

containing many thousand square feet of glass, and filled with objects of interest in the vegetable kingdom from all parts of the globe, a herbarium unrivalled for extent, arrangement, accuracy of nomenclature, and beauty of keep, and excellent botanical libraries, including small ones for the use of the gardeners and museums.

To the accumulation of these treasures he not only brought all the powers of his Glasgow correspondence, but by means of his friendly relations with the Admiralty, Colonial and Foreign Offices, India Office, and many private companies, not only enlarged the bounds of his intercourse in all directions, but at a comparatively trifling cost procured specimens from countries the most distant and difficult of access.

To him is due the formation of many of our colonial Gardens, and the resuscitation of the rest; his example has stimulated national gardens on the Continent to a degree they never felt before; whilst the amount of information on all branches of economic botany which he has diffused among the laboring and manufacturing classes can hardly be over-estimated.

In conclusion, it is only right to state, that though these more public duties have naturally attracted the most attention, his scientific labors not only did not cease on his coming to Kew, but were literally doubled. Rising early and going to bed late, and rarely going into society, the whole of his mornings and evenings were devoted to scientific botany. The species Filicum, prepared wholly at Kew, is of itself a sufficient monument of one man's industry; and when to this we add that he published from his own pen upwards of fifty volumes of descriptive botany, all of them of merit and standard authority, it must be confessed that his public career has in no way interfered with his scientific one. Indeed, up to the day of his death his publications were progressing as busily as ever, and the first part had appeared of a new work, the 'Synopsis Filicum,' for the continuation of which extensive preparations had been made.

Not content with publishing himself, he was always forward in obtaining for others remunerative botanical employment. Besides numberless appointments given to young and rising gardeners and botanists, he procured the publication of the results of many scientific expeditions and missions, and latterly, after many years' strenuous exertion, he induced almost all our Indian and Colonial Governments to employ botanists upon the publication of their Floras.

In person Sir William Hooker was tall and good-looking, with a peculiarly erect and agile gait, which he retained to the end of his life. His address and bearing were singularly genial and urbane, and he was as remarkable for the liberality and upright-ness of his disposition, as for the simplicity of his manners and the attractive style of his conversation.

He died at Kew, of a disease of the throat, then epidemic at that place, on the 12th of August, having just completed his eightieth year. His widow survives him, a lady whose varied accomplishments were of invaluable assistance to him in his scientific labors throughout his married life; and he leaves one son, the present Assistant-Director of the Royal Gardens, and two married daughters.—*London Athenæum*.

—It is with extreme regret that we are called upon to record the death of Mr. Garneau, the well known historian of Canada, which lamentable occurrence took place at his residence in Quebec, on Saturday the 23rd February. The deceased gentleman had attained his fifty-sixth year.

François-Xavier Garneau was born on the 15th June, 1809. The founder of the family came to Canada in 1655 from Poitou, France, and after passing some years in Quebec, finally settled at l'Ange-Gardien. The father of the historian established himself at Quebec, while still young, where he married, and had several children of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest.

Young Garneau was remarkable in his infancy for his grave demeanor, amounting almost to taciturnity, and an excessive timidity, traits of character which distinguished him through life. Of a studious disposition, and fond of reading, he was seldom seen playing with other children. The first school he attended was under the direction of an old teacher, familiarly known as *le bonhomme* Parent, and whose classes were held in an old house situated at the entrance of the *rue St. Real*. From this, young Garneau was transferred to a more advanced school which had been founded and was maintained by Mr. Perrault, Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench. At the age of fourteen, the future historian received an appointment in Mr. Perrault's office, where he formed an intimacy with a fellow clerk residing with their patron, and often, in the evening, visited the house of this benevolent gentleman, who, at such times, instructed the young men in the principles of grammar and composition. Mr. Garneau ever cherished lively feelings of regard and gratitude for his old friend; and when the *History of Canada* saw the light, presented him with the first copy, in acknowledgment of the many services rendered its author. Two years later, Mr. Garneau entered the office of Mr. Archibald Campbell, Notary Public, and soon gained the esteem of his new patron. At this period French books were very scarce in Canada, and the young student, not having the means to purchase the works which he required, accomplished the Herculean task of copying a complete course of *Belle-Lettres* and Rhetoric, as well as the whole of Boileau. Besides this, he found time to study English, Latin and Italian.

In 1830, having passed his examination, he was appointed a Notary Public. Having, from his scanty earnings, saved the sum of eighty pounds, he prepared to put in execution his long cherished project of a voyage to

Europe; and accordingly, on the 20th of June 1831, set sail for London. Here, after visiting Paris, he met the Agent of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. D. B. Viger, with whom he remained as secretary. During his stay in London he was admitted to the Literary Society of the Friends of Poland, of which Thomas Campbell, author of *The Pleasures of Hope*, was president. At the meeting of this society, he formed the acquaintance of many distinguished men, among whom were Dr. Tchirna, ex-professor at the University of Warsaw; the poet Niemcewicz, who had served as aide-de-camp to Kosciusko; Prince Czartorisky, General Pac, Mrs. Gore, the authoress, and Mr. McGregor, the writer on British North America. While in England he contributed several articles to *The Polonia*, a review published under the auspices of the society.

In 1833 he returned to Canada and resumed his literary labors. He published several pieces of poetry, some of which may be found in Mr. Huston's *Recueil de Littérature Canadienne*, and commenced his *History* in 1830. This task was surrounded by obstacles almost insurmountable, the French in leaving the country having taken with them their archives and official correspondence, and almost all documentary evidence. The first volume of the *History* appeared in 1845; and the author being informed that the State of New York had procured a copy of the official correspondence of the governors and public functionaries of New France, from the foundation of the colony to the peace of 1763, proceeded to Albany, where he obtained permission to examine the precious papers and to make such extracts as he might require. Availing himself of this new source of information, he published the second volume in 1846, and the third, two years later, bringing the narrative down to 1792.

A collection of historical documents having been acquired by Canada, Mr. Garneau resolved to publish a second edition of his history, revised and corrected from the new source of information thus opened to him, for which undertaking the House of Assembly voted a liberal grant. The new edition appeared in 1852, the work being brought down to the Union of the Canadas. A third edition issued from the press in 1859, from which Mr. Bell made his translation. Mr. Garneau published in the *Journal de Québec* in 1855, *Un Voyage en Angleterre et en France*.

The long and severe labors of Mr. Garneau had gradually undermined his health, and in 1843 he suffered from an attack of epilepsy that in 1846, assumed an incurable form, though after an attack of fever he found temporary relief. In 1864 he resigned the office of City Clerk of Quebec, on account of ill health, receiving a pension of £200 a year in consideration of the services which he had rendered, not only to the city, but to his country. In social intercourse, Mr. Garneau was remarkable for a reserved exterior and polished manners.

—The last European steamer brings news of the death of Frederika Bremer, the Swedish authoress, well known and highly esteemed in this country for various excellent qualities, and standing by the side of some of the most popular female writers in every part of Europe. Miss Bremer was born near Abo, in Finland, in 1802. Her father's family moved in her childhood to Scania or Skane, an old province of Sweden now divided into the lens of Malmö and Christianstad. The girl then lived with Countess Sonnerhelm and taught at Stockholm in a female seminary. She travelled in this country in 1850-51, and also in Germany, England, and elsewhere. Her collected works comprise some twenty volumes, and are principally descriptive of Norse scenes, traditions, characters and life. She had here a rich and virgin field lying fallow to her hand, and she worked it most successfully. Her stories were as novel to most readers out of the country in which she lived as the original mythology of the worshippers of Odin and Freia and Thor. Her education and womanly taste enabled her to cast the glamour of a fine imagination over all, while retaining enough pronounced traits to sustain the original merits of her work. Miss Bremer was not a profound nor a philosophical writer, and did not assume to be such. She was truly womanly in all her instincts, with a ready appreciation of all that is good and noble.—*Montreal Herald*.

—We have to announce the death of the Very Rev. M. Granet, which occurred on the 9th inst. The deceased had long been suffering from illness, and his medical advisers had pronounced his case hopeless several months ago; but before his death he seemed to be convalescent, when a relapse took place which proved fatal.

The Very Reverend Dominique Granet, *Vicaire-Général*, Superior of the St. Sulpicians in Canada, and *curé* of the Parish of Montreal, was born on the 24th August 1810, at Espalem, France. In 1835 he was ordained a priest, and taught philosophy up to the time of his departure for Canada. On the 4th September, he arrived at Montreal, where until 1856, he was a professor of Theology. On the 21st April, 1856, he succeeded the Very Reverend M. Billaudé as Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and continued to discharge the duties of this office till death removed him from the sphere of his labors. He had attained the 56th year of his age, and had been thirty-one years in the priesthood.

M. Granet was interred with much religious pomp and ceremony. Among those who followed his remains to the grave were the Presidents and members of the different benevolent societies of the city, Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Cartier, Campbell, and Chapais, his worship the Mayor, Hon. Messrs. Papineau and Laframboise, and many other distinguished citizens. The clergy of the city, and over two hundred ecclesiastics who had come from all parts of the Province, participated in the pageant.