosen a governor of the Montreal General Hospital. In June he took part in an event that must have filled his heart with joy, the marriage of his eldest daughter. On the 5th of the ensuing November, he took ill and died at his house in St. Denis Street. He had been born at Gosport, on the 23rd of April, 1798, and was, therefore, only in his 54th year. At his funeral, which was largely attended by the public as well as the Bench and Bar, Judge Rolland, Judge Aylwin, Judge J. S. McCord, Hon. Peter McGill, Hon. John Molson and Sheriff Boston, Q. C., were the pall-bearers.

The peers of such a man must have been worth knowing. Indeed, they comprise some of the foremost public and professional men of his day. Of the clubs, one was known as the "Brothers in Law." They were not all K. C.'s. There were some able men in the old days who never took silk and one wonders how they missed it. Other clubs were the Beavers, the Grey Beards and the Bachelors. Some of these were of an earlier day and they were not legal. There were other legal institutions, however, that did credit to Mr. Buchanan and his colleagues — the Advocates' Library Association, for instance, of which he was the first secretary, and the Legal Education Committee, of which he drafted the first report.

Of the genealogical part of "The Buchanan Book" we can only speak hastily. In that which bears on Mr. Alexander Buchanan's parentage, descendants, near relatives and connections, there is much that is significant — much that helps us to resuscitate the Quebec or the Montreal of other days. Proud of his prize, young Alexander, not yet even a student of law, wrote on the back of the book, *Olim meminisse juvabit*. The motto with a slight change would suit "The Buchanan Book." There is a fund of memories that give instruction, letting in light on other days, and which cannot fail therefore to give pleasure to the lover of knowledge.

In an interesting account of his family written by Mr. James Buchanan, H. B. M. Consul at New-York, and here reproduced, he writes, addressing his children: "I need not inform you who are now grown that my daughter, Mary Ann, married Alexander Buchanan, Q. C., whose father was Physician to the Forces at Quebec, whose grandfather and my father were cousins by my mother's side." After her husband's death Mrs. Buchanan continued to live in his late residence, Cornwall Terrace, St. Denis street, until 1852, when the Terrace went down in the great fire. In 1855 she went to England, but returned to Canada in 1857 and lived first at Woodstock and afterwards at Quebec with her son, Mr. Brock Buchanan. She died on the 18th of July, 1862, at Saco, Maine.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Buchanan were the late Mr. Justice G. C. V. Buchanan, Elizabeth Jane, married to Captain G. B. C. de Crespigny, Mr. Wentworth James Buchanan, Mr. William Robert Buchanan, Mr. Alexander Brock Buchanan, Mary, married to the Rev. William Mainwaring Williams, rector of Edmondshaw, Dorsetshire, and a son and two daughters who died in childhood.

Of the pedigrees of the various branches of the clan or family of Buchanan which supplement the Biography and are of interest to the student of genealogy in connection with history, it may suffice for the present to say that the Irish Buchanans of the counties of Tyrone, Donegal and Fermanagh are traced to Scottish lines, some (like that of the fifteenth President of the United States) to the Buchanans of Blairlusk; others (like that of Dr. John Buchanan) to the Buchanans of Blairvockie, and so on. The notes on George Buchanan, poet and historian, and tutor of the son of Mary Queen of Scots; on Robert Buchanan, the poet; on Sir George Buchanan, M. D., F.R.S., and on the Buchanans of Maryland, Ulster Country, N. Y. etc., and the account of the monument in Westminster Abbey to Major Andre, whose remains were removed from Tappan by H. B. M. Consul, Mr. James Buchanan, by the instruction of H. R. H. the Duke of York, are curiously interesting. The book is richly illustrated and admirably printed.

From "OLD AND NEW" by R. V.
In The Montreal Gazette, August 3rd, 1912.

Although the story of Major John Andre—the romance of his courtship, his deed of daring, his lack of prudence, his capture, his trial by court-martial, condemnation and execution as a spy — has already been related in this column (having been related, we believe, by a communication from Mr. G. H. Hale, of Orillia), we find in a recently printed volume of great interest some particulars which identify the chief honors to his memory with a Canadian family, and justify us in returning to the subject. In "The Buchanan Book", by Mr. A. W. Patrick Buchanan, K. C., of this city, we find in a partly autobiographic sketch of the Life of James Buchanan, H.B.M.'s Consul at New York, the following statement:—"For his services in causing the remains of the unfortunate Major Andre to be exhumed and conveyed to England he was, by order of the Duke of York, honored by the placing under the tablet of Andre in Westminster Abbey of an inscription to that effect. In the South Aisle of the Nave of Westminster Abbey is the monument of Major John Andre by Van Gelder. The monument represents Washington 'receiving the petition in which Andre vainly implores for a soldier's death and Andre is seen on the way to execution.' The monument bears the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of Major John Andre, who raised by his merit at an early period of his life to the rank of Adjutant-General of the British Forces in America, and, employed in an important and hazardous enterprise, fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his King and Country on the 2nd of October, A.D. 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served and lamented even by his foes. His gracious Sovereign, King George the Third, has caused this monument to be erected.

Under the foregoing inscription is the following:

The remains of Major John Andre were, on the 10th of August, 1821, removed from Tappan by James Buchanan, Esqr., His Majesty's Consul at New York, under instructions from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and with the

permission of the Dean and Chapter, finally deposited in a grave contiguous to this monument, on the 28th of November, 1821."

The biography of H.B.M.'s Consul James Buchanan, Esq., comprises a succinct account of the consul's visit to Tappan, twenty-four miles from New York, in order to superintend the disinterment of Andre's remains, as the Duke of York's representative. While on the part of many there was not only interest but even sympathy, others shared in the sentiments of certain newspaper writers who insisted that any honor paid to Major Andre was casting imputations on Washington and the officers who tried Andre. But most of the respectable persons of the village condemned such prejudice and headed by their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Demarest, showed sympathy with the proceedings and gave vent to their enthusiasm when the diggers touched the coffin. When the remains were disclosed it was seen that the roots of a small peach tree had enveloped the skull as in a net.

One is inclined to wonder, as Cyrus Field himself was, when the monument that he erected in honor of Major Andre, the words of which were Dean Stanley's, was twice injured by dynamite, that there should be Americans whose patriotism assumed a form so perverted and spiteful. But when one reads the pages of some American historians, one ceases to wonder. "Andre was hanged," writes one of them, "after an impartial trial for the crime of plotting and abetting a scheme for the enslavement of three million people." Some American historians have written even more severely of Andre's acts, their intention and tendency. It is easy enough to understand that a still harsher prejudice against the man who was implicated in Arnold's "treason" should have been traditional in the neighborhood of Tappan, especially among the uneducated inhabitants. To such as they it is not surprising that the erection of a memorial to such an enemy of the American cause was an outrage which it was reasonable to resent. As for the "treason" of Arnold,

it must be borne in mind that to Loyalists his real treason was in originally joining the rebellion. It may be said that there were Englishmen among his contemporaries — Fox and his followers, for instance — who were more American than British in their sympathies. Goldwin Smith, who, however lightly he may have treated the Canadian's loyalty to his native land, was the most loyal of Englishmen to his own mother country, says of Fox that he "displayed indecent sympathy with the enemies of the State, wearing the colors which they had assumed and openly exulting in their victories." We can, therefore, accept the statement of American writers that, notwithstanding his rank in the British army and his gifts from the King, Benedict Arnold found his position, not only in civil life but in the army itself, very uncomfortable.

It must be conceded, also, that several grave British historians have admitted that the sentence of the court martial on Andre was justified and that Washington, instead of being reproached, should be commended for doing his duty, though he thus did violence to his feelings. Mahon (Stanhope) has, indeed, pronounced Washington's condemnation of Andre to death as a spy as "the greatest and perhaps the only blot in his most noble career." But Knight, Lecky, Locker and others differ from this view. Our own Kingsford, writing as a soldier, does not hesitate to defend Washington. "No one for a moment can doubt," he says, "that it was only with great pain he came to this determination. Indeed, it is not an exaggerated view that in ordering the sentence of death to be carried out, it was an effort on his part of stern moral courage." As for Andre's position, he thinks that if the laws of war are to prevail, it is difficult to regard him in any other light than that of a spy; and "the fate of a spy has by general military acceptance long been pre-determined."

Cyrus Field is doubtless one of those Americans to whom Justin Winsor refers when he says that Andre's "attractive manners and brilliant mental habit blinded them to

the atrocious nature of his mission." He was also influenced by his long association with English people and especially by Dean Stanley's visit to his home. The Dean had "preached in Calvary Church on Sunday evening, October 7, 1878. He came to the Fields' house at Irvington on the following morning." Then, continues Mr. Field's daughter and biographer, the family became aware that the Dean was more familiar with the history of the locality than any of its members. "It was just above Tarrytown that Major Andre had been captured and he was executed across the river. That was enough to excite the curiosity of the visitors and at dinner on Tuesday evening it was proposed to the Dean that the next morning he should cross the river to Tappan and find the spot." It was not quite so easy as they expected. They had Washington's headquarters, however, to guide them. At last an old man of over ninety came and said that in 1821, when Andre's body was removed to England, he had stood by and seen the grave opened; and that the roots of an old apple tree which he pointed out were twisted about the head of the coffin. When the success of the search was talked over at dinner, Mr. Field offered to buy the plot of land and erect a monument if the Dean would write an inscription. Both friends did their promised parts, and the monument was erected. This was the inscription that Dean Stanley wrote: "Here died, October 2, 1780, Major John Andre of the British Army, who, entering the American Lines on a secret mission to Benedict Arnold, for his surrender of West Point, was taken prisoner, tried and condemned as a spy. His death, though according to the stern code of war, moved even his enemies to pity, and both armies mourned the fate of one so young and brave. In 1821 his remains were removed to Westminster Abbey. A hundred years after the execution this stone was placed above the spot where he lay by a citizen of the United States against which he fought, not to perpetuate the record of strife, but in token of those bitter feelings which have since united two nations, one in race, in language and one in religion, with the hope that this friendly union will never be broken." The purpose, as here indicated of him who wrote

the inscription and him who built the monument was not satisfactory to a number of Americans whose views were made known in the press. When the Dean learned this, he wrote to Mr. Field, begging him to desist. But Mr. Field persevered till his monument was completed, and even after vandals had injured it twice with dynamite, he had it repaired. But he would not continue to do so. Sculpture and dynamite had already sufficiently marked the spot as the scene of an international tragedy and he would leave it so. According to Winsor, this memorial of Mr. Field was not the first stone set up to mark the first spot of Andre's burial. "Many years after the removal," he writes, "a rude boulder in which a simple record was chiselled was placed on the spot of his burial; but this had disappeared when a few years since a plain monument with an inscription by Dean Stanley of the Abbey, was made to perpetuate the record of the grave." This "plain monument" is shown in Isabella Field Judson's life of her father.

[Busy Man's Canada, December, 1913.]

Canada's Interest in
ANDRE'S TOMB.

By Dr. Henry J. Morgan

Not alone has Benedict Arnold been known to be deeply moved in contemplating Major Andre's Tomb in Westminster Abbey. Every one who finds his way there, (and who is there who has not been there?) drops a tear of regret and sympathy for the hapless fate of the unfortunate young officer, who fell a victim to Washington's fury and Washington's hate.

Canadians take an especial interest in the spot, for while it is known that His Gracious Majesty King George the Third nominally caused Andre's body to be removed from its former resting-place at Tappan in New York, and to have the monument to his memory erected over it in Westminster Abbey, it is known that it was to a former resident

of these Provinces, that his Late Majesty was indebted for the suggestion leading thereto.

And here I may be permitted to dwell for a moment upon the foolish short-sightedness of some men in their course through life. Had Washington not dimmed the lustre of an otherwise untarnished and illustrious career by committing this barbarous act, the name of the young soldier might probably have never been heard of, instead of being, as it is, upon every lip.

Coming down to our own time and country, if the Fenians, in a mad condition of rancour, had not taken the life of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, his influence and fame would never have been perpetuated as they have been since that disastrous and woeful event. If John A. Macdonald, in a fit of petty jealousy, had not refused to meet his former student, Oliver Mowat's undoubted claim to promotion, when Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, he would have escaped many rebuffs in the Highest Court in the Empire, and the success which attended Mowat's long and distinguished administration in Ontario.

Andre's monument, as every one knows, is in the South Nave, and represents General Washington receiving the Petition in which Major Andre vainly implores to be given a soldier's death, and when refused, passes to his doom, his death upon the scaffold, like a common malefactor, provoking mixed feelings of anger and sorrow throughout all civilized lands.

The beautiful tablet bears the following inscription:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
MAJOR JOHN ANDRE
WHO, RAISED BY HIS MERIT AT AN EARLY PERIOD OF LIFE
TO THE RANK OF
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
OF
THE BRITISH FORCES IN AMERICA, AND EMPLOYED
IN AN IMPORTANT AND HAZARDOUS ENTERPRISE, FELL A
SACRIFICE TO HIS ZEAL, FOR HIS KING AND COUNTRY

ON THE 2nd OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1780

AGED 29

UNIVERSALLY BELOVED AND ESTEEMED BY THE ARMY IN
WHICH HE SERVED, AND LAMENTED EVEN BY HIS
FOES

His Gracious Sovereign, KING GEORGE THIRD, has caused this
Monument to be erected.

Under this inscription is the following:

THE REMAINS OF MAJOR JOHN ANDRE

WERE, ON THE 10th OF AUGUST, 1821,
REMOVED FROM TAPPAN, NEW YORK, BY

JAMES BUCHANAN, ESQ.
HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT NEW YORK

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF YORK

AND

WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER
FINALLY DEPOSITED IN A GRAVE CONTIGUOUS
TO THIS MONUMENT

ON THE 28th OF NOVEMBER, 1821

Who was this James Buchanan to whom England and the British nation was so deeply indebted for this timely and thoughtful act? According to the "Buchanan Book", a delightful volume printed for private circulation in Montreal, by A. W. Patrick Buchanan, K. C., in 1911, he was an Irishman born at Strathroy, near Omagh, Tyrone, on the 1st of February, 1772, who, in 1815, was appointed His Majesty's Consul at New York and remained in that office until his retirement in March, 1843. From this time he lived at Niagara Falls, but he was an active spirit, both in Ontario and Quebec, during the remainder of his career, and led a busy life. He was, according to the same authority, a warm advocate of Free Trade and was in favor of opening the

River St. Lawrence to all nations. His advocacy of measures of public interest was untiring, and in prosecuting it the press was freely used. His book, "Sketches of Indian Character," passed through two editions. The full title of the book was "Sketches of the History, Manners and Customs of the North American Indians," by James Buchanan, Esquire, His Majesty's Consul for the State of New York, London, MDCCCXXIV.

Among his numerous other writings were: A Tract on the Preservation from Contamination of the Destitute Female Children in London; a Letter to Sir Robert Peel, with a plan as to the destitute female children of London, Dublin and Edinburgh; a Letter to Lord Stanley, with a plan for the removal of the pauper population of the County of Kent; a report upon the Banking Institutions of the State of New York; a Tract on the Effects of State Prison Discipline in the States of New York and Connecticut; a Letter to Sir F. B. Head, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, on the Construction of Railroads in that province; a Letter to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine on Free Trade and Navigation. He was also an advocate of a Federal Union of all the British North Provinces, and as early as 1841 addressed a letter to the Duke of Wellington, advocating the free admission of grain from all countries that would receive British manufactures on the same terms. Undoubtedly, an active-minded, public-spirited and energetic man, he had the misfortune to live before his time. Had he lived in our day, he would, as many think, have been rewarded with some mark of Royal favor, instead of some one of the many hangers-on and bed-warmers, at Ottawa, who have been rewarded in this way by the powers that be, both Liberal and Conservative. As it was, Mr. Buchanan had a river named after him by Sir John Franklin, and a similar compliment was paid to him by the other Arctic explorer, Sir George Back. He died at "Elmwood", the residence of his son-in-law, near Montreal, on the 10th of October, 1851, and is interred in the family tomb at Drummondville, near the Falls of Niagara, in the Province of Ontario, not far from the city of Toronto.

The great Chancellor Kent, the author of the "Commentaries on American Law," has left this Certificate as to his personal and public character on record:

"I signed, with great pleasure, an address to you engrossed on parchment, and which was shown to me at the Custom House. But this is not enough for me, and I cannot deny myself the pleasure of writing a personal and private line to you, to assure you of my great respect and esteem, and my regret, that this city is soon to lose the pleasure and benefit of your society.

"Your conduct, while Consul in this city, has been so full of urbanity and kindness, so conciliatory to the interests and feelings of the two nations, and so distinguished for moderation, integrity, candour and Christian charity, zeal and benevolence, that my attachment and affections have been warmly excited in your favour.

"I hope the evening of your life may be serene and happy, and I shall always think of you with the tenderest regard. Mrs. Kent joins me in the sincerest respect and regard to Mrs. Buchanan, and in the strongest wishes for your welfare.

"Yours truly and affectionately,

"James Buchanan, Esq.

James KENT".

We append, as being of interest to the reader, an article from the New York Tribune, of Thursday, November, 5th. 1885, in reference to an attempted destruction by dynamite of the Andre Monument at Tappan, on Tuesday, the 3rd November, 1885:

"Forty years had passed away and the bones of Andre remained beneath the spot where he so bravely met his death, but his memory was kept green in the hearts of his sisters and loving friends, who believed that sufficient time would elapse to cause the national wounds to heal and national prejudice to cease, applied to the American Government through the representative for permission to remove the remains of Andre to the Mausoleum already prepared in his native clime. This was freely granted, and on the 15th August, 1821, a British Man of War entered the

Hudson River, and being joined by Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul at New York, and Mr. Moore, His Majesty's Agent for Packets, proceeded up the river and anchored off Sweden's Landing, directly opposite Dobb's Ferry. Accompanied by Captain Paul, the party landed and took a carriage to Tappan, some two miles distant. They proceeded first to the Old Mabie Tavern, the former place of Andre's confinement, which was kept at that time by a man named Dupuy; from there they went to the house of the Rev. Mr. Demarest, the owner of the property where lay buried the remains of Andre. They were received with generous hospitality and afforded every facility for the prosecution of their sacred mission. There was no difficulty in finding the place. The two cedars which had been planted at the foot of the grave forty years previous had grown up to a height of ten feet. These, together with a pile of stones, marked the foot of the grave, while a peach tree (planted by the loving hands of an unknown woman), then in full fruit, marked the head of the grave. On removing the earth it was found that the roots of the peach tree had worked their way through the decayed coffin, and completely surrounded the skull of Andre like a network. The bones were carefully removed, nothing of metallic substance was found to show that he was buried in his regimentals, but the leathern string that bound his cue was found in a perfect state of preservation. The sarcophagus containing the remains was taken to the house of Mr. Demarest, where it remained for two or three days, when it was removed to His Majesty's Packet. The remains were then conveyed to London, where they were interred in Westminster Abbey, on the 28th of November following.

"The two cedars were taken up and carried to England, where they were made into snuff-boxes and other devices. The Duke of York, desiring to show his appreciation of the generous conduct of Rev. Mr. Demarest, ordered a snuff-box to be made from one of these cedars and presented to him."

Following this article is an extract from the account furnished by Mr. Buchanan, of the disinterment of the remains, on August 10th, 1821.

"My next step was to proceed to Tappan, distant from this city (New York) twenty-four miles. Thither I went, accompanied by Mr. Moore, His Majesty's Agent for Packets. Upon reaching the village, which does not contain more than fifty or sixty houses, the first we inquired at proved to be the very house in which the Major had been confined while a prisoner there, by one Dupuy, who was also Postmaster, who took us to view the room which had been used as a prison. Excited as we were, it would be difficult to describe our feelings on entering this little chamber; it was then used as a milk and store-room — otherwise unaltered from the period of his confinement — about twelve feet by eight, with one window looking into the garden, the view extending to the hill, and directly to the spot on which he suffered — as the landlord pointed out from the window while in the room, the trees growing up at the place where he was buried.

"Having enquired for the owner of the field, I waited on the Rev. Mr. Demarest, a minister residing in Tappan, to whom I explained the object of my visit, and who generously expressed his satisfaction at the honour 'which at length,' to use his words, 'was intended the memory of Major Andre,' and assured me that every facility should be afforded by him. Whereupon we all proceeded to examine the grave, attended by many of the inhabitants, who by this time had become acquainted with the cause of our visit; and it was truly gratifying to us, as it was honourable to them, that all were loud in the expressions of their gratification on this occasion.

"We proceeded up a narrow lane, or broken road, with trees on either side which obscured the place where he suffered, until we came to the opening into the field which at once led to an elevated spot on the hill. On reaching the mount, we found it commanded a view of the surrounding country for miles. General Washington's headquarters and the house in which he resided was distant about a mile and a half or two miles, but fully in view. The army lay encamped chiefly in view of the place, and he must necessarily have witnessed the catastrophe.

"The field, as well as I could judge, contained from eight to ten acres, and was cultivated, but around the grave the plough had not approached nearer than three or four yards, that space being covered with loose stone, thrown upon and around the grave, which was only indicated by two cedars about ten feet high. A small peach tree had also been planted at the head of the grave, by the kindly feeling of a lady in the neighbourhood.

"Many expressed the belief that the body had been secretly carried to England, but these surmises were set aside by the more general testimony of the community. . . . Arriving at Tappan by ten o'clock a. m. though I was not expected to the following Tuesday, as I had fixed, yet a number of persons soon assembled, some of whom displayed symptoms of displeasure at the proceedings, arising from the observations of some of the public journals, which asserted that any honour paid Major Andre was casting imputation on General Washington, and the officers who tried Andre.

"As these characters were of the lowest caste, and their observations were condemned by every respectable person in the village, I yet deemed it prudent, while the worthy pastor was preparing his men to open the grave, to resort to a mode of argument (the only one I had time or inclination to bestow upon them), in which I was sure to find the landlord a powerful auxiliary. I therefore stated to these noisy patriots that I wished to follow a custom not infrequent in Ireland, from whence I came, namely, of taking some spirits before proceeding to a grave. The landlord approved the Irish practice, and accordingly supplied abundance of liquor, so that in a short time General Washington, Major Andre and the object of my visit there were forgotten by them, and I was left at perfect liberty with the respectable inhabitants of the place to proceed to the exhumation, leaving the landlord to supply the guests, a duty which he faithfully performed to my entire satisfaction.

"At twelve o'clock, quite an unexpected crowd assembled at the grave, as our proceeding up the hill was seen by the inhabitants all around.

"The day was unusually fine; a number of ladies, and many aged matrons who witnessed his fall — who had seen his person — who mingled tears with his sufferings — attended and were loud in their praises of the Prince, for thus at length honouring one who still lived in their recollection with unsubdued sympathy. The laborers proceeded with diligence, yet caution; surmises about the body having been removed were revived; and it would be difficult to imagine any event which would convey a degree of more intense excitement.

"As soon as the stones were cleared away, and the grave was found, not a tongue moved among the multitude — breathless anxiety was depicted in every countenance.

"When at length one of the men cried out he had touched the coffin, so great was the enthusiasm at this moment that I found it necessary to call the aid of several of the ladies, to form an enlarged circle, so that all could see the operation; which being effected, the men proceeded with the greatest caution, and the clay was removed with the hands, as we soon discovered the lid of the coffin was broken in the centre.

"With great care the broken lid was removed and there to our view lay the bones of the brave Andre, in perfect order. I among others, for the first time discovered that he had been a small man.

"This observation I made from the skeleton, which was confirmed by some then present. The roots of the small peach tree had completely surrounded the skull like a net.

"After allowing all the people to pass around in regular order and view the remains as they lay, which very many did with unfeigned tears and lamentations, the bones were carefully removed and placed in the sarcophagus, (the circle having again formed); after which I descended into the coffin, which was not more than three feet below the surface, and with my own hands raked the dust together, to ascertain whether he had been buried in his regimentals, or, not, as it was rumoured among the assemblage that he was stripped; for, if buried in his regimentals, I expected to find the buttons of his clothes, which would have

disproved the rumour. (It has since been ascertained from an American officer present at the burial, that the regimentals of Major Andre were given to his servants, after the execution. This statement has satisfied Mr. Buchanan, and will account for the absence of any vestige in his tomb — H. J. M.) But I did not find a single button nor any article save a string of leather which had tied his hair at the time. This string I forwarded to his sisters in England. I examined the dust of the coffin so minutely (as the quantity would not fill a quart) that no mistake could have arisen in the examination. Let no unworthy motive be attributed to me for recording this fact, I state it as one which I was anxious to ascertain for the reason given. Having placed the remains in the sarcophagus, it was borne amidst the silent and unbought regret of the numerous assemblage, and deposited in the worthy pastor's house, with the intention of removing it to His Majesty's Packet, in New York City, on the Tuesday following. As soon as the removal of the sarcophagus to the Packet was known in this city, it was not only honourable to the feelings of the citizens, but cheering to my mind, depressed as it had been, to find the sentiment which prevailed.

“Ladies sent me flowers; others various emblematic devices, garlands, etc., to decorate the remains of ‘the lamented and beloved Andre.’ A beautiful and ornamental myrtle among those sent, I forwarded with the sarcophagus to Halifax, where Lieutenant-General Sir James Kempt, Governor of Nova Scotia, caused every proper mark of respect to be paid to the remains. From thence they reached London, and were deposited near the monument which had been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, and a marble slab placed at the foot of the monument on which is set forth their removal by the order of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. (On the monument is also recorded the services of Consul Buchanan.—H.J.M.)

“Having represented to His Royal Highness the generous conduct of the Rev. Mr. Demarest, I recommended that His Royal Highness should convey to him a snuff-box made from out of one of the trees which grew at the grave, which

I sent home. But my suggestion was far outdone by the princely munificence of His Royal Highness, who ordered a box to be made out of the tree and lined with gold, with an inscription, 'From His Royal Highness the Duke of York to the Rev. Mr. Demarest.'

"Whilst speaking of this act of liberality, I was unexpectedly honoured with a silver inkstand, with the following inscription: 'The surviving sisters of Major Andre to James Buchanan, Esq., His Majesty's Consul at New York.'* They also sent a silver cup, with a suitable inscription, to Mr. Demarest. I need not add that I cherish the inkstand (which I am now using) and shall bequeath it to my children as a memorial which I prize with no ordinary feeling.

"I omitted to mention that I had the peach tree, which had been planted on the grave, (the roots of which had surrounded the skull as set forth), taken up with great care, with as much of the clay as was possible to preserve around the roots, and brought it to my garden in New York, where my daughters attended it with almost pious solicitude, shading it during the heat of the day, watering it in the cool of the evening, in the hope of preserving it to send to England. Had it reached his sisters, they would have no doubt regarded it as another Minerva; for though it did not spring out of, yet it was nourished by their beloved brother's head.

"I have only to add, that through the kind interference of my brother Consul at Philadelphia, I obtained Major Andre's watch, which he had to part with when a prisoner during the early part of the war. This watch I sent to England lately; so that I believe that every vestige connected with the subject of this narrative has been sent to the land of his birth, in the services of which his life was sacrificed."

* Miss M. H. Andre, the last surviving sister of Major Andre, died on March, 30, 1845, aged 93 years.

[Old and New, Montreal Gazette, January 10, 1914]

Our readers may recall that on the 10th of August, 1821, the remains of Major John Andre were removed from Tappan, N. Y., by James Buchanan, Esquire, His Majesty's Consul at New York, and, under instructions from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and with the permission of the Dean and Chapter, deposited in a grave contiguous to Andre's monument in Westminster Abbey. "Who was this James Buchanan to whom England and the British nation was so deeply indebted for this timely and thoughtful act? According to 'The Buchanan Book,' a delightful volume, printed for private circulation in Montreal, by A. W. Patrick Buchanan, K. C., in 1911, he was an Irishman, born at Strathroy, near Omagh, County Tyrone, on the 1st of February, 1772, who in 1816, was appointed His Majesty's Consul at New York and remained in that office until his retirement in March, 1843." The question and the answer to it, which we have just quoted, are taken from a long and careful biographic study, based mainly on "The Buchanan Book," which appears in the December issue of "Busy Man's Canada." It is entitled "Canada's Interest in Andre's Tomb" and was written by the late Dr. Henry J. Morgan. It was, as an editorial note informs us, Dr. Morgan's last article — "the famous biographer (having) departed while it was on the press." This adds a pathetic element to its very real interest. A review of "The Buchanan Book" appeared in The Gazette a couple of years ago.

[From Old and New, Montreal Gazette,
February 7, 1914]

Dear Sir—In your column published January 10th last you refer to the late Dr. Morgan's last article in "Busy Man's Canada," answering the question: "Who was the James Buchanan to whom England is indebted for the removal of Major Andre's remains?" May I recall that, as far as 1867, Dr. Morgan had already devoted more than a half column of his "Bibliotheca Canadensis" to the same James Buchanan, "late H.B.M. Consul at New York." He is

mentioned as author of six different publications whose titles indicate that, although Consul in the United States, he took the greatest interest in Canada's interior affairs. The most important of his works is entitled, "Sketches of the History, Manners and Customs of the North American Indians, with a plan for their amelioration, New York, 1824, 2 vols. in one." I have had the opportunity of handling the scarce original edition of that book in the late Judge Sicotte's collection of Canadiana, now the property of the new "Bibliothèque Saint Sulpice."

But that is not the main object of my letter. Your article has reminded me of another Buchanan whom I have tried vainly to identify for some time, and I have thought you would help me, with your habitual kindness, to solve the problem.

On the inside cover of a book which I bought recently from a second hand dealer I have found a very fine book-plate bearing the name "Alexander Buchanan" under a coat of arms. The book itself is in no way Canadian, being an American edition in two volumes of Dunlop's "History of Roman Literature," published at Philadelphia in 1827. However, I can't say for what reason, I have an intuition that this Alexander Buchanan, the ancient owner of the book fallen into my hands, was a Canadian and has played a role in Canadian life.

I am far from being an expert in heraldry but anyhow I will try to give a reading as exact as possible of the said Buchanan's coat of arms:

Arms: Or; a lion rampant, sable, within a double tressure flory counterflory of the same.

Crest: A cubit arm erect holding (something I can't, make out) between two branches of oak.

Motto: Juvo audaces; Clarior hine (sic) honos.

It is clear that the word "Hine," which does not exist in the Latin language, is a misprint for "Hinc." "Clarior hinc

honos." By the way, it is a painful mistake which mars a finely engraved book-plate.*

Who was this Alexander Buchanan whose greatest pride was to help boldness, as his motto implies? The question, no doubt, is of a much lesser importance than the other one answered by Dr. Morgan: "Who was this James Buchanan who had Major Andre's remains removed to Westminster?" But I have thought it might still be of some interest.

Besides the coat of arms I have only one other clue of identification, the autograph signature of Alexander Buchanan, which appears on the title-page of my book with, under it, the date, 1828. In F. W. Terrill's "Chronology of Montreal" (p. 116), I find, among the officers of the Advocates' Library of Montreal for 1829, the name of one Alexander Buchanan as secretary. What happened in after life to the Alexander Buchanan who was secretary of the Montreal Advocates' Library in 1829? I am anxious to learn it, because I believe him to be the same Alexander Buchanan who inscribed the contemporaneous date of 1828 on the title-page of my Dunlop's History of Roman Literature. That the book of a pioneer librarian in Montreal would have fallen in to the hands of another librarian, after 84 years, "habent sua fata libelli."

Trusting that you will not find the question too unworthy of your attention and thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours very truly,

Montreal, Jan. 23, 1914, Librarian Bibliothèque Saint Sulpice.

In the Buchanan Book, to which Dr. Morgan refers in the article mentioned by our correspondent, there is an extremely full and interesting account of Mr. Alexander Buchanan's career. That the principal biography in "The Buchanan Book" deals with the former owner of "Dunlop's History of Roman Literature," the book-plate in which

* The book-plate to which the Librarian of the Bibliothèque Saint Sulpice — Mr. Aegedius Fauteux — refers must have been blurred as the copper-plate itself, now in my possession, as well as the book-plate in many of Buchanan's books which I have, show clearly of course, the word to be "Hinc" and not "Hine."

"Librarian" has so clearly described, we do not doubt. The full title-page is as follows: "The Buchanan Book. The Life of Alexander Buchanan, Q. C., of Montreal, followed by An Account of the Family of Buchanan. By A. W. Patrick Buchanan, K. C., Printed for Private Circulation. Montreal, 1911." The frontispiece is a portrait of Alexander Buchanan, Q. C., from the original painting in the possession of A. W. P. Buchanan, K. C. This biography comprises about one-third of the volume. Alexander Buchanan, Q. C., descendant of the old Scotch family of Blairvocky, in the Trossachs, was the eldest son of Dr. John Buchanan, of H. M. 49th Regiment of Infantry, and Lucy Richardson, his wife. The first chapter contains a sketch of the life of Dr. Buchanan. Born at Eccles Green, near Fintona, County Tyrone, in the year 1769, John Buchanan, studied medicine and in due time took his position as a surgeon in the 49th Regiment, well known in Canada as the corps in connection with which Lieut.-Col. Isaac Brock won immortality by an heroic death. Surgeon Buchanan was with Lord Nelson at the attack on Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. A year later, he was on his way to Canada on Brock's staff. His regiment was stationed successively at Montreal, York (Toronto), Fort George and Quebec. Letters are quoted which disclose in what high esteem Brock held the young surgeon. A spirited outline of Brock's life is quoted from Col. W. F. Coffin's "War of 1812." Surgeon Buchanan was appointed medical adviser to Lieut.-General Hunter. There is an interesting reference to Dr. Buchanan in de Gaspé's Memoirs in relation to the death of the Hon. Charles Tarrieu de Lanaudière in the autumn of 1811. Dr. John Buchanan lost his first wife (nee Lucy Richardson) at Three Rivers on the 25th of November, 1803. He married in second nuptials, on the 14th of February, 1809, Ursule Perrault, daughter of the Hon. Joseph François Perrault, for many years Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec. By his first wife, he had three children, of whom Alexander was the eldest. John, the second, was born at Ipswich, England, in 1800; received from Sir George Prevost a commission in the Canadian Voltigeurs, commanded by Col. de Salaberry; married at

L'Original U. C., August 20, 1829, Catherine, daughter of Hon. Alex. Grant, of Duldregan Hall; engaged in the lumber business with Mr. William Coffin, and died at Niagara Falls in December, 1837. Jane Mary, the third child, became the wife of Captain William Hall (widower) on the 3rd of November, 1820, and died at Hamilton March 30, 1872. The second wife of Dr. John Buchanan died of consumption before the end of the year in which she was married and was buried on the 28th December, in the Catholic Church at Quebec.*

Alexander, Dr. John Buchanan's eldest child, was born at Gosport, England, on the 23rd of April, 1798, and came with his parents to Canada in 1802. He was educated by Dr. Daniel Wilkie, and among his schoolmates were Judge John S. McCord, father of Mr. David R. McCord, of Temple Grove, and Chief Justice Duval. Dr. Wilkie developed his taste for classical culture. In 1810 he won a prize for Greek — a Greek version of the New Testament. It bears in Latin an inscription indicating that he had gained it by marked diligence in studying the Greek language and general high proficiency. On the cover are the words: "A. B. 1810. Olim meminisse juvabit" (a quotation from Virgil's Aeneid meaning that it will be pleasant to remember (this) hereafter). Alexander Buchanan was all his life fond of reading the ancient authors. He began the study of the law on the 27th of April, 1814, being on that date indentured to Mr. Andrew Stuart, afterwards Solicitor-General of Lower Canada.

* There are two pictures existing of Dr. Buchanan. These consist of:

1. A miniature showing head and shoulders, three-quarters view, of oval shape, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, representing him in regimentals at the age of about thirty, high coloring, his upper lip and chin, where he shaved, are very dark; with powdered hair brushed back off his forehead, piercing brown eyes, brown eyebrows, rather small irregular nose and firm lips; double-breasted red coat with gold epaulettes and brass buttons, black satin or silk stock and ruffled shirt front.

2. A pastel $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches long x $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, the head itself being in an oval of $6\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 inches wide. This represents his head and shoulders in profile, but at a more advanced age, probably about 45 years although from his appearance he looks 60 years at least. His hair is white, high and well developed forehead. His face, which inclines to the lengthy oval, bears a gentle and somewhat sad expression, and is rather pallid. He is attired in black surtout and white cravat.

The articles of indenture were signed by "John Buchanan, M. D.," who paid one hundred pounds to Mr. Stuart. On the 13th of May, 1819, Alexander Buchanan was admitted to the Bar, receiving his commission of advocate from the Duke of Richmond. During these years, observes the biographer, the young law student formed the habit of keeping commonplace books. He often made translations of passages from ancient authors — especially the historians, with the view of forming his own style. Some of the most interesting of these are mentioned, the writers including Livy, Demosthenes, Plato, Minnermus and Boccaccio. Parts of the years 1819 and 1820 were spent in travel and not the least valuable indications of his character and opinions are found in the Journal of his visits to foreign scenes. During his sojourn within the precincts of Westminster Abbey he followed the example of the Rev. James Hervey by committing to paper his meditations among the tombs — but all in his own manner. No two persons will make such a tour in quite the same spirit or with the same thoughts passing through his brain. These jottings, by the way, of the young Canadian lawyer may still be read with profit and entertainment. What he says of Oxford and its colleges is as fresh and bright as what he says of the tombs of the great dead at Westminster. At the British Museum he saw some of the masterpieces of ancient art as in that of Elias Ashmole some of the proofs that in feudal England there was real flesh and blood and some share of brains as well. Chapters IV., V., VI., VII. and VIII., which comprise the rest of Mr. Alexander Buchanan's travels in England and also in Scotland and Ireland (as well as on the Continent), are of unusual interest. It is true that a great deal of the reminiscences that are entered in the young tourist's journal may be said to belong to the "vie intime" of himself and his friends. He visits, for instance, the home of his Scottish fore-fathers, as well as the scenes that were hallowed for him by residence in Ulster for several generations of the Irish branch to which his father belonged. On the 3rd of October, 1820, he left Liverpool aboard the Nestor, and on the 2nd of November had reached New York. It may be mentioned

here that his friends, Shortt and Goodman, whose names occur so frequently in Alexander Buchanan's journal, and who had been his Quebec schoolmates under Dr. Daniel Wilkie, had careers not unworthy of their friend's wishes for them. Shortt took his M. A. degree at Worcester College, Oxford, and wrote some rather curious volumes. Among them were "Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Dumnonia, or an Essay on Druidical Remains in Devon," "Sylva Antiqua Iscana, or Roman and other Antiquities of Exeter." Dr. Goodman returned to Canada and practised his profession in St. Catharines.

After his return to Canada Mr. Alexander Buchanan came to this city to live and practise his profession. In the beginning of the year 1822 he entered into partnership with Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Stuart. At that time the Bench of Lower Canada consisted of Chief Justice Monk at Montreal, Chief Justice Sewell at Quebec, and Judges Reid, Foucher and Pyke at Montreal, and Kerr, Bowen and Perrault at Quebec. The Hon. Pierre Bédard was Judge at Three Rivers; Judge Ogden was absent in England on leave. The Attorney-General was Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, son of the Hon. Richard John Uniacke, of Halifax, N. S. The Solicitor-General was Charles Marshall, barrister of the Inner Temple. In 1820 the only King's Counsel were David Ross, of Quebec, Alexis Caron and C. R. Ogden. The Duke of Richmond's tragic death took place in August, 1819, and the Earl of Dalhousie was appointed Governor-General. On the 2nd of March, 1824, Alexander Buchanan married Mary Ann, eldest daughter of James Buchanan, British Consul at New York. About October, 1825, he entered into partnership with the Hon. Charles Richard Ogden, then Solicitor-General, and the firm did an active business until 1833, when Mr. Ogden left Montreal to reside in Quebec. About March, 1832, Henry Ogden Andrews became Mr. Buchanan's partner and so remained until 1841, when the style of the firm became Buchanan and Johnson. The new partner now was Mr. (afterwards Chief Justice Sir) F. G. Johnson.

The first mention of Alexander Buchanan's name in the law reports is in 1823 on the appeal of John Scott and others and the Phoenix Assurance Co. The next was the famous case of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice against William Fleming, of Lachine, complaining of the illegal erection of a windmill. The late John Fraser refers to the case in his *Pen and Ink Sketches* and speaks of the windmill as standing when he wrote, some twenty-five years ago. Another famous action in which Alexander Buchanan was concerned was that of the Donegani family, a dispute about a will. The first member of this once well known family who settled in Canada reached Montreal in 1794. In 1845 Buchanan was, with F. G. Johnson, counsel for the appellant in the appeal of Lemesurier versus Hart Logan. Another case that may be mentioned was that of the Quebec Fire Assurance Co. versus Molson. It arose out of the destruction by fire of the Church of Boucherville, in 1843, by sparks from the steamboat *St. Louis*, belonging to John Molson. It went to the Privy Council in 1851. In this case Buchanan was Counsel for Mr. Molson, the other defendant, *St. Louis*, being represented by Mr. G. E. Cartier, and the Assurance Company by Frederick Griffin. In the Privy Council the case was argued by Mr. Wood, Q. C. and Mr. A. Gordon for the appellants, the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, and Mr. Turner, Q. C. and Mr. Bowyer for the respondents.

There are many phases of Mr. Buchanan's professional and social life to which we reluctantly omit reference. A few things, however, we must mention. He was a member of the Brothers-in-Law Club* — one of the old dining clubs, other instances of which were the Beavers and the Greybeards. It was a lawyer's club. The entrance fee was six bottles of wine. In February, 1828, the Advocates' Library was founded under the patronage of the Hon. James Reid, Chief Justice, Montreal District, on the suggestion of Mr. Stephen Sewell, K. C. The first officers of the association were: S. Sewell, K. C., president; Joseph Bedard, vice-president; managing committee, C. R. Ogden, Esq., Sol.-

* For an account of the Brothers-in-Law Club see Buchanan's *The Bench and Bar of Lower Canada*, in which the Minutes of that jovial and hard-drinking Club are given in extenso.

Gen.; A. Buchanan, Esq.; John S. McCord, Esq.; Secretary, A. Buchanan, Esq.; Treasurer, Fred. Griffin, Esq. A committee on admission, formed at the suggestion of Chief Justice Reid, consisted of Stephen Sewell, K. C., Sol.-Gen. Ogden, K. C., Hon. Dom. Mondelet and A. Buchanan. On the 19th of June, 1835, Alexander Buchanan was appointed King's Counsel. On the same day James Charles Grant, son of John Grant, of Lachine, an agent of the Northwest Company, received a like honor. Grant had been partner of Chief Justice M. O'Sullivan, who is remembered by students of our history as the famous *Temoin Oculaire*, or *Eye Witness* of the Battle of Chateauguay whose account of the conflict is so highly esteemed. In a footnote the biographer recalls the duel between O'Sullivan and Dr. Caldwell (1819) by which the latter had his arm shattered. Buchanan was well acquainted with Thomas Carlyle's pupil and friend, Charles Buller, and also with Edward Gibbon Wakefield. When Buchanan was senior Q. C. of the Province he was offered the Chief Justiceship but declined it. He died at his home, 7 Cornwall Terrace, St. Denis street, Montreal, on the 5th of November, in the year 1851, at the comparatively early age of fifty-three years. Not the least valuable of the records of his literary tastes which his kinsman has submitted to the reader is a selection from the catalogue of his library. He was one of the best classical scholars of the day, we are assured, and can well believe it.*

[Old and New, Montreal Gazette, February 28, 1914]

Dear sir — I thank you most sincerely for the abundant information received through your column of yesterday concerning Alexander Buchanan. My guess was then right and I am pleased to see it confirmed.

Among Buchanan's Quebec schoolmates under Dr. Wilkie you mention one Shortt as having written some

* Buchanan (Alexander) avocat canadien et conseiller de la reine, mort en 1854 (sic), connu par sa science profonde en fait de droit, ses connaissances dans les langues, et sa bibliothèque. Il a été employé à revoir les statuts et à des recherches sur l'ancien droit féodal du Canada. ("Dictionnaire Historique des Hommes Illustres du Canada et de l'Amérique" par Bibaud 1857).

rather curious books: "Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Dumnonia" and *Sylva Antiqua Iscana*". W. T. P. Shortt* (I suppose this is the one you mean) had published another work which, I believe, is still more curious than "Collectanea" and "Sylva Antiqua." Here is the full title of it:

"Gesta Anglo-Americana scilicet et progymnasmata Novae Franciae Pelasgicae. Liber singularis." Exeter, n.d. 8vo.

This is the only History of Canada ever written in Greek and as it has been lithographed and distributed to a few friends, I presume it is very scarce and unknown to many. The late Justice Sicotte owned one copy which now belongs to the "Bibliotheque Saint-Sulpice." There must be another copy at Ottawa, since Dr. Morgan, after mentioning "Gesta Anglo-Americana" in his "Bibliotheca Canadensis", transcribes the following note from the Catalogue of the Library of Parliament:

"This volume is lithographed in Greek; with a preliminary notice, analysis of the work, and notes, in English. The author says "the following Greek treatise on America is perhaps the only historical Greek classic since the days of Procopius."

Judge Sicotte's copy is accompanied with a letter of presentation to Sir John Phillpot, in which the author admits that his book is somewhat eccentric but explains that he has written it as a pastime, for his personal satisfaction.

* "Shortt was an eccentric genius, half cracked, I thought when he called on us on Champ de Mars Street in '53 or '54; wore a regimental forage cap with a glazed or black oil-skin cover on it — such as used to be worn over ordinary cloth caps in rainy weather, altho he had left the Service many years before.

He took his M. A. at Worcester College, Oxford, and wrote several books — a History of Canada, in Greek — all contractions, which I gave away to some Literary Society in Toronto — "Antiquities of Devon," which has disappeared and a book I have "A Visit to Milan, Florence, etc.," with a long inscription on the fly leaf by him "To Mr. Alex. Buchanan, Advocate & Special Pleader, Quebec.

"This volume is presented by his old condiscipulus — W. T. P. Shortt — with his best wishes — dated 13 Apl. 1824."

Then follows a long high flown memo about his having been just gazetted in the 34th Regiment of Foot and equipping himself in the pomp and paraphernalia of Bellona, etc." which you can read at length any time you like to call.

My father, if I remember rightly, said Shortt had a prodigious memory, could repeat the whole of Pope's Homer's Iliad and so on. He was no doubt a great classical scholar and probably a linguist, but certainly when I saw him he was a "rum 'un" in addition." (Letter to Patrick Buchanan, March 31, 1899, from the late W. J. Buchanan).

All this to prove once more the keen interest I take in your valuable column of "Old and New."

Yours very truly,

LIBRARIAN.

Editor "Old and New, The Gazette, Montreal.

[Old and New, Montreal Gazette, March 7, 1914]

Of that remarkable book by W. T. P. Shortt,* "Gesta Anglo-Americana scilicet et Progymnasmata Novae Franciae Pelasgicae", there is, we believe, a review of some length in one of the publications of the Canadian Institute. We have consulted both the *Bibliotheca Canadensis* (H. J. Morgan) and the Catalogue of the Library of Parliament, in accordance with Librarian's indications, but have been able to find no other information bearing on the subject. The date of the review in the *Transactions of the Canadian Institute* (Toronto) was either 1870 or a little earlier. So far as our memory serves us, the treatise of Mr. Shortt was modelled on the "Oikoumenes Periegesis" or "Orbis Descriptio" of Dionysius the Periegete or Guide. We have already mentioned an edition of Dionysius, with the paraphrase and Commentaries (in Greek, of Eustathius, Archbishop of Thessalonica (Oxoniae: E. Theatro Sheldoniano, MDCCX). Dionysius begins his poem with a picture of the world as a vast island encircled by the waters of the ocean.

[Old and New, Montreal Gazette, March 28, 1914]

The mention of Charles Wright reminds us of those "Canadians errants" who, wandering the world over, have done credit to the home of their birth. One of the finest services that the late Dr. H. J. Morgan discharged for Canada was to keep track for more than fifty years of these self-exiled patriots who, for one reason or another, found their life's task outside of Canada instead of within its borders. His very last contribution to any periodical was

* Shortt. Died on the 6th April 1901, at Heidelberg, Germany, Jane Margaret, daughter of the late W.T.P. Shortt of Exeter, Devon, and Bird Place, Henley-on-Thames. (*The Times*, April 10, 1901).

his tribute, in *Busy Man's Canada*, to the memory of the Mr. James Buchanan, for many years British Consul at New York, and who was especially instrumental in doing honor to a valiant soldier who forfeited his life by war's relentless code. The Buchanan family thus honored by Mr. Morgan in one of its most distinguished members, yielded much fruitful service to the Empire. This we have already shown. But what a long roll of honor is here unfolded to us! Iberville, Sir Brooke Watson, Falardeau, Bliss Carman, Juneau, Laclede, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mrs. Coates, Robert Barr, Madame Albani and how many are marshalled in these ranks of honorable exiles! Only yesterday a friend wrote to us from New York in enthusiastic praise of Dr. James Douglas, a Quebecker who has made himself a name in the United States. Dr. Douglas is no stranger to our readers. McGill is proud to have him among her graduates *honoris causa*. In the last issue of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* we find the portraits and biographic sketches of "Four Educators." One of them is Silas Marcus MacVane, late Professor of History, Harvard. He was a native of Prince Edward Island, having been born at Bothwell on the 4th of June, 1842. While working as a farmer's boy in a primitive Scottish community he began to educate himself. The story of his career is most instructive.

[Old and New, *Montreal Gazette*, May 12, 1917]

Rarely has an ambassador been charged with a task so delicate as that which awaited Sir George W. Buchanan, G.C.V.O., etc., when the Russian Revolution dethroned and discrowned the Czar Nicholas to whom he had been accredited. Whatever course he took, he was sure to be criticized and he ran the risk of losing some friends. But he did his duty fearlessly, obeying the instructions of his Government and hailing the success of a movement which tended to complete Russian's liberation from ancient thralldom. That Hunnophiles, obeying inspirations from Berlin, should have condemned him, and that the forces of reaction should have shown him the cold shoulder, Sir George did not greatly mind. In "The Buchanan Book: The Life of Alexander

Buchanan, Q. C., of Montreal, followed by an Account of the Family of Buchanan, by A. W. Patrick Buchanan, K. C., Printed for Private Circulation" (Montreal, 1911), we learn that Sir George W. Buchanan, belongs to the branch of the Buchanan family which takes its name from Auchintorlie. This manor, formerly called Silverbanks, was in early times part of the barony of Erskine, but having been acquired by the Colquhons of Luss, it was feued out by Sir S. Humphrey Colquhon to John Colquhon, whose daughter Elizabeth, wife of Captain James Colquhon, sold it in 1709 to Mungo Buchanan, W. S. From him it passed in 1737 to Andrew Buchanan, of Drumpellier, who at the same time acquired Connalton, Chapelton, and Dunerbuck. Andrew Buchanan subsequently sold it to his brother, Archibald, whose grandson and namesake acquired Dunerbuck. By his wife, Mary, second daughter of Richard Dennistoun, of Kelvingrove, this Archibald had (with other issue) Andrew, now of Auchintorlie, who has erected a fine new mansion on the property. Within the grounds of Auchintorlie are the remains of a structure known as Tresmass Castle, which is thought to occupy the site of some encampment intended to overlook the line of defences established by the Romans between Kilpatrick, which is deemed the termination of the Wall and Dumbarton (Fort of the Britons).

James Buchanan of Blairvadock, and Ardinconnal (purchased in 1827 by Sir James Colquhon, of Luss), J. P. and D. L., Co. Caithness, born in 1776, married in 1805 Lady Janet Sinclair, daughter of the Earl of Caithness, and among his issue was the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, first Baronet of Dunburgh, Co. Stirling, G.C.B., P.C., D.L. By his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Edward Mellish, Dean of Hereford, he had five sons, of whom George William, born in 1854, was the fifth. The second baronet was Sir James Buchanan, Commander R. N., who died in 1901, s. p. and was succeeded by his brother Eric Alexander Buchanan. Sir George entered the diplomatic service in 1875, and, after serving in Vienna, Rome and Tokio, he was sent to Berne, Switzerland, where on several occasions he acted as charge

d'affaires. In 1893 he was promoted to the position of Secretary of Legation, with the additional responsibility of charge d'affaires at Darmstadt and Carlsruhe. In 1898 he was appointed British Agent to attend the tribunal of arbitration in the Venezuelan Boundary dispute and in the following year became Secretary of Embassy. While at Sofia, Sir George Buchanan showed much tact and firmness during the crisis following Austria's claim to Bosnia Herzegovina, and Bulgaria's declaration of independence in the face of Turkey's demand. For, after some experience at Rome and Berlin, he had been made agent and consul-general in Ferdinand's monarchy. His departure for The Hague caused regret among his Bulgarian friends. From The Hague he went to Petrograd. Sir George Buchanan married, 1885, Lady Georgiana, daughter of the 6th Earl of Bathurst.

[From the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record by the Editor Mr. Hopper Strike Mott, (vol. 49, October 1918)]

"THE BUCHANAN BOOK. The Life of Alexander Buchanan, Q. C., of Montreal, followed by an Account of the Family of Buchanan, by A. W. Patrick Buchanan, K. C., Montreal, 1911. Large 8vo. cloth, 475 pp. with appendix and index.

We have received with pleasure a complimentary copy of the work. Alexander Buchanan, the subject of the story, was descended from the old Scotch family of Buchanan of Blairvocky, which estate was situated at the foot of Ben Uird or Blairvocky Hill, in the neighbourhood of Loch Lomond. The last representative of this line, William Buchanan, last Laird of Blairvocky, towards the close of the sixteenth century, sold his estate and went to Ireland, where he settled in the vicinity of Omagh, in the County of Tyrone. So recites the opening paragraph of the first chapter of this volume and from this source descended the Alexander whose life history it traces. He was the son of John Buchanan, who came to Canada in 1802 with the 49th Regiment of Foot, as Surgeon. Alexander accompanied his father to America. The chapters of his life are based by the author

largely on a journal which he kept in 1819, it would seem, when he was twenty-one years of age. He passed a life full of interesting events, and as lawyer, traveller, Mason, King's Counsel and later Queen's Counsel, of which he became senior in 1840, saw many aspects thereof. His legal advice was eagerly sought and he was often selected to preside over the deliberations of commissions, where his services were eminent. The record is one of which any family may be justly proud. He married his cousin, Mary Ann, the eldest daughter of James Buchanan, British Consul at New York.

Two local events of much interest to the reviewer are narrated in reference to this individual. On page 84 it is stated that the wedding took place at the Manhattan Bank House, Bowery Hill, New York, and beginning at page 197 fully fifty-three pages are given to the life and times of the bride's father. This house stood on the east side of Broadway between 17th and 18th streets, and had been erected in 1806-7 by the Bank, the second oldest in the city, it having closed its office in Wall Street and removed up town because of the prevailing epidemic. Mr. Buchanan first resided in New York at that part of the island known as Bloomingdale. Just where is not definitively located, but from the fact that he had a child buried in the yard of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, it would seem that his residence was not far removed from that section of Bloomingdale called Harsenville. It was announced at a meeting of the Church Consistory, in August, 1820, that the burial had taken place, but no name is mentioned in the minutes.

The book under review supplies that deficiency. On page 246 we read that Mr. Buchanan's fourteenth child, George Augustus Frederick,* born February 10, 1819, at New York, died there September 7 of that year, and as this is the only one of his children who is so mentioned, this must be the burial noted. In 1820 the Consul removed to the Bank

* In his manuscript, "Family Events", James Buchanan records the following:— "May 24th 1816. Removed my family to Bloomingdale.

1819.—George Augustus Frederick, born in New York 10th February 1819, named after the Prince Regent, died 7th September 1819, and was buried at the Dutch Church, Bloomingdale, near New York.

I omitted to mention that in April 1817, I removed from Bloomingdale to Richmond Hill, and in April, 1820, I removed to Manhattan Bank House."

Building and there his daughter was married to Alexander Buchanan on March 2, 1824.

The intrinsic merit of the above work will proclaim itself to even cursory readers and those of the blood will be lastingly grateful to the author.

THE ADVOCATES LIBRARY OF MONTREAL.

An important event in the history of the Bar of Montreal took place on the evening of the 28th. November 1928, when the centenary of the foundation of the Advocates Library of Montreal was celebrated in the Court House. The success which attended it was due to the efforts of the Batonnier, the Hon. Rodolphe Monty, K. C., (whose sudden death, but two days later, shocked all who knew him) and Mr. Marechal Nantel, K. C.

The first meeting of the Society was held on the 27th. March 1828.

The first Minute — in the handwriting of Alexander Buchanan — is as follows:

“After having adopted the Report of the Committee appointed to draw rules for the government of the Institution and passed the same, the members present proceeded to elect officers, and the following persons were then and there declared duly elected to hold their respective offices 'till the first day of October next.

Stephen Sewell, Esquire, President.

Joseph Bedard, Esquire, Vice-President.

Chas. R. Ogden, Esquire, Solicitor-General,

Alexander Buchanan, Esquire,

John S. McCord, Esquire.

to compose the Committee of Management.

Alexander Buchanan, Esquire,

Frederick Griffin, Esquire, Treasurer.

(signed) A. BUCHANAN,
Secy.

At the celebration Mr. Monty called on me to read the above Minutes. Later in the evening Mr. Nantel read a very interesting Historical Sketch of the Library in which he said:—

“Avant d’entrer dans cette période de l’existence de la Bibliothèque, je voudrais faire revivre, ne fût-ce qu’en les nommant, ceux qui, en la créant, l’ont fait vivre et l’ont transmise jusqu’à nous.

“Deux noms se présentent d’abord à l’esprit: Buchanan et Griffin. Le premier, Secrétaire de la Société, en 1818, et l’un des principaux artisans de sa fondation, en devint Vice-Président, en 1835, et Président, en 1841.* Le second fut le trésorier de la première heure et, après lui avoir confié pendant vingt ans les fonds de l’institution, ses confrères l’appelèrent à la présidence, en 1848.

“Plus que les autres ils contribuèrent au succès et à la survivance de la Bibliothèque. Et, si le Barreau peut, ce soir, dire tout son orgueil de ce patrimoine séculaire, sa reconnaissance, pour une large part, doit aller vers eux.”

It then occurred to me that it was only fit and proper that Buchanan’s portrait should also be among those now hanging on the walls of the Court House, and a few days later I commissioned Mr. Charles Maillard, the Director of the Ecole des Beaux Arts de Montréal to execute a copy of the original portrait in my possession, painted about 1835.

The following article appeared in “La Presse” in its issue of November 24, 1928.

UNE PAGE D’HISTOIRE

Une institution qui a cent ans d’existence est chose peu commune dans un jeune pays comme le nôtre. C’est pourtant le cas de la Bibliothèque des Avocats de Montréal, qui célébrera, avec éclat, mercredi prochain, le centième anniversaire de sa fondation.

* Buchanan was five times President, viz: in 1836, 1838, 1841, 1842 and 1843.

Grâce à l'obligeance de Me Maréchal Nantel,* le dévoué et actif conservateur de cette bibliothèque, nous avons pu obtenir des détails intéressants sur les débuts de cette institution que nous nous empressons de communiquer à nos lecteurs.

La bibliothèque des avocats est de beaucoup antérieure à la fondation du Barreau, qui ne reçut son existence civile qu'en 1849. Elle fut fondée le 1er février 1828 à la suite de la réunion d'un groupe d'avocats de Montréal, la plupart de langue anglaise. A cette réunion assistaient quatre juges et trente-et-un avocats.

Le 27 mars eut lieu la première séance de l'association. On adopta les règlements préparés par un comité composé de Mes Alexander Buchanan, J.-S. McCord et John Boston.

Le premier président de l'association fut Stephen Sewell, fils de Jonathan Sewell, procureur-général du Massachusetts et frère de Jonathan Sewell, qui fut procureur-général du Bas-Canada. Admis au Barreau en 1791, Stephen Sewell occupa en 1809, le poste de solliciteur-général, qu'il dut abandonner l'année suivante parce qu'il avait encouru l'inimitié de sir Georges Prévost, qui le tenait responsable des articles publiés dans les journaux critiquant sa conduite. Malgré ses dénégations, Sewell ne put convaincre Sir Georges de son innocence.

Le secrétaire de l'association fut Me Alexander Buchanan, grand-père de Me A.-W.-P. Buchanan, un des avocats les plus éminents de Montréal et auteur de l'ouvrage "The Bench and Bar of Lower Canada". Me Buchanan fut en son temps un des maîtres du Barreau de Montréal et il constitue en quelque sorte une noblesse de robe, car son fils fut avocat après lui de même que son fils, son petits-fils et son arrière-petits-fils, de sorte que depuis un siècle, un membre de cette famille a toujours été inscrit au Barreau. C'est un fait qui mérite d'être noté.

Me Buchanan devint par la suite à cinq reprises, le président de la bibliothèque des avocats. Il fut nommé en 1835, un des commissaires chargés de déterminer la frontière

* For an admirable account of the history of the Advocates Library, see "La Revue du Droit", vol. 2, p. 337, and vol 7, p. 199, both by Mr. Marechal Nantel, K. C.

entre le Haut et le Bas Canada. En 1838, il présida la commission chargée de s'enquérir de l'état des prisonniers détenus dans la prison commune à la suite de la rébellion de 1837. De 1838 à 1841, il fut juge de la Cour des Requêtes pour le district de Montréal et avocat de la Couronne de 1840 à 1845. En 1842, Me Buchanan fut nommé président de la commission d'enquête sur le système seigneurial et fédéral alors en vigueur au Canada.

La bibliothèque des avocats fut d'abord installée dans le palais de justice, qui avait été construit en 1800 sur l'emplacement de l'ancien collège des Jésuites. Ce collège occupait le site du palais de justice actuel. Ce palais de justice fut détruit par un incendie en 1844 et la bibliothèque qui fut sauvée en grande partie, à l'exception de quelques archives, dut déménager dans l'ancienne prison, qui se trouvait alors sur la petite place entre le palais de justice et l'hôtel de ville actuels. On pouvait encore voir les fondations de cette prison sous la voûte du bureau du grand connétable. Cette prison fut démolie en 1849 pour faire place au nouveau palais de justice, qui fut terminé en 1856.

De 1849 à 1856, la bibliothèque et les cours de justice furent logées au château de Ramesay.

En 1856, la bibliothèque s'installa au palais de justice. Elle occupait alors l'antichambre et la salle d'audience actuelles de la Cour d'appel. Ce ne fut qu'en 1894 qu'elle occupa ses quartiers actuels dans le dôme du palais de justice.

De nombreux avocats éminents furent présidents de la bibliothèque. Outre Me Stephen Sewell et Alexander Buchanan, qui comme nous l'avons dit, occupa ce poste à cinq reprises, il faut encore mentionner Joseph Bédard, frère du fameux Pierre Bédard, fondateur du "Canadien", Michael O'Sullivan, qui fut juge en chef de Montréal, John Boston, qui devint shérif de Montréal en 1839, Dominique Mondelet, qui fut l'avocat de la poursuite lors du procès des prisonniers politiques de 1837, C.-S. Cherrier, qui fut le premier doyen de la faculté de droit de l'Université Laval à Montréal, Charles-D. Day, qui fut un des commissaires de la codification

de notre droit civil, Samuel Gale, qui avait accompagné lord Selkirk au Nord-Ouest, et enfin sir Louis-Hypolite La Fontaine, qui occupa ce poste trois fois.

En 1852, la bibliothèque se fusionna avec le Barreau, qui comme nous l'avons dit avait été incorporé en 1849.

C'est aujourd'hui une des bibliothèques les mieux équipées de l'Amérique du Nord. Elle contient des collections des plus précieuses des auteurs de droit français, anglais et américains et sous la direction de son dévoué conservateur, Me Maréchal Nantel, qui s'est consacré depuis quelques années à cette tâche, elle marche de progrès en progrès. Par les soins de ce bibliophile averti, les volumes les plus récents dès leur parution, trouvent immédiatement place sur ses rayons.

LETTERS FROM THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE
SIR FRANCOIS LEMIEUX.

Cour Supérieure

Cabinet du Juge en Chef
QUEBEC.

Québec, 15 février, 1926.

A. W. Patrick Buchanan, Ecr., K. C.
Montréal, Can.

Cher monsieur Buchanan,—

Vous ne pouviez me faire un plus beau cadeau et un plus grand plaisir qu'en m'adressant votre livre intéressant "The Bench and Bar of Lower Canada".

Que de figures remarquables vous avez extrait des ombres du passé!

J'ai toujours porté un vif intérêt à tout ce qui concerne l'histoire du Vieux Barreau. Une de mes meilleures distractions a été de faire plusieurs monographies des grands avocats. Aussi, je vous ai lu, tout d'un trait.

Vous dites que la réputation des avocats est fugitive. C'est vrai, dans bien des cas. La vôtre, cependant, sera

riyée au souvenir des avocats modernes et futurs. Car le Barreau vous devra une éternelle reconnaissance d'avoir eu le talent et le mérite d'avoir écrit l'histoire des anciens.

Ecrire l'histoire du Barreau Canadien, c'est écrire l'Histoire du Canada, car les avocats ont été les grands facteurs des événements mémorables de notre Histoire.

Je vous fais donc, avec la plus grande sincérité, mes meilleures félicitations et vous offre mes confraternels remerciements.

Maintenant, je vous demande une faveur. Lorsque j'étais Bâtonnier j'ai fondé, à Québec, les conférences du Barreau qui se donnent sous les auspices du Jeune Barreau, auquel je porte un intérêt particulier. Vous devez avoir en réserve bien des souvenirs se rattachant au Palais. Faites-nous donc l'honneur et le plaisir de venir à Québec, en mars prochain, nous donner une conférence. Nous vous recevrons à bras ouverts.

Bien amicalement à vous,

F. X. LEMIEUX,
Juge en Chef.

CABINET DU JUGE EN CHEF
QUEBEC.

Québec, le 17 janvier, 1928.

A. W. P. Buchanan, Esq. K. C.,
Montreal.

Cher Monsieur Buchanan,—

L'esprit de famille n'est donc pas éteint!

Il y a donc, encore au Barreau, des coeurs généreux qui sont assez orgueilleux pour mettre en lumière et réveiller les souvenirs qui se rattachent à de grands disparus qui ont joué un rôle intéressant dans la vie et surtout sur ce grand théâtre qu'on appelle le Barreau.

Je vous félicite cordialement d'avoir, dans un superbe volume, honoré ce beau nom de famille que vous portez si

dignement et si fièrement. Ca sera, pour vous, un des meilleurs "feathers in your cap."

La vie des grands avocats c'est l'histoire de la société et de la nation, à l'époque où ils ont vécu.

Je me délasserai de mes fatigues en lisant "The Buchanan Book." Ca sera pour moi une véritable récréation, car je ne connais rien de plus captivant que les incidents de la vie judiciaire.

Je vous remercie bien sincèrement de la gracieuse pensée que vous avez eue de m'envoyer ce volume.

A ma prochaine visite à Montréal je me donnerai le grand plaisir de vous serrer la main et, pendant quelques instants, nous remonterons, ensemble, le cours des jours envolés qui ont laissé dans nos coeurs d'hommes de loi tant de souvenirs impérissables.

A vous bien cordialement, cher Monsieur Buchanan,

F. X. LEMIEUX,

Juge en Chef.

P. Q.

ANOTHER IRISH BRANCH.

GEORGE BUCHANAN OF STRATHROY, OMAGH, CO. TYRONE.

George Buchanan of Strathroy, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, is said to have been descended from Walter Buchanan, First Laird of Spittal (see The Buchanan Book p. 289).

John Buchanan, the grandfather of George Buchanan, married Margaret Crawford and had a least one son:—

Archibald Buchanan, born November 3, 1748. He received over 61 acres of Strathroy in an exchange with Lord Mountjoy in 1793 and afterwards purchased the fee simple. He had an uncle (brother of his father John Buchanan) the Reverend Patrick Buchanan, Presbyterian Minister of 1st Lisburn from 1747 until his death in 1763 leaving a son John, who died in early manhood.

Archibald Buchanan married Elizabeth Lockhart (who died December 18, 1818) and died December 28, 1836, having had issue:—

(1) John, born July, 4, 1776, died February 3, 1793.

(2) Margaret, born September 11, 1777, died August 24, 1778.

(3) George, of whom hereafter, and

(4) Margaret, second of that name, born December 5, 1781, and died an infant.

George Buchanan of Strathroy, Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, was born in 1780 died in 1865. He married Margaret Crawford, (who died in 1856 aged 82 years), and had issue:—

1. John Buchanan, born 1798; married Margaret Glass, and died 1858, without issue.

2. Robert Buchanan of Point Levy, L.C., born 1801; he was married twice, first to Margaret Orr (who died in 1848), by whom he had issue:— (1) Elizabeth, born 1825, died 1834. (2) Margaret Jane, born 1827, married twice, first to Capt. Alexander Young, who was lost at sea, and secondly to Alfred Millwater Caldecott, (by whom she had issue, two sons and three daughters) and died in 1917, at Melbourne, Australia. (3) Mary, born 1829 and died in 1834. (4) Catherine, born 1831, died 1834. (5) George Stuart, born 1833, died 1905, in Philadelphia, leaving no issue. (6) Alexander Orr, born 1836, died 1840. (7) Robert Crawford, born 1838, died 1839. (8) John Buchanan of Levis, P. Q., born 1841, married Mary Elizabeth Greig (who died 1911), daughter of Robert Greig, of Quebec, by whom he had issue.

Robert Buchanan married secondly Martha Crawford (who died 1881), by whom he had issue:— (9) Martha, born 1849, and died 1913 at Island Pond, Vermont; she married the Rev. Thomas Hall, by whom she had issue. (10) James Oliver, born 1850, died 1873. (11) Robert Crawford, born 1853, died 1854. (12) William Phillips of Pittsburg, Penna., born 1857, married Margaret Snodgrass, daughter of John Snodgrass, of Strabane, Co. Tyrone, (she died in 1927) and has no issue.

Robert Buchanan died in 1888 at Kingston, Ont.

3. James, born 1803, married Mary Hamilton, and died 1855, aged 52, leaving issue:— (1) William Thompson, who died at Montreal, in 1916, in his 80th year; (2) Margaret, who married James H. Burhens and died at New York in 1892; (3) Mary Allan, and (4) Charles Stuart Hamilton.

4. Elizabeth, born 1806, married Thomas Stevens, and died 1902, at Omagh, Co. Tyrone, leaving no issue.

5. Jane, born 1808, married the Rev. John Moore, Chaplain in the Royal Navy, and died in 1891, at Londonderry, Ireland, leaving no issue.

6. Charles William, born 1810, at Omagh. He studied medicine under Dr. Maxwell of Omagh for five years and after attending lectures in Dublin for two years he went to London and in 1831 passed his examination before the Royal College of Surgeons. He then went to Glasgow and after attending lectures there he obtained in 1832 the degree of M.D. On returning to Omagh he was appointed Assistant-Physician in the Omagh Hospital. In 1836 he married Margaret Gowan, daughter of John Hunter Gowan, of Mount Nebo, Co. Wexford, who took an active part on the Government side in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and sister of the late Lt. Col. Ogle R. Gowan, of Toronto, and came to Canada, settling in Brockville. After practising in Brockville for several years he removed to Toronto where he enjoyed an extensive practice. He was for many years Coroner of Toronto. He died in 1876, being survived by his wife, who died in 1892, aged 86. Then had two sons and three daughters, Frances Margaret (1840-1848); Alice Maud Mary (1843-1880) married first, James Davis; secondly Daniel McKenzie; had one daughter by her first husband and one son by her second husband; Frances Margaret Draper (1849-1925) married William Dineen, and left several children. The eldest son Dr. Charles W. Buchanan, graduated at Toronto University in 1865 and practised at Cookstown, Ont., until he retired, when he removed to Toronto, where he died in 1922. He married Margaret Jane Willoughby and left one son and three daughters. The second son, Dr. Ogle R. Buchanan, graduated at Victoria University in 1867, practised with his father in Toronto and died there in 1871.

7. Margaret, born 1814, married John McConkey and died 1888 leaving a daughter Maria Scott, who was married twice and left several sons living in St. Louis, Mo.

NOTE to page 52.

Alexander Buchanan, in his Journal under date of May 30, 1820, wrote:— "Went to Londonderry (from Omagh) in the mail coach, where I was hospitably entertained in the house of my cousin, William Buchanan, and during my stay there until the 10 June was most kindly treated by Mr. and Mrs. Orr and Robinson." This was William Buchanan, a brother of the British Consul, James Buchanan, who was then a widower, his wife Anne Hazlett, having died leaving a daughter, Anne. William Buchanan came to Canada about 1823 and settled at Yamaska where he purchased a property. In the deed the property is described as being "on the Island of the Domain (Isle du Domaine), bounded in front by the larger channel of the Yamaska River and in rear by the smaller channel, on one side below by the property of Jean Baptiste Deguire dit Desrosiers and on the other side above by the small channel being the end of the island of the Domain together with the houses and all other buildings thereon erected."

The property was acquired by him from Joseph Forguin dit Léveillé under deed of sale passed on 25th November, 1823, before P. J. Chevretils, N. P. By a subsequent deed passed on 1st March, 1826, before the same notary, Mr. J. M. de Tonnancour, Seigneur of Saint-Michel de Yamaska, granted him a lease of the right of banalité of the mill for a term of forty years in the seigniory de Lavallière d'Yamaska, and on 21st August, 1827, he acquired from Marie Pépin, widow of J. B. Deguire dit Desrosiers, another piece of land on the Island of the Domain on all the depth from the River Yamaska to the interception of the first cross-ditch in rear bounded above by his property and on the other side below by other property belonging to the vendor.

In 1830 William Buchanan was appointed a Captain in the 1st Battalion of the Militia for the County of Yamaska.

In July 1826 Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, brother of William Buchanan, arrived at Quebec in his ship 'Harrison' from Londonderry, bringing with him his niece, Anne Buchanan, then aged ten years, and servant. Anne was put to school at Sorel (then William Henry), and a few days after the death of her father in August 1834, she married Henry McFarlane of London, England. After William Buchanan's death the property was occupied by Alexander Carlisle Buchanan and was later purchased by Thomas Heaven, who married Julia Caroline Dyde (who died on 26th August, 1842, at the residence of her father, in Montreal).

My father once told me that he remembered very faintly being on the steamboat 'John Bull' in 1836 or 1837 when it caught fire and was burned. He remembers that his father held him in his arms. They were, he thought, on their way to Yamaska. He also remembers being at Yamaska at the house of his uncle, A. C. Buchanan. It was a large square house with a portico. In front of the house was a platform in rather a decayed condition on which were one or two cannon. In the Quebec Gazette of 12th June, 1839 I subsequently found the following item:— "The 'John Bull' steamer was totally consumed by fire yesterday morning between three and four o'clock, off Lavaltrie, about eight miles above Sorel."

NOTE to page 86.

In Hochelaga Depicta by Newton Bosworth (1839), describing the Montreal Water Works it is said:— "The water is forced by a steam engine of fourteen horse power from the St. Lawrence up into two cisterns in a building in Notre Dame Street containing a quarter of a million of gallons." A picture of the Water Works building is given and shows adjoining it a large house of three storeys.

Recently I received from my cousin Claude W. Buchanan the following note written by his brother the late Major F. P. Buchanan of the 13th Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada) who was killed in action on June 28, 1916.

"My father (Wentworth J. Buchanan) was born in a house on the south side of Lagauchetière Street just East of St. Urbain Street, Montreal. From there they moved to what was known as the "Water Works House" owing to the fact that there was a reservoir above it to supply part of the town with water. It was situated on Notre Dame Street East of St. Denis Street. They later moved to a house farther East on Notre Dame Street owned by Sir James Stuart; there was a large garden at the back in which my father as a small boy used to ride on an old horse of his father's (Alexander). After that his father built a big house on Sherbrooke Street near Laval Avenue to which they moved in 1843."

In a Deed of Sale from the Proprietors of the Montreal Water Works to the City of Montreal, dated April 29, 1845 (W. Ross, N.P.), the Water Works Company conveyed to the City of Montreal, amongst other property, "a lot of ground situate on the Citadel Hill site where had been erected a reservoir, but which in December 1830 was destroyed by fire leaving only a small brick building in rear since used as a plumber shop containing 76 feet 2 inches in front, bounded in front by the prolongation of Notre Dame Street, on the South west side by the Jacques Viger Park, on the other side by the lots of ground next hereinafter described, in the rear by William Wragg and the representatives Dezery. Two emplacements contiguous containing together 75 feet in front by 82 feet in depth, on which lots of ground are erected two large reservoirs with dwelling houses beneath, also stables, sheds, ice house, etc."

Mr. F. Clifford Smith in his History of The Montreal Water Works, published in 1913, referring to the house belonging to the Water Works said:—

"The three storey house was occupied in the year 1833 both as a storage for water and as a dwelling. The building almost faced the present Notre Dame Hospital. The upper stories were altered so they could contain two large cisterns, each containing about one hundred thousand gallons of water. The lower floor was used as a dwelling house. The sketch (produced in the History) showing the

gateway with the windows and a door on each side, was what was termed the Corporation's Offices. Over the gates are the words 'Montreal Water Works.' The structure in 1833 stood on Notre Dame Street exactly next to the house where the cisterns were. The building has long ago disappeared."

NOTE to page 298.

I had the good fortune recently to receive from Lord Woolavington a very fine mezzotint engraving of the famous portrait of "The MacNab", an account of whom appears on page 249. "The portrait of "The MacNab" which Sir Thomas Lawrence" is reported to have pronounced the best representation of a human being he had ever seen, and the 'Sir John Sinclair', both in Highland costume, are wonderful examples of Raeburn's masterly ease of realistic representation and technical skill." (Sir Henry Raeburn by Edward Pinnington).

A writer in *Masters in Art* said:— "Francis, twelfth Laird of MacNab, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Breadalbane Fencibles, was born in 1734 and died in 1816. He is said to have been a 'character', and the portrait shows more of the 'character' than of the officer or the Highland chief. He is not an attractive subject. Dressed in the Highland costume, the uniform of his regiment, he stands at full length in a Highland landscape. The picture is nevertheless powerfully conceived and painted, done with the masterly ease of Raeburn in the plenitude of his power. For literal touch of characterization and technical execution it is indeed remarkable, and there is no wonder that Sir Thomas Lawrence should admire it and should speak of it (as already quoted) as the best representation of a human being he had ever seen."

WILLIAM BUCHANAN.

In 1824 William Buchanan published *Memoirs of Painting with a Chronological History of the Importation of*

Pictures by the Great Masters into England since the Revolution. The author was then living at No. 3 Great George Street, Euston Square, London.

In 1799, while residing in Edinburgh as a student of law, he made the acquaintance of Mr. James Irvine of Rome, one of the most distinguished connoisseurs of that period, who happened to be upon a visit to his friends in Scotland and had brought with him a few fine pictures of the Italian school. Buchanan introduced to Mr. Irvine his friend and connection, Mr. Alexander Gordon of Edinburgh, "a gentleman of fine taste and who had ample means to avail himself of the opportunity which was likely to occur by Mr. Irvine's return to Rome, forming a small collection of works of a high class, which could then be procured from the Roman palaces, or which had been recently purchased from thence by bankers and others, who were in that Capital at the period when it was occupied by the French troops."

Buchanan, himself, subsequently availed himself of the services of Mr. Irvine for the purpose of obtaining a few of the most capital works which could then be procured in Italy.

In 1817 Buchanan acquired the collection of pictures of the Prince de Talleyrand and in his Memoirs he describes the manner in which he acquired them as follows:—

"In the year 1817, Monsieur de Talleyrand having expressed himself inclined to dispose of his collection by private contract, the author of these sketches waited upon him in Paris for the purpose of making proposals to purchase the same, and after a short conversation with Monsieur de Talleyrand, and having examined the collection, he agreed to give him the sum at which the collection had been valued, provided he would reserve a Claude which hung in a situation too high to be examined critically, and make a deduction of 30,000 francs for the same, being the sum at which it had been valued. To these terms Monsieur de Talleyrand would not consent at the time, and would make no deduction whatever; but he desired to take the

proposition regarding the Claude into consideration, and to give an answer the following day.

In the mean time, a gentleman who had introduced Mr. Buchanan to Monsieur de Talleyrand wrote a letter to the secretary of that nobleman, without the knowledge of the former, proposing some modification of the offer in regard to the collection without the Claude, which it appears had given offence either to Monsieur de Talleyrand himself or to his secretary; for on the following day, when Mr. Buchanan attended by appointment to conclude the transaction (and he had determined not to allow the affair of the Claude to stand in the way of it), he was informed that Monsieur de Talleyrand had gone from home, and that the pictures were no longer visible.

Finding his views defeated from this casualty, and no probability of again having an interview with the proprietor himself, and being at the same time informed that Monsieur de Talleyrand had changed his intention of selling this fine collection of pictures, he returned to England, and had been there for several weeks, when he was again informed that this collection was to be sold on the 7th of July by public sale in Paris, of which he received a printed catalogue.

Having previously received intimation that something of this kind might be the case, Mr. Buchanan had taken care to have credits in readiness to operate on at a short notice, as one of the principal causes for not terminating the affair at the first interview with Monsieur de Talleyrand was, his not having carried with him credits for a sum adequate to that which would have been required, argent comptant, had the terms proposed been agreed to; and the affair of the Claude was intended either to create a diminution on the aggregate sum, if accepted, or to keep the affair open until the proper arrangement for the payment of the whole should be made, and the money received from England. On the second occasion, therefore, as he was prepared for the affair, whatever shape it might assume, he set off immediately for Paris to negotiate with the gentleman who he was informed had been named, as agent for the disposal

of these pictures, being anxious to secure for this country so celebrated a collection if it were possible.

On Mr. Buchanan's arrival in Paris he found that the pictures, although still on the walls of the Hotel de Talleyrand, had been placed entirely under the control of Monsieur Bonnemaïson; and as he was informed that several competitors for them had come into the field, he lost no time in concluding a transaction with that gentleman, by which he was to pay 320,000 francs for the collection as it stood described in the printed catalogue, which contained forty-six pictures, the greater proportion of which were of the first class.

To give a correct idea of the importance of this small but select collection, the catalogue raisonnée, as then made out, is here translated, and to it is affixed the price at which each picture was valued, with the name of the purchaser when the collection afterwards came to be divided; for it may here be remarked, that the public sale, which had been thus announced, was countermanded, and, with the exception of two pictures for the Duc de Berri, two for Monsieur Aynard, and one for Monsieur Bonnemaïson, all the other pictures of consequence were reserved for English purchasers."

He also gives an account of his purchases at Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, etc., as follows:—

"A short account of Mr. Buchanan's proceedings, in regard to the purchases which he then made, will be found in a letter written from Amsterdam, which, having been preserved by the friend to whom he then wrote, he is now enabled to give here.

Amsterdam, August 25, 1817.

'After writing to you from Paris, a piece of information came to my knowledge which has brought me here in all haste. I learnt that the fine Paul Potter, belonging to the Burgomaster Hoguer, would be sold in the course of a few days, and that several amateurs were on the look-out for it.

'A few days ago Monsieur le R. did me the honour of a call, evidently for the purpose of learning my movements

for the rest of the season. The conversation turned on the beauty of the south at this season of the year; and fearing that my views might have been directed towards Flanders or Holland, he strongly recommended my seeing the banks of the Loire before leaving France, especially as the vintage was fast approaching. I told him that I had long intended to make an excursion to Orleans, Tours, &c. and had some thoughts of going there before returning to England. This seemed to quiet his suspicious of finding me a competitor in the north; for having so recently purchased the Talleyrand collection, which excited some degree of jealousy among the Parisians, he imagined to find me his opponent also in Flanders and Holland. I inquired where he meant to spend the autumn; when he said he was going in the course of a short time, on account of his health, to drink the mineral waters of Mont-d'Or. After some farther conversation upon indifferent matters, he then took his leave of me, and we parted, wishing each other *bonne santé et un bon voyage*.

'Having learned that much interest was likely to be excited among the amateurs in this quarter, and hearing that it was the intention of Monsieur le R. and some of his friends to leave Paris in the course of a couple of days for Amsterdam, I had my passport visé by the minister of police for Brussels, and set off the following afternoon in a light travelling calesh, accompanied by Mrs. B. and my servant Antoine, an old campaigner. We travelled all night, as is usual in France, and the following morning stopped for a couple of hours at Cambray, to see the British troops reviewed by the Duke of Wellington,* having just reached that place as his Grace had got upon the ground. The day was beautiful, and the troops made a most brilliant appearance.

'From Cambray we passed over much ground celebrated in the annals of war, and got by the afternoon to Valenciennes, the siege of which occupied so much attention at an early period of the Revolution. From thence, the next point which brought us up was the Hôtel Royal of Brussels.

* The army of occupation.

'After waiting on old Gaumare, the banker, I took the earliest opportunity of calling upon Monsieur Van Reyndaers, to see his two celebrated pictures by Hobbima, which I have the pleasure to inform you I purchased, along with a fine Philip Wouvermans, and a Backhuysen, for 40,000 francs, which, although it may appear a good price to give off hand, yet, next to Mr. Gray's large Hobbima, at Hornsey, I consider these to be about the best pictures of the master which I have seen; and there was no time to lose, as I was only a few hours a-head of several connoisseurs, who had set off like myself on a voyage of discovery, and carried heavy metal. This, to begin with, I consider to be a pretty little acquisition.

'Being exceedingly anxious to get to Antwerp to see the picture of the Chapeau de Paille, and three other fine pictures, by Rubens, which are soon to be sold, we left Brussels after dinner, intending to remain at Antwerp during the night; but, on considering the risk I ran of losing the opportunity of seeing Hoguer's pictures a day previous to the sale, in order to enable me to form a judgment on their merits, I determined on passing through Antwerp without stopping. We arrived at that city in time to gain admittance, although the gates had been shut, and were re-opened to us per favour; but at the post-house we were informed that no one could get out without an order from the Governor of the place; being determined however to make the attempt, and having agreed to pay for the hire of fresh horses whether we should or should not succeed in passing the gates, we obtained them, and drove up to the post, when I handed out to the guard of the night my passport, and a small piece of paper enclosing a Napoleon, saying rather loudly, 'Voilà, Monsieur, mon passeport, et l'ordre du Gouverneur.' The order was instantly recognised, and the massive gates moved on their hinges. The following morning we breakfasted at Breda, at an early hour, and by the route of Gorcum and Utrecht we arrived at Amsterdam the same evening.

'It now became a matter of some importance to see the collection of Van Hoguer privately, without encountering

my Parisian friends. This I easily succeeded in doing through the means of the bankers on whom I had credits; while, to keep competitors in the dark as to my intentions, I adopted the following projet.

'Antoine, as I have already said, is an old campaigner, and a fellow of much humour and drollery, with a countenance of most immovable muscle. He was well known as Antoine to all my Parisian friends; but when tolerably rouged, with a suit of black clothes, and a well-powdered wig, no one could imagine he had ever before seen Monsieur Jolli. My own attendance at the sale, as a bidder, would have been imprudent, and was likely to meet with opposition from more quarters than one: I therefore determined on relinquishing the contest to Monsieur Jolli, who, having received his instructions, acquitted himself à merveille, and had the honour of seeing his name entered in the sale-roll of the Burgomaster Hoguer as the purchaser of the famous young bull of Paul Potter, for 7925 guilders; and of being congratulated by many of the dilettanti present, as a gentleman of most undoubted taste and good judgment.⁽¹⁾

'The aid which this auxiliary afforded, enabled me to enter the room as an indifferent observer. The first person who caught my eye was Monsieur le R. whom I had so lately left in Paris. We recognised each other with a laugh — 'Eh bien, Monsieur, comment vous trouvez-vous des eaux du Mont-d'Or'? — 'Et vous, Monsieur, que dites vous de la belle Statue de Jeanne d'Arc sur la place d'Orléans?'

'This sale contained very few pictures of consequence. I have purchased at it two pictures by Backhuysen, a small Vanderveelde and Jan Steen; and since the sale I have purchased a Philip Wouvermans, and a half interest in a very capital picture by Jan Steen, which escaped me at the sale through a mistake.⁽²⁾

(1) This picture was sold by Mr. Christie, at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's pictures in 1833, for 1210 guineas, when there was a strong competition for it.

(2) This Jan Steen was afterwards sold to the Duke of Wellington, in the sale of Monsieur le Rouge's pictures at Paris, in 1819.

'The little Paul Potter, which I have had the good fortune to acquire, is of much greater importance than some of those who have come after it seem to be aware of. It is painted at the best period of the master, viz. in 1647, the same year in which he painted his famous large picture of the young bull, which is in the gallery of the Hague. It is composed of three animals; one of which, a beautiful cow, is lying in the foreground, and appears chewing the cud; a second animal is foreshortened; and the third and principal of the group is a young bull, which has just started up, and is bellowing lustily. — You absolutely hear him. His eye is fixed upon the observer, and is full of fire and animation, while you can discover the humidity of his breath resting on the tip of his cold nose. The whole form of this animal is compact and good; and being of an uncommon breed, and of great excellence, the Board of Agriculture will certainly vote me the medal of this year for so rare and valuable an importation.

'I shall send you in my next a full account of the principal collections of this place. That of Mademoiselle Von Winter is a most admirable collection of the best examples of the principal masters of the Dutch school. It possesses the finest Gerard Dow I have seen; besides some splendid pictures of Albert Cuyp, Both, Hobbima, Berchem, &c.

'The collection of Van Loon stands next to it in point of fine choice, and has the finest Philip Wouvermans which is probably extant. In the front of the picture there is a fine gray horse, which stands about 18 inches high. I have offered, by the means of an agent here, 1000 guineas for this picture, which has been refused. It is worth any money.

'Believe me to be,

'Yours, &c, &c, &c.'

THE RT. HON. EDWARD ELLICE.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, the elder (1781-1863), politician, was of an English family which settled in Aberdeenshire about the middle of the seventeenth century. His

grandfather established himself as a merchant in New York, and his father, Alexander, taking the English side in the war of independence, removed to Montreal and founded the house of Inglis, Ellice & Co. He was also managing director of the Hudson's Bay Company, supplied a very large part of the capital with which the whole fur trade was carried on, and established a branch of his firm in London about 1800. Edward, his third son, was born in 1781, and was educated at Winchester. He afterwards studied at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and while there lived in the family of Principal Brown. He matriculated at the university in 1797, and graduated M. A. in 1800, having chiefly studied ancient history, logic, and moral philosophy. He became a clerk in his father's London house, and there acquired his remarkable business habits, and went to Canada in 1803, where he engaged in the fur trade. He happened while in Canada in 1806 to make the first passage in the first steam-boat ever launched, the Fulton. In 1805 he became connected with the competing Canadian fur companies, the North-West Company and the X. Y. Company. In this way he was the opponent of the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1820 the colonial secretary, Lord Bathurst, consulted him as to an amalgamation of the companies, which, after a very difficult negotiation, he accomplished 26 March 1821, and on his suggestion an act was passed in 1821 giving the thus constituted Hudson's Bay Company the right of exclusive trade for twenty years. He remained connected with the company till his death, and was then still a deputy-governor. In 1803 he also paid his first visit to the United States, which he repeatedly revisited down to 1859, acquainting himself with the state of politics from time to time. He foresaw for many years the civil war of 1861 and its enormous cost, and deplored the prospect of the conquest of the confederate states. He was, however, so little of a partisan as to entertain impartially Mason, the confederate commissioner, in 1862, and Adams, the United States ambassador, in 1863. Having married in 1809 Lady Hannah Althea Bettesworth, widow of Captain Bettesworth, R. N., and youngest sister of the second Earl Grey, he was thrown

into constant contact with the whig party. By her he had one son, Edward, afterwards M. P. for the St. Andrews burghs. She died 29 July 1832. He married in 1843 Lady Leicester, widow of the first Earl of Leicester, and third daughter of the fourth Earl of Albermarle. She died in 1844. His views were at first strongly radical, and he was the friend and associate of Sir F. Burdett, Sir J. Cam Hobhouse, and Whitbread; and during his closest alliance with the whig government he was supposed to represent the radical section. He was elected a member of Brooks's Club, 3 June 1809, and in 1818, with Peter Moore, defeated Joseph Butterworth and was returned for Coventry. Coventry had an exclusively freeman's franchise, and there being no householder vote as such, a large proportion of the 3,700 voters had to be brought from a distance. The elections were thus enormously costly, but there was no direct bribery. In 1820 he was again returned at the head of the poll. Foreseeing the difficulty of colonial relations with Canada, he supported in 1822 Wilmot's Canadian Government and Trade Bill. He was defeated at Coventry in 1826, but was again successful in 1830. In 1831 he was returned with Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, and continued to represent the town till his death, receiving the second votes of radicals and conservatives, as well as liberal support. He never canvassed, but during elections, or when his votes had given offence, his habit was to address meetings. In general his constituents allowed him much political latitude. During his first three parliaments he was a follower of Joseph Hume. In Lord Grey's government, in spite of Lord Duncannon's claims from his services as whip to the opposition, he was appointed, November 1830, secretary to the treasury and whip — an arduous post, as he had the principal conduct of the election of 1831, was opposed by a very able tory whip, Holmes, and had large funds to administer. 'He beat the enemy with their own weapons,' says Le Marchant; 'he collected large sums from the leading whigs, with which he purchased several of the nomination boroughs previously represented by tories.' Having a great provincial connection with local liberal leaders, he was widely successful. He was not on the

committee of four which prepared the first scheme of reform for the approval of the cabinet, but he vigorously supported it in parliament, especially the parts of it which enfranchised the metropolitan boroughs. 'He had more to do,' says Campbell, 'with carrying the bill than any other man' (Autobiography, i. 500). In August 1832 he resigned his secretaryship, and expressed a strong wish never to hold office again. His business affairs called him to America, and his passage was taken, when Lord Grey by a written entreaty induced him to accept in April 1833 the secretaryship at war with a seat in the cabinet, which he held till Lord Melbourne's resignation in December 1834 (original letter of Earl Grey, dated Downing Street, 27 March 1833). While secretary at war he had urged strongly that appointments in the army should be made directly by the secretary, so as to secure responsibility to parliament; but in this he was steadily opposed by the Duke of Wellington. From 1834 he never held office again, but continued the confidential adviser of liberal governments till his death. His advice in general was for liberals to resign rather than be turned out; and when in opposition, not to be in a hurry to turn out a conservative government. He was influential in forming many ministries, especially Lord Melbourne's second administration. In 1834, while the committee appointed to consider Whittle Harvey's claims to be called to the bar was sitting, he was charged with having employed public funds for election purposes in 1832. The charge, however, was refuted (Hansard, 21 and 23 July 1834); he had found large sums for the election from his own private fortune upon the failure of party funds (Greville Memoirs, 1st ser. iii. 112). In 1836 he was chiefly instrumental in founding the Reform Club, of which he was the first chairman. After the Reform Bill of 1832 he was opposed to further organic change, and condemned Lord John Russell's proposals for further reform. Though he did not agree with Palmerston's foreign policy, especially in 1840, when he and other whigs misled Guizot into supposing that his policy in the East would not be interfered with by England, he supported him as premier. He was intimate with many leading French politicians,

especially with Guizot, Thiers, Prosper Mérimée, and Madame de Lieven. In April 1836 he was in Paris, privately urging the French government to send an armed force into Spain, and again in January 1837, after a visit to America, intriguing to set up Thiers against the government of M. Molé (Raikes's Journal, ii. 353; Greville Memoirs, 3rd ser. iii. 379). In 1855 he was a member of Roebuck's committee to inquire into the administration of the Crimean war; and in 1857 of the Hudson's Bay committee, before which he was also a witness. He was universally known by the nickname, probably invented by Brougham, of 'the Bear' — 'for his wiliness' says Carlyle (Carlyle, Reminiscences, ed. C. Norton, i. 207), 'rather than for any trace of ferocity,' really from his connection with the north-west fur trade. He was a most hospitable and disinterested man, and never sought anything from governments. He declined even the peerage which was the obvious reward of his great party services, and probably the sole acquisition of his political life was the silver inkstand which he retained in accordance with the custom of the time when he gave up the office of secretary at war. Though little of a student, he was well informed, a ready speaker, but not easily stirred to speak, an excellent whip, exempt from the social prejudices of the whigs, popular with the House of Commons, sagacious, and independent. 'Il était,' says P. Mérimée, 'l'un des plus parfaits modèles du gentleman de la vieille roche.' Politics cost him large sacrifices, for he was a busy and successful merchant; the first to pass from the counting-house to the cabinet. He inherited large landed estates in Canada and in the state of New York, and was in early life practically engaged in colonising them. He entertained at Glenquoich in Inverness with a profuse but delightful hospitality, sometimes having more than a thousand guests in a year. He was made a D. C. L. of St. Andrews, and was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of Inverness-shire in 1862. He presided at a public dinner at Inverness held to celebrate the completion of the northern railways on 10 Sept. 1863, and was found dead in his bed at Ardochy, on his estate of Glengarry, from heart disease on 17 Sept., in the following

week. He was buried on 23 Sept. at Tor-na-Cairidh, a mound at the end of Loch Garry. His portrait is in the Reform Club.

[Dictionary of National Biography]

EDWARD ELLICE.

Edward Ellice, the younger (1810-1880), politician, only son of the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, and of his first wife, Lady Hannah Althea Bettesworth, sister of the second Earl Grey, was born in London 19 Aug. 1810. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was admitted M. A., without previous degree, as eldest grandson of Earl Grey (Grace), 2 May 1831. In 1832 he went to Russia in the diplomatic service as private secretary to Lord Durham, and in 1838 in the same capacity to Canada. In 1834 he married Catharine Jane, daughter of General Balfour of Balbirnie, who died in 1864. He subsequently married Eliza Stewart, widow of Alexander Speirs of Elderslie, and daughter of T. C. Hagart of Bantaskine. At the general election of 1835 he contested Inverness, and was defeated by a tory, but was elected member for Huddersfield at a bye-election in 1837. When parliament was dissolved he was returned by a majority of twenty-nine for St. Andrews burghs, and represented the constituency for forty-two years. Throughout this long career he was a consistent supporter of the liberal politics with which he entered parliament. He supported the abolition of the corn laws and of the navigation laws, and on every occasion maintained the principles of free trade. He gave important aid in the reform of the Scotch poor law and lunacy law, opposed the Maynooth grant, and advocated the disestablishment of the Irish church. In 1855 he published 'The State of the Highlands in 1854,' a pamphlet containing several of his letters to Lord Palmerston on the oppressive method of administering the poor law in the highlands then existing. In 1859 he was attacked in many newspapers (Daily News, 24 Jan. 1859) for a proposal that there should be some nominated members in the House of Commons. Having felt a growing

want to confidence in Mr. Gladstone, then the leader of the liberal party, he was much astonished when on the morning of 13 Nov. 1869 a letter arrived from that minister, proposing that he should be added to the peerage of the United Kingdom 'as a genuine tribute,' wrote Mr. Gladstone, 'to your character, position, and public services.' He declined the proposed honour. In 1873 he gave long and valuable evidence before a royal commission on the state of the highlands as regards deer, sheep, wire fencing, and the game laws. On 4 Nov. 1879 he published a farewell address to his constituents, and soon after retired from parliament. In the following June he was ill, but his health improved, and he sailed in July for a cruise in his yacht *Ita*. He died on board off Portland during the night of 2 Aug. 1880, and was buried at *Tor-na-cairidh* on Lochgarry, Inverness-shire. Early in life he bought with the money left to him by his mother the estate of Glenquoich, Inverness-shire, and some years later he acquired from Lord Ward the adjoining estate of Glengarry. He loved the highlands, and at Invergarry on Loch Oich built a house of extraordinary comfort in a situation which combined all the beauties of mountain, water, and woods. He did all in his power to improve the dwellings of his tenantry, and by planting, fencing, and road-making did much for their comfort. He knew personally every one who lived on his estates, and had great influence with them. When he first went to live at Glenquoich, a freebooter of the Rob Roy type haunted the district, and had a little stronghold on an island in Loch Quoich, which still bears his name. This highlander called on the new proprietor, and sticking his dirk in the table defiantly declared that to be his title to his island. The freebooter soon came to like Ellice, and lived in amity with him till other neighbours, less willing to miss a sheep now and then, stormed the stronghold and placed the highland robber in durance at Fort William. Though Ellice had clear and definite opinions upon all the great political movements of his time, his active political life was engaged chiefly with measures of practical importance, and he consequently occupied a less prominent position as a public man than perhaps might have been his had he

chosen party politics for the field of his ambition. His portrait by Richmond is at Invergarry."

[Dictionary of National Biography]

FURTHER NOTES ON IRISH BUCHANANS.

On February 27, 1752, Charles Eccles of Ecclesville, Fintona, devised unto Beaver Buchanan also of Fintona all that tenement and garden in the Town of Fintona next adjoining John Worthington's tenement being fifty feet in front and two hundred and forty or thereabouts from front backwards to the river and fifty eight feet in breadth from the said point to the river, and bounded on the east by Henry Worthington's Park and on the west with John Worthington's tenement, on the north with a Street of the Town of Fintona and on the south with the river, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging situate in the barony of Clogher and County of Tyrone. This property to be held unto Beaver Buchanan his heir and assigns for the lives of the cestui que vias therein named and of such other persons as should be added thereto. Charles Eccles having died, his right in the property became vested in his son Charles Eccles and Beaver Buchanan's rights became vested in George Buchanan of Fintona who died in or about the year 1818, having made his last will dated 10th January 1818 whereby he bequeathed to his son George Buchanan one moiety of the said tenement and premises and the other moiety thereof to his other son James Buchanan.

George Buchanan the younger died intestate and his son and heir at law George Buchanan became entitled to his moiety, and his son and heir having become entitled to his moiety, he and his mother Rebecca Buchanan otherwise Harpur by an indenture dated May 8, 1856, transferred the said moiety to James Buchanan of Fintona. By an indenture made in 1858 between Charles Eccles of Ecclesville and James Buchanan of Fintona it appears that several renewals of the original lease of February 22, 1752, had been had, the

last of which was made in or about the year 1828, and was made to the parties then entitled for three lives, viz. James Buchanan, George Buchanan, Sr., and George Buchanan, Jr.

On October 25, 1774, Beaver Buchanan of Fintona transferred to his son George Buchanan of Fintona all his right and interest in a house and garden, yard and offices thereto belonging or appertaining which John Hamilton lately lived in and now in the possession of the said George Buchanan. This deed of donation is witnessed by John Johnson and John McKenney.

On November 3, 1774, Beaver Buchanan in consideration of the great love and affection which he bore to his beloved son George Buchanan and to his wife Anne Buchanan, otherwise Mullan, gave and assigned to George Buchanan all his right, title and interest in a house, garden and offices which the said George Buchanan now possesses and enjoys. This deed was signed in the presence of William Buchanan and John Johnston.

On April 11, 1780, Beaver Buchanan of Fintona leased to George Maxwell of Lowther Town, Co. Fermanagh, a house and tenement in the Town of Fintona for a period of 21 years commencing on the 1st May 1780. This agreement was witnessed by Hugh Robinson and William Buchanan. On May 5, 1784, George Maxwell assigned all his right, title and interest in his lease to George Buchanan. In this assignment the names of Henry West and Robert Buchanan are mentioned and it is witnessed by Felix O'Neil.

On April 21, 1801, Alexander Buchanan, Attorney-at-Law, of the City of Londonderry, made his will whereby after making certain specific legacies in favour of his brother Archibald Buchanan, his sister Martha Miller, and her daughters Jane and Elenor Miller, he bequeathed the rest and residue of his estate to his two sisters, Anne and Elenor, whom he appointed residuary legatees to be equally divided between, them, share and share alike. He refers to the children of his brother John as follows:— "Although I did not by this, my last will and testament, leave any legacy or remembrance to any of the children of my late brother John Buchanan yet I hope they will not think the less of my

memory for it as they are all so well provided for by the will of their father, and I have to the best of my power managed and taken care of their property since the death of their father to the best advantage." He appointed his brother Archibald Buchanan and his sister Elenor Buchanan, Executors of his will which was witnessed by James Boggs, N. P. By codicil made April 16, 1807, he left to his nephew Alexander Miller his watch and seals. He apparently died in the year 1814, as on the 4th of May of that year Elenor Buchanan, one of the executors was sworn as well to her belief of the truth of the will and codicil as to the due execution thereof, etc.

On October 20, 1804, George Buchanan, Thomas Buchanan and Eccles Alexander Buchanan, sons of the late Beaver Buchanan, of Fintona, were parties to an agreement whereby George and Eccles Alexander made over to their brother Thomas a dwelling house then occupied by him in Main Street of the Town of Fintona. This agreement was signed in the presence of James Buchanan.

On June 7, 1826, George Buchanan of Fintona made his will and bequeathed to his son George his house in Fintona on his coming of age, and to pay his sister Anne one hundred pounds, and he appointed his brother, James Buchanan and his uncle Alexander Buchanan his executors. By a codicil made on the same day he declared that in case his children should die without lawful heirs then his property should go to his brother James Buchanan and his heirs. The will and codicil are witnessed by Thomas McCormick, James Buchanan, Alexander Buchanan and Alexander Cultheel.

On May 24, 1834, William Buchanan of Ednasop made his will whereby he bequeathed the whole of his property to his four sons Alexander, John, Beaver and George Buchanan to be divided among them, share and share alike. Should his son Beaver Buchanan desire to have Tullybroom he might have it at a valuation. He bequeathed to his daughter Jane Five hundred pounds Sterling to be paid by his four sons out of their property, and he appointed William Norris, Gerrard Irvine of Lisnagore and Beaver Buchanan of

Ednasop to be his executors. His will was witnessed by George Buchanan, Michael Heagney and John Heagney.

On January 18, 1836, Beaver Buchanan of Ednasop made his will whereby he bequeathed to his nephew John Buchanan who lived with him the whole of his property, but if he made an improper marriage not agreeable to the Executors his property was to be divided, share and share alike among the rest of his brothers, and he appointed George Buchanan of Omagh and Gerrard Irvine of Lisnagore to be his executors. His will was witnessed by William McKeown, John Armstrong and John Heagney. On September 16, 1837, George Buchanan and Gerrard Irvine, Executors named in the will, made oath before James McCormick, Curate of Fintona, to duly execute the will and on Sept. 21, 1837, Probate was granted to the Executors.

On March 22, 1843, George Buchanan of Brook Street, Omagh, made his will whereby he bequeathed to his nephew Alexander Buchanan of Ednasop, Beaver Buchanan of Tullybroom, George Buchanan of Ednasop and John Buchanan of Ednasop the residue of his property, share and share alike, after making certain provisions thereof, the regular payment of a certain sum annually to his favorite servant, Mary McNally, and he appointed his nephews Alexander Buchanan, Beaver Buchanan and George Buchanan to be the Executors of his will. The will was witnessed by Joseph McKnight and James Huston of Omagh. In a list attached to his will he left to his nephew George a silver watch and diamond decanters; to his nephew Alexander his silver spoons both large and small and silver ladles and sugar tongs; to this niece Jane he left whatever china he had and Britannia tea-pots and to his nephew John his books, etc; to George and Alexander his two large pictures one of Alfred the Great, the other of Cardinal Bouchier and Bishop York; to his nephew John his oil painting, and the remainder to Beaver as well as his own likeness or picture as it is framed and hanging up in the parlor.

On December 8, 1854, Alexander Buchanan of Ednasop made his will whereby he bequeathed to his brother George Buchanan the full two-thirds of his entire property includ-

ing his house and tenements and mill, also two-thirds of what money he had in shares in the Provincial Bank of Ireland, the remaining one-third he bequeathed to his brother Beaver and he appointed his brother Beaver, his brother George Buchanan and James Buchanan Jr. of Fintona his executors. His will was witnessed by James and Robert Buchanan and Robert F. Bullick.

On December 8, 1854, Beaver Buchanan of Tullybroom made his will whereby he bequeathed to his brother Alexander and his brother George both of Ednasop his entire property equally between them consisting of Tullybroom and Cloghlin lying in the parish of Clogher and he appointed Alexander Buchanan and George Buchanan and James Buchanan of Fintona his Executors. The will was witnessed by James Buchanan, Robert Buchanan and Robert F. Bullick.

On May 8, 1889, George Buchanan of Fintona made his will whereby he bequeathed to his nephew William Robert McKelvey of Grovehill, Co. Tyrone, all his property and appointed him the sole executor and trustee of his will. He appears to have died on November 29, 1891, at Brackey, Co. Tyrone, and his will was proved and registered on the 24th December 1891, when he is described as George Buchanan formerly of Fintona but late of Brackey in the County of Tyrone, and who at the time of his death had a fixed place of abode at Brackey within the district of Londonderry before he died. His will was witnessed by Robert Dickey of Omagh and James Harvey of Fintona.

BUCHANANS FROM WHO'S WHO.

Captain Angus Buchanan, M. C., of Mudhall, Coupar-Angus, Perthshire, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.G.S.; son of Angus Buchanan, late Bank Manager in the National Bank of Scotland, and Jean Sanderson; born in Kirkwall, 1886; married 1919, Olga May Cherry. An architect by profession and over ten

years thus occupied, trained in Scotland; one of the late Edward Maxwell's chief inspectors in Montreal, Canada; thereafter in extensive practice in Regina, Sask.; owing to medical advice had to give up profession and seek outdoor occupation. In 1914 on zoological expedition to the Barren Grounds; joined 25th Royal Fusiliers as a private and after three years' service in East Africa was invalided home with rank of captain; made expedition to Air in the Central Sahara on behalf of Lord Rothschild, 1919-20; in March, 1922, again set out to cross the Sahara from south to north, in which task was successful, reaching Algiers in June, 1923.

Sir George Hector MacDonalld Leith-Buchanan, 6th Baronet, of Ross Priory, Balloch, Dumbartonshire, born Jany. 30, 1889, son of 5th Baronet and Maude Mary, daughter of Alexander Grant. Succeeded his father in 1925. Heir, his brother Alexander Wellesley Grant, born April 29, 1890.

Sir John William Buchanan Jardine, 3rd Bt. of Castle Milk, Lockerbie, N. B. and 24 St. Jame's Place, London; born March 7, 1900; son of 2nd Bt. and Ethel Mary, O.B.E., daughter of Benjamin Piercy of Marchwiell Hall, Wrexham, and Macomer, Sardinia; succeeded his father in 1927; married 1921, Jean, younger daughter of Lord Ernest Hamilton. Son and heir, Andrew Rupert John, born 1923.

J. Courtney Buchanan, of The Lodge, 28 Willoughby Road, Hampstead; C.B.E., 1920; Secretary of The Cancer Hospital since 1920; Hon. Secretary British Hospitals Association since 1915; President, Hospital Officers Club, 1923; born September 19, 1877; son of Theodore James Buchanan of Richmond, Surrey; married 1909, Frances Marjory, second daughter of George Forbes Bassett, M. A., of Bassett Mount, Bassett, near Southampton; educated at Christ's Hospital (Grecian) and London University. Barrister-of-law, Lincoln's Inn, 1906; trained in hospital secretarial work at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1897-1906;

Secretary, Building Committee, Bolingbroke Hospital, 1906; Secretary, Metropolitan Hospital, London, 1908; Officer in charge of Military Section, 1914-19.

Joseph Andrew William Buchanan of Highwood, Ridgeway Road, Redhill, Surrey; O.B.E., 1920; Controller of Accounts H. M. Office of Works since 1912; son of Joseph Buchanan of Cookstown, Co. Tyrone; married Caroline, daughter of Henry Hanning, Calcutta; entered H. M. Office of Works, 1883; Deputy Controller of Accounts, 1904.

Milton Alexander Buchanan, B. A., Ph. D.; 75 Heathdale Road, Toronto; Professor of Italian and Spanish, University of Toronto, since 1906; born Zurich, Ontario, July 17, 1878; son of George Buchanan, M. D., and Emma Zeller; married 1913, Marie Avery of Galena, Ill. Educated at Universities of Toronto, Chicago, Paris and Madrid; Fellow, University of Chicago, 1901-02; on the staff of the Romance Department 1904-06; Chairman of the Canadian Committee of Modern Languages since 1924.

Professor W. Buchanan, B. Sc., A.R.S.C., of 75 Louis Botha Avenue, Houghton Estate, Johannesburg; Consulting Engineer; Supervisor of Electric Steel Melting Plant for Transval Chamber of Mines; was Whitworth scholar, M.I.E.E., Senior Lecturer at Faraday House Electrical College, London.

Hon. Wm. A. Buchanan of Lethbridge, Alta.; born July 2, 1876; son of the late Rev. W. and Mary Pendrae Buchanan; married, 1903, Alma Maude, daughter of E. B. Freeman of Burlington, Ont.; entered newspaper work at Peterborough, Ontario, 1893, and subsequently became the editor, managing-director and publisher of various newspapers. He was member of Parliament of Lethbridge for many years and was appointed to the Senate of Canada in 1925.

CAPTAIN A. A. C. TAYLOR.

Captain Adrian Aubrey C. Taylor was born on September 28, 1876, and was educated at Sherborne School. He joined the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers in 1897, and was gazetted captain in 1902. He went through the South African War, serving with distinction, gaining the Queen's medal with six clasps and the King's medal with two clasps; also being several times severely wounded. After the South African War he was appointed to Egypt, where subsequently he became Acting Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahr-el-Gazaal. He afterwards served in the Ministry of the Interior at Cairo under Sir Ronald Graham. At the outbreak of the present war he was appointed Commandant at Port Said. Then he was lent to the Indian Government to form an Arab force for the Persian Gulf campaign at Baara. He met his death on the Gallipoli Peninsula on June 28 last. He spoke Turkish, Arabic, French, and German. He was decorated with the Order of the Medjidieh. (The Times Sept. 8, 1915.)

The following is a copy of a letter from Sir Ronald Graham, of the Ministry of the Interior of Egypt:

Ministry of the Interior,
Cairo, 12th July, 1915.

Dear Sir,—The military authorities, no doubt, informed you direct of the sad death of Captain Taylor, inspector of police in this ministry and attached to the Dublin Fusiliers. I understand also that one of his brother officers is writing you an account of how it happened.

It appears that Captain Taylor missed his way in the dark in passing from one line of trenches to another and thus came up against a Turkish trench, from which a heavy fire was opened on him.

As his immediate chief, and in the name of all his colleagues working with him in the Ministry of the Interior, I desire to express to you and his family our deep sympathy and very keen regret at Captain Taylor's death. He was a most valuable officer in this ministry; keen, intelligent and

energetic, with a charm of manner and tact which enabled him to maintain the best relations with everybody and to be very popular with the native officials. I have not the least doubt that if he had remained in the Egyptian service he would have risen to one of the highest posts in it. Captain Taylor was from the beginning of the war most anxious to go to the front, but owing to the value of his services here we were unable to grant his application. Finally when the shortage of officers in the Dardanelles operations became very acute, we had to yield to an urgent demand on the part of the military authorities here and to allow him to proceed to Gallipoli.

I can only repeat how sorry we all are that Capt. Taylor should have met his end, even though that end was such a gallant one. I may add that Rushdi Pacha, the prime minister and minister of the interior, and Gafar Pacha Weli, the Egyptian under-secretary of state, desire to be associated in this expression of sympathy and regret.

Yours, very truly,

Ronald Graham.

CAPTAIN A. B. BUCHANAN.

“Acts of just the same nature were those of Corporal S. W. Ware, Seaforth Highlanders, who sacrificed his life in saving others; Private J. H. Fyin, South Wales Borderers, who in Mesopotamia helped and saved wounded under continuous fire and Captain A. B. Buchanan, also of the South Wales Borderers, who, amongst other acts, saved a brother officer who was severely wounded. This officer, during an attack, was lying out in the open, about 150 yards from cover. Of two men who went to help him one was hit instantly, whereupon Buchanan unhesitatingly went out and, with the help of the other man, carried the wounded officer to cover, to the inevitable accompaniment of gun and rifle fusillade. Still under heavy fire, Buchanan returned and completed his gallant achievement by bringing in the wounded man”.

[The Times History of the War, Vol. 12, page 165, "Victoria Crosses of the War".]

MAJOR F. P. BUCHANAN.

Major Fitz-Herbert Price Buchanan* who was killed in the War on June 28th, 1916, was one of the original officers of the 13th Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada which went overseas in September, 1914. He was the second son of the late Wentworth J. Buchanan, Montreal, and in his 43rd year. He was a B. Sc. of McGill University and became a mining engineer being employed in mines in Cornwall, Eng., and later in British Columbia. Subsequently he was connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as draughtsman and Inspector of Bridges, leaving that Company to become a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. When the War broke out he was engaged in building operations in Montreal. Mr. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, in his History of the 13th Battalion, says:— "Captain Buchanan, one of the original officers of the 13th, had remained in England in command of the Base Company when the Battalion proceeded to France. Later he rejoined the main section and served at the front during the latter part of 1915. Illness then compelled him to return to England, but, on recovering his health, he had come back to the Battalion once more and at the time of the bombardment (of Sanctuary Wood) was serving as O. C. No. 4 Coy. Leaving his dugout to ascertain what effect the bombardment was having and whether, or not, the enemy was using it to screen an attack, Capt. Buchanan was struck on the head by a shrapnel and instantly killed.

LT.-COL. V. C. BUCHANAN, D.S.O.

News of the death in action of Lieut.-Col. Victor Buch-

* See Buchanan Book, pp. 154 & 307.

anan, D.S.O., officer commanding the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, reached Montreal yesterday. "In the heavy fighting north of Courcellette in which his battalion bore the brunt, Col. Buchanan and his adjutant were buried and killed when a German high explosive shell hit the dug-out which was the Battalion Headquarters." The news spread rapidly in military circles, and evoked numberless expressions of sorrow, for no officer from Montreal was better known or more respected for his personal and soldierly qualities. He was one of the first to offer his services at the outbreak of the war, left Canada as major of the 13th Royal Highlanders, and succeeding the late Major Norsworthy as second in command. He served in this capacity until February of this year, when on the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Loomis to be brigadier-general, he became commander of the battalion.

Lieut.-Col. Victor Buchanan was born in Montreal on September 26th, 1869, and as he was killed on the same date last week his death occurred on his 47th birthday. He was the youngest of eight children of the late W. O. Buchanan, and after receiving his education in Montreal, entered business life, being for a number of years connected with the Northern Assurance Company, Limited. About eight years ago he became a partner in the stock-broking firm of C. S. Garland & Company, retaining this connection until the time of his death. Lieut.-Col. Buchanan was prominent in athletic circles, being a crack football and baseball player, and known as an allround athlete. He was for several years president of the M.A.A.A. In religious faith he was an Anglican, and his name stands first on the list of the members of St. George's Church who offered themselves for active service.

Lieut.-Col. Buchanan early took an interest in military affairs, and joined the 5th Royal Highlanders as lieutenant about 15 years ago, rising to the rank of major and retaining this rank in the overseas unit. He was a keen soldier, and stood deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow officers and his men. He was through all the heavy fighting in which the 13th Battalion distinguished itself, but escaped unscathed until receiving his fatal wound last Tuesday.

Lieut. R. Heber Buchanan, 24th Battalion, killed in action on January 18th last, was a nephew of the dead officer, being a son of Mr. R. H. Buchanan, of this city.

Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Buchanan is among the latest of officers from Montreal to lose his life while on duty in France. Before he joined the expeditionary force Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan was well-known in social, athletic and business circles, and everywhere was a favorite. Going to France with his battalion, he was on constant duty, passing through some of the hardest engagements of the war and winning the respect and regard of the men who served under him. He met his death while taking part in the movement that at last promises to open the way to victory for Great Britain and France. Everywhere that he was known there will be sincere regret that in his death there has been lost another capable, tried and promising citizen and soldier.

[Montreal Gazette, Oct. 2, 1916]

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, in his History of the 13th Battalion, referring to Col. Buchanan's death, said:—

“On this occasion Lieut. Col. Buchanan had his headquarters in a dugout in Courcelette and had with him Major W. F. Peterman and Capt. C. C. Green, these officers acting respectively as Second-in-command and Adjutant during the absence on leave of Major G. E. McGuaig and Lieut. C. D. Craig. . . . No one knows exactly what happened in that busy dugout at about 8.30 p.m. Who can ever describe a moment of high tragedy and disaster? All that is certain is that a shell burst in the roof and walls and ignited a supply of gasoline, the explosion and flames leaving death and ruin in their wake. All in a moment the Battalion suffered a grievous loss. Lieut. Col. Buchanan was killed, as were Major Peterman and Capt. Green. With them perished eight of the headquarters' staff, while thirty-three others, staff and runners, were horribly burned or wounded.”

NOTE TO THE BUCHANAN BOOK.

The account given in The Buchanan Book at page 315 of the family of George Buchanan of Fintona in which it is said on the authority of the late Thomas Hardinge Buchanan, Dublin, that Beavor Buchanan of Fintona born in 1710 was the son of William Buchanan of Fintona, who died in 1714 does not appear to be correct. This William Buchanan is said to have married, in 1733, Margaret Creery. If this last date is correct it is obvious that Beavor Buchanan who was born in 1710 could not have been the son of William Buchanan and Margaret Creery. This William Buchanan must have been confused with another of the same name.

Letter Written in 1802 by the Marquis of Abercorn from Baron's Court to Lieut. James Buchanan (afterwards H. B. M. Consul at New York) at Woodbrook near Baron's Court.*

I have talked with Lord Montjoy who has no privates to recommend; therefore the sooner you complete the company with proper men, the better; should these come from Ardstraw, Newton Stewart or my Estate no matter; provided they are good & true. Of course too much distance must be avoided if possible.

I shall always be glad to see you when you wish & am always Sir.

Yours truly,

Tuesday
Lieutenant Buchanan
Woodbrook

Abercorn.

* In later years James Buchanan wrote:— "I then (1802) removed to Woodbrook near Baron's Court, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, and under the late Marquis raised and commanded the Baron's Court Corps of Yeomanry." I am indebted to Lt. Col. J. B. Buchanan of "Edenfel", Omagh, for the original of the above letter which he kindly sent me with several others written by James Buchanan to his brother George Buchanan of Omagh.

LETTER FROM DR. JOHN BUCHANAN OF QUEBEC TO
HIS BROTHER GEORGE BUCHANAN OF
FINTONA, CO. TYRONE.

I conclude this book with a letter written in 1812 by my great grandfather Dr. John Buchanan to his brother, George Buchanan of Omagh. This letter, which was recently sent to me by Miss Anna Lee of Liverpool, was found among the papers of her grand'uncle, Mr. George Buchanan of Tullybroom, son of William Buchanan of Fintona, one of Dr. John Buchanan's brothers.

Quebec, 8th November, 1812.

My dear George:—

Your kind favor came to hand the 25th of October. It affords me much pleasure and satisfaction to find the family are all well, and more particularly so on my poor sister's acct. as you tell me she is well married.

Since I last wrote you I changed my mode of life. I have been married about two years and a half — to a Mr. Perrault's Daughter, an amiable young Lady of 22 years of age. When we were married her state of health was very indifferent; her illness terminated in a decline. We were only married 10 months when she died — much regretted by everybody that knew her. It was a great loss to my little girl; ever since her Death Mr. Perrault was so kind as to take my little girl to his house. She has remained there ever since. Mr. Perrault has a large family. He is Clerk of the Court, his income is worth a 1000 a year. He is one of the best informed Canadians in this Country. He at present commands a Battn. of Militia of this Town. One of his sons is apprenticed to me.

My eldest son Alexr. is a most promising boy, he is 14 years of age — he has read Horace, Tacitus and Terence.

He is well advanced in Greek. He also studies Mathematics. He is a boy of very considerable talents. He has got a great number of prizes. He also performs well on the violin, he is able to play in Concert. If God gives me Days I mean to educate him a lawyer.

John is a fine active boy better fitted for the Army and Navy. He is rather dull but he will learn.

House rent is enormously high here. I have purchased a house, and I suppose, the price will astonish you. It cost me 19 hundred and 12 pounds, ten shillings. The situation is central which is of consequence to me. The house is large but it is very much out of repair — the whole house is vaulted. I pay the purchase by instalments. The repairs have cost me about a thousand pounds. I sold my horse for 35 Guineas. I do not intend to keep another. I have also sold my gig.

War is a most dreadful evil, and I am sorry to say we are deeply engaged in it. It grieves me to state, that my worthy and ever to be lamented friend General Brock was killed in the action at Queen's Town, Upper Canada. We defeated the Americans — in killed, wounded and prisoners 2000 men — 400 of the prisoners arrived here.

No man ever died in this Country so much regretted. His Death is a great loss to me. He was one of my best friends. The Governor expects any moment to be attacked by the Americans at two or three different points. The regular forces which we have are few. We would require a reinforcement to secure the Country.

Sometime ago I was under orders to march to the lines. After some difficulty I was allowed to remain. If I had been ordered away it would have ruined me as I should have lost my practice. I shall try every effort to get out of the Service as my pay is of a trifling nature. In time of peace my house would let for 200 per annum. Previous to Genl. Brock's departure for the Government of Upper Canada he did me the honor to dine with me. Had he lived he would in all probability be Governor of this Country.

Give my kind respects to brothers Wm., Beavor and sister Mary. When you write me give me cousin John Armstrong's* address — that I may write him.

Your affectionate brother,

John Buchanan.

N. B. I received your former letter and the news respecting our father.

This letter is addressed on the outside:—

Single sheet

$\frac{2}{3}$ per H. M. Ship
Jason

Mr. Beavor Buchanan

Fintona
Omagh
County Tyrone,
Ireland.

* In 1800 the name of a John Armstrong appears as one of the Ensigns of the 49th Regiment of Foot.

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