

tain, Rector of Quebec, Commissioners for building the church, and Matthew Bell, Esq., their Treasurer, on the 3rd day of November in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred, and the forty-first year of His Majesty's reign."

This historic Cathedral is a plain but substantial rectangular edifice, standing in the centre of a well kept "Close," and surrounded by a low stone wall, which is surmounted on the street sides with an iron railing; all along this wall stand many fine old trees, adding beauty to the environment, and reminding Englishmen of their sacred buildings in Britain, one of which it closely resembles. Two large and two small iron gates form the entrances from the "Parade ground," now called the Place d'Armes, but the main entrance is on Garden street, with a small gate on either side of the large one, over which is a lamp.

The building within is 127 feet long and 65 feet wide, and the tower 16 feet square. The walls are built of three different varieties of stone. The pillars and ceiling are of wood. The height of the great arch from the floor is forty-one feet; the chancel semicircular inside on a radius of eighteen feet. Three quaint looking stoves were imported from London, two of which are still in use at the upper end of the church.

The Communion plate was the special gift of the King, and consists of twelve massive pieces of solid silver, exquisitely engraved and embossed with the Royal Arms and the arms of the diocese. The alms dish is a particularly beautiful work of art, the bottom being a representation, in relief, of the Lord's Supper. A large credence paten, two tall flagons, two heavy chalices of frosted silver, two small plain chalices, two massive candlesticks, one large alms plate, and two plain patens bearing a Latin inscription.

The building cost \$80,000, and was consecrated by the bishop in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor on August 28th, 1804. In 1816, the Rev. Salter Mountain removed to Cornwall, in Upper Canada, and was succeeded in Quebec by Rev. George Jehoshaphat Mountain, the bishop's son, who was inducted Rector of Quebec in 1821, the Cathedral to be used as a parish church "until a parish church should be built for Quebec." Shortly afterwards the Government in Council set apart a lot of land adjoining the Cathedral for a rectory-house or parsonage.

On the death of Bishop Mountain, the Hon. and Rev. C. J. Stewart was consecrated in England, on January 1st, 1826, second Bishop of Quebec, and was installed in the Cathedral on the 4th of June following. A chime of eight bells was secured for the Cathedral at a cost of \$2,800, by subscription, and was rung for the first time on October 20th, 1830. An additional

gallery was built at the west end in 1833, in order to give more room. In 1836, Archdeacon Mountain, or, as he was then styled, Rector of Quebec, was consecrated in England coadjutor bishop to Bishop Stewart, under the title of Bishop of Montreal, and he brought with him Rev. George Mackie, to be his chaplain and "official" in the parish of Quebec. In the same year Bishop Stewart died, and the Bishop of Montreal presided over Quebec. A rectory house was built on the lot set apart for the purpose, in 1842, and was occupied by the bishop, who, however, paid £100 a year rent, which was used for paying off the building debt and then for the nucleus of an endowment. A new organ for the Cathedral was imported from England at a cost of £872, in 1847.

In 1850, Bishop Mountain was appointed third Bishop of Quebec, Montreal having been formed into a separate diocese. In 1858, the Bishop's "official," Dr. Mackie, returned to England, when the Rev. S. S. Wood was appointed chaplain, and Rev. George Vernon Houseman assistant minister at the Cathedral. Bishop Mountain died on January 6th, 1863, and the Synod of Quebec, in the following March, elected the Rev. J. W. Williams, M.A., of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, to succeed him. Dr. Williams is still the honoured bishop of Quebec. The Rev. G. V. Houseman was then appointed Rector of Quebec and held the position up to the day of his death, on September 26th, 1887, at the age of sixty seven years. By a canon of the Synod of Quebec, an appointment to a vacant rectory, is made by the Bishop through a "Board of Concurrence," to be elected in each congregation. The Cathedral Board nominated to the vacant rectory Rev. Canon Norman, D.D., of Montreal, who was inducted Rector of Quebec on March 18th, 1888, and still holds the position. In the following June a Cathedral Chapter was formed, with Rev. Dr. Norman as Dean, and the Rev. John Foster, M.A., Rev. T. Richardson, Rev. G. Thornecloe, M.A., and the Rev. A. A. Von Iffland, M.A., as Canons.

A new and much improved organ was placed in the Cathedral in 1871, by Mr. Warren, so that the venerable edifice is now pretty well equipped for its work. Like most old buildings of the kind, it is full of epitaphs and memories of the dead, and many noble names are recorded there,—names of Lords and Ladies, Bishops and Rectors, Lieut.-Generals and Colonels, officers of all kinds and civilians of good report. All of these epitaphs are given in Mr. Wurtele's monograph already referred to.

Many eminent clergymen of the Church of England have visited Quebec and preached in this Cathedral, among whom were Dean Stanley, Archdeacon Farrar, and Canon Wilberforce, now Bishop of Newcastle, who during a week in March, 1881, conducted a most successful