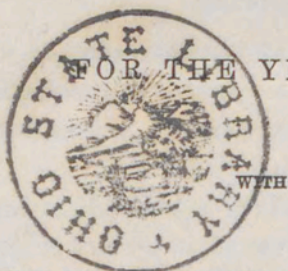


THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
OHIO STATE LIBRARY;



FOR THE YEAR 1858:

A HISTORICAL SKETCH,

BY THE LIBRARIAN.



COLUMBUS:
RICHARD NEVINS, STATE PRINTER.
1859.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

THE COMMISSIONERS

OHIO STATE LIBRARY

1881 YEAR 1880



A HISTORICAL SKETCH

BY THE LIBRARIAN

COLUMBUS

RECEIVED STATE LIBRARY

1881

RULES OF THE LIBRARY.

HOURS.

The Library is open every day except Sundays.

During the session of the Legislature, from 9 o'clock A. M., till 12 M.
2 P. M. till 5. 7 P. M. till 9.

After the adjournment of the Legislature, from 8 A. M. till 12 M., and
from 2 P. M. till 5.

REGULATIONS.

All persons are permitted to visit the Library and examine and read
the books, magazines and newspapers.

Those entitled to take out books are—

By Law—

Members and ex-Members of the Legislature.

State Officers and Clerks in the several departments.

The Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas.

Superintendent and Teachers in the Benevolent and other State Institutions.

By Resolution—

Pastors of Congregations in Columbus.

RESTRICTIONS.

Not more than two books can be taken by any person at one time.

All books must be returned within two weeks.

Books which have been in the Library not more than three months,
may be kept out only one week.

Books of reference, and other books of peculiar value, are kept from
circulation.

A public officer who gives any other person an order to take out books,
vitiates his own right.

Any books lost or damaged must be paid for or replaced.

Loud talking forbidden.

Smoking prohibited.

RULES OF THE LIBRARY

ARTICLE I

The Library is open to all day except Sundays.
During the session of the Legislature from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12 M.
After the adjournment of each session from 9 A. M. till 12 M. and
from 2 P. M. till 5.

ARTICLE II

All persons are permitted to visit the Library and examine and read
the books, manuscripts and newspapers.
Those entitled to use the books are—

Section 1.

Members and ex-Members of the Legislature.
State Officers and Clerks in the several departments.
The Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas.
Representatives and Senators in the House and other State Institutions.

Section 2.

Section 3.

Library of Congress in Columbia.

ARTICLE III

No more than two books are taken by any person at one time.
All books must be returned within two weeks.

Books which have been in the Library not more than three months
may be kept out only one week.

Books of reference and other books of general value are kept here
permanently.

A public officer who gives any other person an order to take out books
without his own right.

Any book lost or damaged must be paid for or replaced.
Fines for late return.

Smoking prohibited.

THE OHIO STATE LIBRARY.



FIRST PERIOD—1817 TO 1824.

The Ohio State Library was established by Governor Thomas Worthington, in the year 1817. For several years previous to that time, the need of such a library had been discussed. There was no provision for the preservation of regular sets of the laws and journals, nor any authorized place of deposit for maps, laws, documents or journals which might be sent from other States. The General Assembly, which met December 2d, 1816, appropriated \$3,500, as a contingent fund for the Governor in 1817. In the summer of that year, Governor Worthington made a visit to cities in the eastern States, for the purpose of investigating the plans of management in practice for penitentiaries and other State Institutions. While in Philadelphia, he determined to purchase a collection of books for the establishment of a State Library in Ohio. On his return to Columbus, he authorised the fitting up of a room over the Auditor's office, in the south end of the State-office Building, then on High-street, just south of the avenue to the east entrance of the State House. He deposited therein the books he had selected, and had them arranged on shelves.

When the sixteenth General Assembly met, in December, 1817, the Governor reported in detail, the steps he had taken, for the founding of a State Library.

In his message, which was read to the General Assembly December 2d, 1817, Governor Worthington said: "The fund made subject to my control

by the last General Assembly, beside paying the ordinary demands upon it and for articles mentioned in the resolution of the Legislature, of the 28th of January, 1817, has enabled me to purchase a small, but valuable collection of books, which are intended as the commencement of a library for the State. In the performance of this act, I was guided by what I conceived the best interest of the State, by placing within the reach of the representatives of the people, such information as will aid them in the discharge of the important duties they are delegated to perform."

On the 9th of December, the Governor sent a communication to the Legislature, in which he reported the titles of the books he had purchased, and the rules he had authorised for the management of the library.

The following is the catalogue of books which formed the basis of the Ohio State Library:

BOOKS PURCHASED BY GOV. WORTHINGTON—1817.

*Robertson's Charles V., 2 v. 8vo.

British Classics, 78 v. 12mo.

Russell's Modern Europe, 5 v. 8vo.

Fox's James II., 8vo.

Robertson's India, 8vo.

*Robertson's America, 2 v. 8vo.

Stephens' French Wars, 2 v. 8vo.

Marshall's Washington, 5 v. 8vo., and Atlas.*

Ramsay's do 8vo.

Ramsay's United States, 3 v. 8vo., calf, gilt.

Gordon's America, 3 v. 8vo.

Lee's Memoirs, 2 v. 8vo.

Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 6 v. 8vo.

Millner's Church History, 5 v. 8vo.

Hawie's do do 2 v. 8vo.

Clarkson's History of Slavery, 2 v. 12mo.

Life of Penn, 2 v. 12mo.

Clarke's Travels, 4 v. 12mo.

Labaume's Campaign in Russia, 8vo.

Brackenbridge's Late War, 12mo.

Lewis & Clarke's Travels, 2 v. 8vo.

Two Bibles, No. 22, 4to.

- Two Bibles, 12mo.
 American State Papers, 8 vols. 8vo.
 Journals of Congress, 13 vols. 8vo.
 *Azuni's Maratime Law, 2 v. 8vo.
 Franklin's Works, 4 v. 8vo.
 Burke's Works, 6 v. 8vo.
 Chapman's Select Speeches, 5 v. 8vo.
 Woodfall's Junius, 2 v. 8vo.
 Josephus' Works, 3 v. 8vo.
 Murphy's Tacitus, 6 v. 8vo.
 Plutarch's Lives, 6 v. 12mo.
 Ferguson's Rome, 3 v. 8vo., calf, gilt.
 Gibbon's Rome, 8 v. 8vo.
 Anacharsis' Travels, 4 v. 8vo.
 Rees' Cyclopaedia, 32 v. 4to.
 Malthus on Population, 2 v. 8vo.
 Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 v. 8vo.
 Village Sermons, 2 v. 12mo.
 Blair's Sermons, 2 v. 8vo.
 *Blair's Lectures, 8vo.
 Cave's Lives of the Apostles, 2 v. 8vo.
 *Paradise Lost, 24mo.
 Olive Branch, 8vo.
 Ferguson's Lectures, 3 v. 8vo.
 *Walker's Dictionary, 8vo.
 Johnson's do 8vo.
 Sheridan's do 8vo.
 Jefferson's Notes, 8vo.
 Aikin's Letters, 24mo.
 *British Spy, 24mo.
 Boziman's Maryland, 8vo.
 *Biddle's Architecture, 4to.
 British Cicero, 3 v. 8vo.
 Diversions of Purley, 2 v. 8vo.
 Niles' Weekly Register, 11 v. 8vo.
 Memoirs of Philadelphia Ag. Soc., 3 v. 8vo.
 Livingston on the Sheep, 12mo.

- Evans' Millwrights' Guide, 8vo.
 Locke's Essays, 2 v. 8vo.
 Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, 8vo.
 *Washington's Address, 32mo.
 *Rowlett's Interest Tables, 4to.
 Workman's Guaging, 8vo.
 Humboldt's New Spain, 2 v. 8vo.
 Pike's Expedition, 8vo.
 Cruden's Concordance, 4to.
 *Sully's Memoirs, 5 v. 12mo., calf, gilt.
 *Locke on Education, 12mo.
 *Pope's Works, 8 v. 12mo.
 Laws of North Carolina, 1 vol.
 " " New York, 5 vols.
 " " New Hampshire, 2 vols.
 " " South Carolina and Georgia, 1 vol.
 " " Delaware, 1 vol.
 " " South Carolina, 1 vol.
 " " Virginia, 1 vol.
 " " Vermont and Connecticut, 1 vol.
 " " Massachusetts.
 " " Tennessee, 1 vol.
 " " Ohio, 112 vols.
 Journal of the Ohio House of Representatives, 15 vols.
 Journal of the Ohio Senate, 4 vols.
 American State Papers, Wait's Ed., 10 vols.
 Hening's Statutes, 7 vols.
 Laws of New Jersey, 2 vols.
 Old Congress, 19 vols.
 Statutes of Connecticut, 1 vol.
 Revised Code of Virginia, 1 vol.
 Laws of Massachusetts, 1 vol.
 " " Pennsylvania, 5 vols.—2, 3, 4, 5, 8.
 " " Virginia, 4 vols.—1808, 1809, 1813, 1814,
 " " Maryland, 2 vols.—1810, 1815, 1816.

All of these books are now in the Library except those marked thus *
 in all, twenty-eight volumes.

On motion of Gustavus Swan, a member of the House for Franklin county, a resolution was adopted on the 17th of January, 1818, accepting the Library which Governor Worthington had purchased, and appointing a joint committee consisting of three members of the House, and two members of the Senate * to report rules and regulations for the same.

This committee reported in favor of the regulations which the Governor had authorized. On the 29th of January, 1818, his Excellency was charged with the care of the Library, and with slight modifications the rules he had reported were approved and authorized. They were as follows:

REGULATIONS FOR THE STATE LIBRARY—1818.

1. The Library shall be kept in one of the public offices.
2. The Library shall be opened every day during the session of the General Assembly, Sundays excepted, from eight o'clock in the morning to one o'clock afternoon, and from four o'clock, until eight in the evening.
3. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to label and number the books and make and preserve due catalogues of the same; he shall also keep an accurate account of all issues and returns of books as the same shall be made.

4. Books issued by the Librarian shall be returned as follows:

A folio within three weeks; a quarto within two weeks; an octavo or duodecimo within one week.

And no member shall receive more than one folio, one quarto, or two octavos or duodecimos at one time, unless when so connected as to be otherwise useless.

5. The Librarian shall open account with the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the members of the General Assembly and their respective clerks in which he shall charge them respectively with all books issued, and credit them with all books returned, and in case any person entitled to books shall detain one beyond the limited time, he shall forfeit and be charged as follows: For folio, twenty-five cents per day; a quarto, octavo or duodecimo, twelve and a half cents per day, which forfeiture may for good

* Mr. Swan was on the House committee; the names of the other members in the House are not recorded. The committee for the Senate was composed of William Trimble, of Fairfield county, and Robert Lucas, of Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, Pike and Jackson.

Highland

cause shown, be remitted by the Speaker of the Senate or House of Representatives for the time being. And in case any person entitled to the use of the Library shall neglect or refuse to pay any penalty incurred by not returning any book or books within the time above specified, unless the same shall be remitted as aforesaid, his rights from the time of such neglect or refusal shall cease, and until he shall comply with these rules and regulations.

6. All books shall be returned two days before the close of a session, whether the time allowed had expired or not.

7. If a book be returned damaged, the person returning it shall not be entitled to another, until the damage for the first shall be satisfied and the Librarian shall charge the person therewith.

8. The Librarian shall, two days before the termination of every session of the Legislature, furnish the Speaker of both houses with a list of members who have been delinquent, particularly specifying the nature of the delinquency, and it shall be the duty of the Speaker of each house in settling the accounts of any such member, to retain a sum equal to double the value of the book or books detained, and if a part of a set shall be detained, then double the value of the whole set, and also a sum equal to the fines and damages with which such member may stand charged.

9. That before any Senator or Representative shall obtain leave of absence for the remaining part of the session, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of either house to ascertain from the Librarian the state of such member's account; and in case such Senator or Representative shall be delinquent, a sum shall be retained to cover the value of the books or sets of books detained and penalties incurred.

The expenditures for the Library had been—

Books per catalogue-----	\$945 67
Binding-----	50 00
Binding-----	82 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,077 67

The General Assembly exhibited its cordial endorsement of the disposition which the Governor had made of that sum, from his Contingent Fund, not only in the resolution accepting the Library, but by an appropriation of \$1,000, made January 27, 1818, for the purchase of laws and reports of other States and of the United States, and of other books to be selected by the Governor.

Agreeably to the rules established, Governor Worthington entrusted the care of the Library to John L. Harper, during the session of the General Assembly for 1817-18. He was consequently Ohio's first State Librarian. He was paid for his services \$2 a day, during the session of the Legislature.

The first gift to the Library, on record, was by Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owen, through John Quincy Adams, Minister to England. It consisted of the following works:

BOOKS PRESENTED BY JEREMY BENTHAM.

- Plan of Parliamentary Reform, 1 vol.
- Panopticon, or Inspection House, 2 vols.
- Panopticon—postscript or additions; two sets, 4 vols.
- Chrestomathia in two parts, or plan of a day school, 2 vols.
- Preliminary sketches relative to the poor, in 4 parts, 4 vols.
- Draught of new plan for the organization of the Judicial establishment in France, 7 vols., with an addition or succedaneum.
- An address to the inhabitants of New Lanark, 1 vol.
- A view of the Hard Labor Bill, 1 vol.
- Pauper management improved, 1 vol.
- A Table of the Springs of Action, 1 vol.
- Essay on Political Tactics, 1 vol.
- Address to the National Convention of France, 1 vol.
- Defence of Economy against the late Mr. Burke.
- "Swear not at all," exposure of an Oath, 1 vol.
- Circular on Edification, 1 vol.
- Letters to the Citizens of the United States, 8 vols.

BY ROBERT OWEN.

- Owen's New View of Society.
 - Observations on the Manufacturing System.
- All of these works are now in the Library, in good condition, excepting three volumes,—the pamphlets presented by Mr. Bentham and by Mr. Owen.

The first request to the Library, for donation or exchange of Ohio laws or journals, was from Samuel M. Burnside, January 26, 1818. It was on behalf of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Massachusetts,* of which Mr. Burnside was the Secretary.

* An exchange then opened, for many years interrupted, was, in 1858, renewed—for which cordial acknowledgements of the officers of the Society have been received:

When the Legislature adjourned, January 30, 1818, the Library was closed. Governor Worthington immediately made his arrangements to increase the number of books according to the authority given him. He was unable to purchase complete sets of the United States Laws and Documents, or the laws or documents of other States, but he procured many volumes by exchanging Ohio laws and documents for them. No report of the titles of the books received in exchange was made, but a list of those which were purchased the Governor reported to the Legislature soon after it was opened, in 1818. The cost of the different works bought was not stated, but the aggregate expenditure was no doubt equal to the appropriation, because no balances were reported. The following list comprises the additions to the Library by virtue of the first direct appropriation for it:

BOOKS PURCHASED BY GOV. WORTHINGTON—1818.

Edinburgh Review, 29 vols.
 Index to do.
 Hume's England, 8 vols.
 Montague's Works, 5 vols.
 Pitken's Statistics.
 Cranch's Reports, 9 vols.
 Wheaton's do. 3 vols.
 Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols.
 History of Chili, 2 vols.
 Vicar of Wakefield.
 Bristed's Resources of United States.
 Do. do. Great Britain.
 Plowden's Ireland, 5 vols.
 Chase's Trial.
 Wilkinson's Memoirs, 3 vols. and Atlas.
 Don Quixote, 4 vols.
 Peter Pindar, 4 vols.
 Woodhouse Chaptal's Chemistry, 2 vols.
 Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, 6 vols. 4to.
 Riley's Narrative.
 Condillac's Logic.
 Vision of Columbus.
 Cooper's Justianian.

Taylor's Inquiries.
 Granville's Political Economy.
 Wilson's Works, 3 vols.
 Federalist, gilt.
 Niles' Register, vols. 12, 13, 14 and Index.
 Franklin's Works, vols. 1 and 6.
 Rees' Cyclopaedia, vols. 33 and 38.
 Johnson's Reports, 14 vols.
 Life of Chatham, 3 vols.
 Pathier on Obligations.
 Shakespeare's Works, 9 vols. Plate.
 Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.
 Cardinal de Retz.
 Dallas' Reports, 4 vols.
 Binney's Reports, 6 vols.
 Massachusetts Reports, 14 vols.
 Herring's Mumford's Reports, 4 vols.
 Mumford's Reports, vols. 1, 2 and 4.
 Harris & Henry's Reports, 3 vols.
 Cave's Law of the F., 2 vols.
 Tucker's Blackstone, 5 vols.
 In all, 183 volumes.

Resolutions were passed by the seventeenth General Assembly (1818-19) authorizing the Governor "to purchase five copies of Binns' splendid edition of the Declaration of Independence,"* and giving the judges of courts of common pleas the privileges of the Library. Ethan Allen Brown, who succeeded Thomas Worthington as Governor, in 1818, executed commissions for the library in the second year of its existence. One thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of books in the third year. That appropriation was not expended by Governor Brown in 1819-20, and the General Assembly of 1820-21 repealed the clause in the law which authorized it.

The Library was not again recognised in the appropriation bill till 1824. Meantime, however, several special purchases were authorized.

* The one (a large engraving, framed) deposited in the Library, is now in a good state of preservation.

The responsibility of appointing a Librarian was taken from the Governor, on the first day of the session of the nineteenth General Assembly, December 4th, 1820. Senator John Mathews, of Muskingum county, moved the appointment of David S. Brodrick as Librarian. The Senate adopted the motion, and the House concurred. Mr. Brodrick's term was during the session of the Legislature, and he was paid \$2 per day. The first clerk in the Auditor's office was, by resolution, charged with the care of the Library after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

The nineteenth Legislature took notice of the Library in two other particulars worthy of record. Recognising the importance of the preservation of the journals and laws of the North-west Territory, and of the State of Ohio, the House appointed a committee "to ascertain whether the territorial laws, journals of the Constitutional Convention, and the journals and laws of the State government were in the public or State Library." That committee, through its chairman, Elisha Whittlesey, member of the House from Trumbull county, reported on the first day of January, 1821, as follows:

REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE—1821.

"There is no copy of the laws adopted or enacted by the Governor and Judges under the territorial government, in either of the public offices or State Library. There is in the office of the Secretary of State, the enrolled bills of all the laws and resolutions passed by the Legislature of the territorial government. The committee have not been able to find the journal of the Convention, either in manuscript or print. There are no printed volumes of the laws of either the territorial or State government within our reach, of an earlier date than the session of 1806-7; nor have we found any journals of an earlier date than the session of 1807-8; regular sets of the laws and journals subsequent to these periods, are in the Library. The committee are of opinion that the deficiencies in journals and laws ought to be supplied, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor of this State be, and he hereby is authorised to procure such laws as were adopted by the Governor and Judges, under the territorial government; a journal of the Convention; the laws of the State government, passed prior to the session of 1806-7, and the journals of the Assembly, prior to

the session of 1807-8, and that the same, or such parts thereof as he may obtain, be placed in the State Library; and the expense thereof be paid out of the contingent fund."

The Senate accepted this Resolution, and, on the 15th of January, on motion of Mr. Mathews of Muskingum, sent the following to the House for its concurrence:

"Whereas, Caleb Atwater, Esq., of this State, has, with much industry, collected interesting information relative to the antiquities of the western country generally, and particularly of the State of Ohio, and has arranged and digested the same in such a manner as to form a large part of the first volume of the Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, lately published at Worcester, Massachusetts, thus contributing to the promotion of general science, and at the same time showing to the world that the State of Ohio contains objects worthy of scientific research: Therefore,

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase two copies of the first volume of the Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, for the use of the State Library, and to give his order for the same on the Treasurer of State, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated."

The House struck out "Whereas and words following until Resolved," but concurred in the Resolution.*

The first Resolution authorizing the journals and laws of Ohio to be sent to other States in exchange for their journals and laws, was passed February 2, 1821. Governor Worthington had made exchanges in 1818, under indirect authority; but for 1819-20 no authority, direct or indirect, was given. Since 1820 the Ohio State Library has every year received valuable accessions, by virtue of that system of exchanges suggested by Massachusetts in 1811, and promoted by a law of Congress, passed June 30th, 1834, which authorizes the free transmission by mail of public docu-

* The antiquarian volumes were purchased and are now in the Library, but the territorial and State journals and laws, with the exception of one volume of territorial and three of State laws, were not procured. The Library did not possess a complete set of the State journals and laws for several years after that time. It has not now a full set of the State journals (the Senate Journal for 1803-4 being wanting), nor has it any of the journals of the territorial Legislature. The Commissioners would be much obliged to any person who would inform them where the volumes missing can be procured.

ments, from one State to another, under the frank of the Governor of the State from which they are sent.

No events of special interest marked the history of the Library between 1821 and 1823. The expenditures for it did not exceed one hundred dollars. The Legislature which assembled in December, 1823, recognized its importance more decidedly than any of its predecessors. Then was passed the first law respecting it, and then a librarian, required to give bonds for the care of the Library, and having a term of office longer than the session of one Legislature, was appointed.

The gentlemen who had been librarians were—

John L. Harper—1817—1818.

John McElvain—1818—1820.

David S. Brodrick—1820—1824.

The expenditures for the Library, on record, between 1817 and 1824¹ were :

1817.....	\$1,077 67
1818.....	1,000 00
1818 to 1824.....	*100 00
Total	<u>\$2,177 67</u>

The accessions to the catalogue in all the departments were :

1817.....	495
1818	175
1818 to 1824.....	1,047
Total	<u>1,717</u>

*Estimated.

SECOND PERIOD—1824 TO 1844.

The year 1824 is memorable in the history of the Library, for legislative recognition which cause it to be acknowledged as one of the Institutions of the State. On the first day of the session of the General Assembly for 1823-4, Leonard H. Cowles, a member of the House, from Delaware county, moved that a Librarian be appointed in joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature. His motion was adopted. The Senate accepted the Resolution, and the election, held on the afternoon of December 2d, 1823, resulted in the appointment of Zechariah Mills.

On the 11th of December a joint committee, which had been appointed, on motion of Senator Fithian, who represented Champaign, Clark, Logan, and Wood counties, reported the results of an examination into the affairs and condition of the Library. It was stated that during the recess of the General Assembly, a key to the Library had been obtained, by parties unknown, and fifteen books, together with the pamphlets presented by Jeremy Bentham and Robert Owen had been abstracted. The committee * therefore recommended that increased attention, and more liberal appropriations be given the Library, and that some person be appointed to take care of it, when the Legislature was not in session. These recommendations led to the passage of the first law enacted for the management protection and enlargement of the Library. The bill for these purposes was presented in the House by Mr. Simmons of Knox county, on the 23d of December. It became a law January 20th, 1824. It provided for the appointment of a Librarian for the term of three years, fixed his salary at \$200 a year—required him to give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties in the sum of \$2,000, appropriated \$350 a year for four years, for the purchase of books for the Library, and stipulated that contingent expenses were to be paid out of the Governor's Contingent Fund.

Zechariah Mills was continued as Librarian under the law.

* That committee consisted of Senators Fithian of Champaign, Simpson of Harrison, Koken of Franklin, and Representatives Stockton of Muskingum, Patterson of Morgan, Grumman of Guernsey and Blickensderfer, of Tuscarawas.

One section of that law was as follows:

"That each judge of the Supreme Court, president judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, and each member of the General Assembly, may, in the months of December and January, in each and every year, sign and lodge with the Secretary of State, a memorandum or list of such book or books as he may think proper, to be added to the State Library. And the Governor shall on or before the first day of June, annually, examine said lists or memoranda and select therefrom such as he may think proper, including such others as he may deem important to add to such selection, the estimated cost of the whole, to be equal to the amount to be expended annually, as provided in the fourth section of this act, and he shall make out a schedule accordingly, of such books as shall be purchased for the State Library."

The legislature which enacted the law from which this extract is taken, first recognized the Library, in the act authorizing the distribution of the laws and journals of the State, by requiring the Secretary of State to deposit five copies of each therein. In his annual message for 1824-5, Governor Jeremiah Morrow reported that the appropriation for books had not been expended. He asked for "a considerable appropriation" which he deemed necessary to give the Library due importance, and recommended that the Librarian be authorized "to subscribe for periodical works." The Governor's recommendations were not acted upon; but in his message for 1825-6 he renewed them, and then reported that arrangements had been made to purchase books with the money which had been set apart under the Library law, but they would not probably be in the Library till after the adjournment of the Legislature. Whether that notice had any effect or not, the Governor's suggestion was regarded. The Librarian was given \$50 for paying subscriptions to such newspapers and magazines as he might deem valuable for preservation. In no other respect were the advantages of the Library enlarged, but its privileges were extended to the judges of the United States Courts.

Special notice of the Library was not taken either by the Governor, or by the Legislature in 1826-7—but in his annual message for 1827-8, Governor Allen Trimble notified the General Assembly that he had authorized the expenditure of \$421 for books, and had made arrangements to disburse \$721 yet remaining in the Treasury. A few days before the adjournment of the General Assembly, (Feb. 9, 1828,) Eli Baldwin, Senator from

Trumbull county, from a committee on the Library paragraph in the Governor's message, reported that the entire appropriation for the purchase of books had been expended, and recommended that \$350 be given for books, and \$50 for periodicals. These recommendations were embodied in the bill making appropriations for 1829.

The facts most worthy of record in the history of the Library between 1830 and 1840 may be stated in a few lines.

In his annual message, December, 1833, Governor Robert Lucas gave notice of the first exchange which Ohio had made with any other State, of reports and decisions of the Supreme Court. It was in these words:

"I received from the Executive of the State of Maryland, through the post office, sixteen volumes of Maryland Reports, commencing with the organization of the colony of Maryland, and extending to the year 1832. The books I placed in the Library, and in return transmitted to the Executive of Maryland, through the same channel of communication, a full set of Hammond's Reports."

This was probably the first exchange of Court reports between any of the States of the Union.

In 1835, the books added to the Library were selected by John C. Wright and Frederick Grimke, who were then judges of the Supreme Court. The thirty-fifth General Assembly (1836-7) voted ex-members of the Legislature the privilege of taking out books, and the following year that privilege was bestowed upon the Superintendents of the Asylums for the Blind and for the Insane. The resolution authorizing ex-legislators to draw books was offered by William V. H. Cushing, member of the House for Clark county.

The accessions to the Library in 1837, were made under the superintendence of a committee appointed under a resolution offered in the Senate by George Sharp of Belmont, chairman of the standing committee.

The committee consisted of Joseph Vance, Joseph R. Swan, Noah H. Swayne, Frederick Grimke, and Anthony S. Chew. The resolution passed March 22, 1837.

No catalogue of the selections made was reported. The amount expended was \$1,000. That sum was appropriated each year from 1837 to 1840.

On the 23d day of March, 1841, William I. Thomas, Senator, representing Miami, Darke, Mercer and Shelby counties, moved that the Librarian

be authorized to enlarge the Library by attaching to it a room adjoining, on the north.* The enlargement thus asked for, was granted, and Mr. Mills expended \$133 32½ in fitting up the new room, which sum was paid out of the Treasury, after a committee appointed to inquire into its justice, in 1841-2, had reported in favor of it.

The first restrictions upon the circulation of books, under the general law and the resolutions extending its provisions, were made by the thirty-ninth General Assembly. On motion of Mr. Thomas of Miami, the Librarian was required to keep one set of the State Laws and Journals at all times in the Library.

Aaron Johnson, Senator for Perry and Morgan counties, on the 6th of February, 1844, in answer to a resolution which had been referred to the standing committee on the Library, made an elaborate report upon the necessity of having full sets of United States Court Reports, and of all State Court Reports. He notified the Senate that 31 volumes U. S. Court Reports, and 290 volumes State Court Reports were wanting, and recommended an appropriation of \$1,605 for the purchase of them. His recommendation was not accepted.

Zechariah Mills, who had been Librarian seventeen years, was succeeded, in 1842, by Thomas Kennedy. No other event of special interest marked the history we are now tracing till 1844. Meantime, the appropriations were expended under the directions of the Governor, and the number of books, which in 1824 was 1,717, had increased to 8,172. The number of accessions, at different periods, is shown in the following statement:

GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY FROM 1824 TO 1844.

No. of books in 1824.....	1,717
No. of books added in 1824, 1825, and 1826.....	842
“ “ 1827 and 1828.....	740
“ “ 1829.....	237
“ “ 1830.....	319
“ “ 1831.....	252
“ “ 1832.....	269
“ “ 1833, 1834, and 1835.....	933
“ “ 1836.....	315
“ “ 1837.....	617

* The room over which was then the Treasurer's office.

No. of books added in 1838, and 1839.....	856
“ “ 1840.....	245
“ “ 1841.....	222
“ “ 1842.....	201
“ “ 1843.....	407

Whole No. of volumes in the Library in 1844..... 8,172

The expenditures during the period comprised in this statement, for the increase of the Library and for contingent expenses, were—

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES FROM 1824 TO 1844.

	Appropriations.	Contingent Ex- penses.
1824.....	\$350 00	\$20 00
1825.....	400 00	159 82 $\frac{1}{4}$
1826.....	400 00	96 32 $\frac{3}{4}$
1827.....	400 00	32 50
1828.....	350 00	88 05
1829.....	350 00	55 27
1830.....	350 00	47 45
1831.....	350 00	21 12
1832.....	550 00	
1833.....	500 00	
1834.....	400 00	
1835.....	400 00	
1836.....	400 00	88 33
1837.....	1,000 00	
1838.....	1,000 00	99 78 $\frac{1}{2}$
1839.....	1,000 00	
1840.....	300 00	
1841.....	450 00	
1842.....	400 00	
1843.....	400 00	
Total.....	\$9,750 00	\$708 65 $\frac{1}{2}$

The contingent expenses here stated were paid out of the Governor's Contingent Fund. Of those expenses, only \$284 01 $\frac{1}{4}$ were for books.

RECAPITULATION.

Expenditures from 1817 to 1824.....	\$2,177 67
“ 1824 to 1844.....	10,458 65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total expenditures for the increase and preservation of State Library, as far as reported, from 1817 to 1844.....	\$12,636 32 $\frac{1}{2}$

THIRD PERIOD—1844 to 1853.

An era was marked in the history of the Library by the Legislature of 1844-5. A law was then passed which placed it under the care of a Board of Commissioners consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Librarian. That Board was given power to adopt rules and regulations, and to superintend all expenditures. It was charged with the control of the sale of the reports of the Supreme Court, * and all extra copies of statistics and other documents not advisable to be preserved in the Library—the proceeds to be applied for the increase and preservation of the Library—was authorized to exchange Laws, Journals, Documents and Reports with other legislative bodies, States and Libraries—and was required to report to the General Assembly annually. All persons were permitted to visit the Library and examine and read the books, and members and ex-members of the Legislature, judges of the Supreme Court, and officers of the State were allowed to take out books under the regulations established by the Commissioners, but no public officer had the right to give any other person an order to take out books. This restricting clause in the law, suggested by the Librarian, was made necessary by abuses, which had rendered the Library a "circulating institution."

No term of office was fixed for the Librarian, nor was the amount of his salary stated. He was however voted \$400 for 1845.

The bill containing these provisions was prepared and brought before the Senate by Thos. W. Powell of Delaware county, who was chairman of the standing committee on the Library. It was introduced on the 17th of February, 1845. After a somewhat protracted discussion, it was referred to a select committee, consisting of John Coddington of Medina and Lorain, Levi Cox of Wayne and Moses Kelley of Cuyahoga. That committee reported it back, with amendments and recommended its passage. The question was very soon taken and the bill was sent to the House for its concurrence. It became a law on the 6th of March, 1845.

The Library occupied the attention of the General Assembly of 1844-5 more frequently than it had of any Assembly between 1824 and 1844. On motion of Moses Kelley, the standing committee was requested to inquire if broken sets of the journals of Congress might not be made complete.

*Then published by the State.

Mr. Powell, from that committee reported that the Congressional laws and journals, prior to 1815-16 (14th Congress) were not in the Library, and recommended a Resolution, which passed both Houses, that the Librarian be instructed to procure them.

On the 5th of March, 1845, David T. Disney Senator, from Hamilton county, offered a resolution which was adopted, that the Governor be requested to transmit to M. Vattemare of France, the laws, documents and journals of the State, with such specimens of natural history as might be furnished him for that purpose. This resolution was in answer to a memorial, Alexander Vattemare had addressed to acting Governor T. W. Bartley, from which it is proper to make the following extracts:

MEMORIAL OF M. VATTEMARE.

"Had the people of Europe an opportunity of learning your wise and salutary laws; the peaceful and yet powerful workings of your free government; your admirable institutions for the punishment of vice and the relief of honest poverty; the freedom of your religious views, and the universal means of education which you possess; your public works and public press, rivaling each other in public benefit; your immense national resources and the enterprising industry of your citizens. Could this knowledge but be diffused here, Europe would at once be forced to respect and admire you, and, while proud that your continent was peopled by her sons, receive her citizens as brothers—as equals in this civilized and enlightened age.

"This desideratum can easily be obtained. A few of the extra copies of the public documents, which I learn fill lumber rooms in many of your capitols; a collection of your laws; an extra copy or two of the works of your authors and editors, who I confidently assert, will cheerfully contribute them, and a collection of your minerals, and the work is accomplished. The veil of ignorance which shuts out your country from view will fall, and she will stand in the eyes of Europe in her true dignity and glory, illuminated by the blaze of intellectual light, ever radiated from the constellation of stars that deck her standard! She will be known. She needs but to be known to be appreciated, admired and respected.

"But your State will reap a rich reward for thus elevating the national character. The treasures which have for centuries been accumulating in

the vast store-house of European knowledge; the works of her artists, inspired by the master pieces of the world; the laws, founded on the experience of ages, which directs her vast governments, and protect her immense population, will be sent you with a profuse hand in exchange for what will cost you a mere trifle. Value, intrinsic value, will not for a moment be taken into consideration. *The Bulletin des Lois* (240 volumes,) have already been sent for a copy of the revised statutes of one of your sister States, and you may expect a similar prolific return; a rattlesnake or a lizard may procure a copy of the *Venus de Medicis*; a State map, the Geological map of France, published at a cost of 500 francs per copy, and not to be purchased. In short, while the first mentioned object will be gloriously effected, you will be real gainers by the exchange, and fill your State Library or the collection of your University, with what it would cost immense sums to purchase. Indeed, a large proportion of books and works of art thus to be obtained belong to government, and cannot be purchased. Upwards of four thousand scientific and useful works, maps, splendid engravings, a great number of medals, statues, etc., have already been presented to me by our legislative chambers, our ministers, city corporation, academies, universities, authors, artists and publishers, to be distributed in the United States in token of their sympathy, and in return for a few hundred books, maps, reports, pamphlets and engravings, brought by me from America, and distributed, in the name of the State, where they were presented to me, among our ministerial and public establishments."

The other acts of the forty-third Legislature, in which the Library was recognized, were in the granting of its privileges to the Teachers in the Asylums—authorizing the Commissioners to send laws and documents to the New York Historical Society, and electing a Librarian to succeed Thomas Kennedy. John Greiner was chosen to execute the new law, in conjunction with the Governor and Secretary of State, for three years from the 9th day of February, 1845.

The first report of the Commissioners of the State Library was presented to the Senate on the 16th of February, 1846. It was signed by Mordecai Bartley, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner. They reported that Ohio Reports and Statutes had been sold to the value of \$1,688 75, of which sum, for books and for contingent expenses, \$1,588 had been expended. The Commissioners made the following statement and recommendations:

"Your Commissioners have obtained, by personal application, and through the kindness of the State authorities of New York, a valuable addition, embracing ten volumes of the Natural History of that State, executed in a neat and substantial style. There has also been received from the General Government an elegant and valuable copy of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, embracing five volumes. * * * *

"We would avail ourselves of this opportunity of suggesting to the General Assembly, the propriety and necessity of an enlargement of the Library. The present room is too small conveniently to contain the books now crammed in its shelves, and there are many books, embracing our Ohio Reports, which ought to be kept in the Library, and which cannot now, for want of a suitable place, be carefully preserved."

The forty fourth General Assembly, to which these suggestions were made, authorized the enlargement requested, raised the Librarian's salary from \$400 to \$500; and on motion of William L. Perkins, member of the Senate for Lake and Ashtabula counties, required him to keep not only one set of the laws and journals, but one set of Chase's Revised Statutes, and of Swan's Collated Statutes, at all times in the Library.

When the Commissioners made their annual report, February 1st, 1847, they notified the General Assembly that the enlargement and refitting of the Library had cost \$203 50. The Library then included what had originally been three rooms. The one occupied in 1846 was taken from the Quarter-master General, and was over the Executive office.

The Commissioners (the same as for 1846, excepting William Bebb, who had succeeded Mr. Bartley, as Governor), made this statement:

"The additions made to the various departments of the Library during this and the preceding year, have met the approval of the judicious; and the hope is entertained that, in a few years, by the increased amount of means which may reasonably be anticipated, the Library will become an ornament to the State.

"The geological and other specimens, property of the Ohio Historical Society, have been transferred to the care of the Librarian, and it is contemplated during the present year to obtain as large a collection as possible of the various specimens of art and science, and thus lay the foundation for a cabinet of curiosities, which may, by proper patronage, become a valuable accession and ornament to the State. Measures have already

been instituted to accomplish this purpose, and the co-operation of all who can aid this design by the contribution of specimens, is earnestly solicited."

The last paragraph quoted led Samuel A. Russell, member of the House from Harrison county, in 1846-7, to offer a Joint Resolution, which was adopted—that the Librarian "be authorized to collect, conveniently and without expense, natural and artificial curiosities found or made within the precincts of Ohio."

William Lawrence, member of the House for Logan and Hardin counties, offered a Resolution, that the editors of Columbus, and editors visiting Columbus, be allowed all the privileges of the Library. It was referred to the Library committee, and reported back with a recommendation in favor of it, but the House refused to adopt it.

In 1848, (Feb. 2,) the Commissioners made an elaborate report. Their transactions and views are set forth in the following extracts:

"The whole number of volumes purchased this year is 600; of these 189 are works on jurisprudence, consisting principally of American reports; the remainder, 411, embrace every variety of topic. The entire cost of the purchases since February 1, 1847, is \$1,362 87. The purchases for this year exceed those of any previous year, more than \$300. In the purchases for this year, special attention has been given to an increase of the law department of the Library, and especially to a fuller supply of American reports; of which all that were obtainable in the western market have been procured. It was deemed expedient, owing to the frequency of applications for books on law which were not in the Library, and to the importance of having a full collection of standard works in this department, to apply to that object a larger amount of funds than has hitherto usually been appropriated.

"The miscellaneous works have been chosen with a view to meet the various tastes and pursuits of those who have the use of the Library, and to secure the most recent and meritorious publications in each department of literature, science, and the arts. In making selections it has been our practice to avail ourselves of the intelligence of those most familiar with the different departments of knowledge, and we would be gratified to

* The cabinet then collected, and many curiosities since presented the Library, have been as carefully preserved as circumstances would permit, and will be properly exhibited when the Library Room in the State House is finished.

receive from the members of the Legislature, any instruction or advice as to the policy which has been pursued, or in regard to any other mode by which the character and interests of the Library may be efficiently advanced.

"There are more than 10,000 books in the Library; of these, nearly 2,000 have been added within the last three years. It is believed that with our present and prospective means, in a few years our State will be supplied with a Library which will fully meet the necessities of the advancing intelligence of her people.

"It has been suggested that a different classification of the books should be made. This will be done in the spring, and would have been effected before this time, but as a great many new works had been purchased during the last three years, it was deemed expedient to keep them separate from the others, so that those interested might see what amount, and the character of the accessions which had been made. We have commenced a correspondence with the Librarians of two of the most celebrated Libraries of our country, for the purpose of ascertaining their mode of arrangement, and we contemplate making the best classification possible, and to arrange our catalogue to suit the change. It has also been suggested that it would be better to complete the standard works in each branch of literature or science in order, without attempting, as is the present policy, a gradual and uniform, although comparatively imperfect supply of all. It is doubted whether such a plan would be acceptable, as those devoted to the investigation of a specific branch might deem its immediate and full supply to be more important than that of any other, and might consider any additions injudicious in which they did not equally participate. We have followed this suggestion in the law department because of the almost unanimous expression in favor of its enlargement to meet present necessities."

"We have commenced, as was intimated in our last report, to form, in common with the Library, a Cabinet, which shall embrace curious and interesting specimens in nature, art and science. But a few contributions have been received. As we have no funds to appropriate for the purpose, our exclusive dependence for success rests upon the liberality of those interested in the project. Several individuals have promised their aid and co-operation in the attempt, and we entertain the hope that many more

will yet appreciate the importance of the enterprise, and give us efficient assistance."*

The General Assembly to which these paragraphs were addressed, did not take special notice of the Library, but its successor, the forty-seventh Assembly, (1848-9) authorized the Librarian, on motion of Andrew H. Byers, of Wayne and Ashtabula counties, chairman of the Library committee, to ascertain the cost of a set of the Journals of the State prior to 1807-8, and to procure additional copies of volumes 2d and 3d of the laws. On motion of C. B. Goddard, of Muskingum, the Governor was requested to correspond with M. Vattermare, and report to the next General Assembly what exchanges of documents and curiosities could be made with France.

Mr. Byers' resolution was the result of an inquiry to which Samuel Gal-
loway, as Secretary of State, had replied as follows:

"It appears, from the last published catalogue, that all the Journals of the Senate preceding the session of 1807-8, and the Journals of the three sessions of the House of Representatives, are missing. I have inquired of those who have acted as Librarians for many years, but could not ascertain *how* or *when* the copies designated were lost. The series of laws is complete, although there is but a single copy of volumes 1, 2 and 3. Efforts have been made, without success, to supply the deficiencies in the catalogue of Journals, and to obtain additional copies of those laws of which there are now but one or two copies in the Library. There are but two or three individuals within our knowledge who have complete sets of the Laws, and but a single person who has an entire set of the Journals of the General Assembly. One of the individuals who has a complete set of the laws, was willing to sell, but would not take less than \$200 for the series. We considered the price too large, and declined the purchase. The gentleman who owns the entire set of Journals, has uniformly declined, when requested, to set a price upon the series, although he has expressed himself as willing to sell. How, when or where those sets of Journals and Laws were obtained, or how long they have been possessed by the present owners, is not known. It is probable that there are in different sections of the State, many entire sets of the Laws and Journals and separated copies, which could be had on reasonable terms, if the fact that they are in de-

* The present Commissioners renew that hope.

mand was generally known. It may also be appropriate to remark, that with all the care and diligence which has been exercised, important laws and documents are annually lost”*

The Commissioners of the Library, then Seabury Ford, Governor; Samuel Galloway, Secretary of State; and John Greiner, Librarian; reported on the 13th of March, 1849, as follows:

“The whole number of volumes purchased and received in exchange is 573. The entire cost of the books obtained is \$1,136 28. We have endeavored as much as possible in our purchases, to supply the deficiencies in the different departments of the Library, and to procure works necessary to complete the series in different publications. As books in the law department are more needed and consulted than those of any other kind, special care has been used to obtain popular works on jurisprudence, and especially complete sets of the reports of the different States.

“It has been our aim to select the most substantial publications in the various departments of literature, of science and the arts, such as would be appropriate to the members of the General Assembly for reference and research.

* * * * *

“In accordance with the suggestions of members of the last Legislature, and other friends of the Library, a new classification of the books has been made. With the existing arrangement, any one, unaided, can intelligently examine the Library and form an opinion of its character.

“We avail ourselves of this opportunity to acknowledge the generosity of Col. Johnson, of Piqua, who has given to the Library interesting geo-

* For the purpose of illustrating the difficulties which have met Librarians in endeavoring to comply with Resolutions requiring sets of Ohio Journals, Laws and Documents, and of Journals, Documents and Reports of Congress to be made complete, it may be proper to quote here a paragraph from the Report of the Library Commissioners for 1857, and to state that they have not been able to supply the deficiencies exposed :

“It is the design of the Librarian, if the General Assembly deems it proper, to make an appropriation for such a purpose, to arrange in an appropriate style of binding, six sets of the Ohio Laws, Journals and Documents. There is now but one complete set of Laws in the Library, and one set of Journals (excepting Senate Journal for 1802-3). We have one set of Territorial Laws, but none of the Journals. These will be obtained the coming year, if possible

“Of United States Documents, Laws, Journals, Annuals and Reports, we have, of some years, duplicates ; of other years, incomplete sets. Many volumes of interest, published by the Federal Government, have never been sent to the Library. It is designed to make a complete list of what is on our shelves, and make application to our Senators and Representatives, and to the proper Federal officers, for the volumes which we have not.”

logical specimens obtained in California. We have also received from Dr. Butterfield, of this city, a liberal present of 8 volumes quarto of the lectures of Cardinal de Lucca; and from Mons. Vattemare, a very valuable donation consisting of 28 volumes of a highly popular work on the National Industry of France.*

"We earnestly renew the request heretofore given, that all who can will aid in the attempt to establish, in connection with the Library, a Cabinet of specimens, illustrative of ancient and modern arts and sciences. All will admit that a department of this kind, well organized and vigorously conducted, would subserve valuable purposes, and be an interesting acquisition to the State. All that is needed to hasten the success of the enterprise, is a general knowledge of the fact that an effort of the kind indicated has been commenced. There are many persons who possess curious and interesting specimens and collections, who would be gratified to place them in a public position, where they would receive the attention of the intelligent and scientific. We desire that our effort and object may be communicated, that we may obtain the contributions of such persons, and we cordially invite the co-operation of all who regard the attempt as laudable and meriting patronage."†

The Commissioners made their annual report to the Legislature of 1849-50 on the 9th day of February. Its important paragraphs were as follows:

"The entire cost of books purchased since last report, is \$720 17. It was intended, in accordance with the advice of many specially interested in the prosperity of the Library, to increase largely within the past year, the law department, by the purchase of all standard works on jurisprudence with which we are not supplied. Our full design could not be

* The exchange urged by M. Vattemare in his memorial, which has been quoted, and auspiciously begun by the presentation here mentioned, has not been regularly maintained, because, according to a communication from M. Vattemare to the Commissioners of the Library in 1858, the journals, laws and documents of Ohio have not been sent him. A box of books was forwarded him in 1858, through the Smithsonian Institution, and no doubt valuable return will be made for it. Another will be sent him in 1859. The Commissioners will be glad to receive from publishers, authors and others, books and pamphlets for M. Vattemare's International Exchange.

† This quotation is here given in order that the purpose for which it was made in 1849 may be promoted in 1859.

accomplished, as none of the Commissioners, owing to the prevailing sickness and other causes, could give his attention to the matter, and visit those places where are the fullest collections of such works. We have, however, been successful, by purchases here and in Cincinnati, in obtaining the books most needed, and especially in completing the series of American Reports. As works in law are more needed for reference and research than any other class of books, it is deemed to be specially important to place this department in a commanding position, and to afford the fullest facilities to the Bar, Bench, and General Assembly. It has been our aim to select the best and most substantial productions in the different departments, and thus to render the Library most useful to those who are specially entitled to its benefits. All suggestions and recommendations of measures or improvements by which the character and advantages of the Library may be enhanced, will be at all times acceptable.

"We would suggest, as a suitable and necessary change, that the room now occupied as the office of the Board of Public Works, be added to the present room, and thus that the entire space on the second floor be used for the accommodations of the Library. The room now occupied is too limited even for present wants.

"The Librarian was authorized by joint resolution, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to ascertain, by publication and correspondence where and at what price, certain laws and journals could be obtained. There is but one person known to possess the desired documents, and he has declined fixing any price upon them. It is certainly very important that these books should be secured, and it is believed that the Library committee of either branch of the General Assembly might be able to effect the purchase. The Librarian will be ready to co-operate in any measure which may be desired to effect this object."

The Legislature did not, for 1850, impose any special restrictions or assign any new duties to the Librarian, and the General Assembly of 1850-1 passed but one resolution respecting the Library—giving, on motion of Senator Wm. Lawrence, of Logan county, the members of the State Board of Agriculture and its Corresponding Secretary, the privilege of taking out books.

On the 15th of March, 1851, John Greiner was re-elected Librarian for a term of three years. He resigned in a few weeks after his election, that he might accept an appointment from the General Government, as Indian

Agent to New Mexico. Mr. Greiner's successor was Elijah Hayward. He was appointed by Gov. Reuben Wood, and entered upon the discharge of his duties in April, 1851.

The Library Report for 1851 was made on the 10th of January, 1852. It was signed by Rueben Wood, Governor; H. W. King, Secretary of State; and Elijah Hayward, Librarian. The portions of it, appropriate for quotation here, are:

"The whole number of volumes added to the Library, since the date of the last report, is above 850. Of this number, 125 have been added to the Law Department, the remainder are miscellaneous works, embracing a great range of topics. Most of them standard works which add greatly to the value of the Library. These additions do not include works which have been received by the way of exchange from other States. Considerable additions have also been made to the periodical literature of the Library, as also some engravings of much value.

"Great inconvenience is experienced from the want of sufficient room for the proper display and arrangement of the books. This will necessarily be the case, to some extent, until more ample accommodations are provided by the new Capitol."

The complaint thus made led to the evacuation by the Board of Public Works, of the room in the North end of the Library building, over the Secretary of State's office, which was then devoted to the Law Department. Before the seventh annual Report of the Commissioners of the State Library was due, the people of Ohio had voted to receive the Constitution adopted in convention, at Cincinnati March 10th, 1851. The first General Assembly under that constitution met at Columbus January 1st, 1852. Denied by the Constitution the power of appointing a Librarian by joint ballot in convention of the two Houses, the Legislature deemed it expedient to re-organize the Board of Commissioners and more explicitly define their duties and those of the Librarian. Before giving the history of that law, or of the operations under it, a review of the growth of, and expenditures for, the Library between 1844 and 1852 will be presented.

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES BETWEEN 1844 AND 1853.

YEAR.	Appropriation.	Ohio Reports Fund.
1844.....	\$500	
1845.....	500	\$1,558 07
1846.....	600	1,001 71
1847.....	600	1,139 16
1848.....	600	845 30
1849.....	600	446 32
1850.....	600	
1851.....	600	2,058 18
1852.....	1,000	
Total.....	\$5,600	\$7,048 74

GROWTH OF LIBRARY FROM 1844 TO 1853.

Number of books in 1844.....	8,172
“ “ added in 1844.....	226
“ “ added in 1845 and 1846.....	1,209
“ “ “ 1847, 1848 and 1849.....	1,667
“ “ “ 1850, 1851 and 1852.....	2,366
Total number on register in 1853.....	13,640

FOURTH PERIOD—1853 to 1858.

The first General Assembly under the second Constitution, and the fiftieth in the history of the State, held two sessions. At the first, beginning on the 5th of January, and ending on the 3d of May, 1852, the only action respecting the Library, was the passage of a resolution, offered in the House, by Philander B. Cole, of Union county, allowing the clergymen of Columbus, who officiated as chaplains in the Legislature, the privilege of taking out books—a privilege which has since been regularly continued. Geo. W. Houk, Representative from Montgomery, suggested an inquiry whether “a new arrangement of the Library was not necessary,” and Senator Jonathan I. Tod, of Trumbull county, offered a resolution requiring the Librarian to make a catalogue of the books, maps and pamphlets, embodying a brief history, with all the laws and resolutions

in force respecting the Library, to be submitted to the Secretary of State, who was authorized to print ten thousand copies in the English and three thousand in the German language.

Both these propositions were referred to the standing committees. They were not reported back.

The standing committee in the House consisted of—

Philander B. Cole, of Union;

Dexter Damon, of Lake;

William Morgan, of Muskingum;

Franklin E. Stone, of Trumbull;

Noah M. Humphrey, of Summit.

In the Senate, of—

Rankin Walkup, of Miami, Darke, and Shelby;

William Mungen, of Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry, and Putnam;

Samuel E. Hibben, of Ross and Highland.

The adjournment, taken May 3d, 1852, was to November 15th, following. The subject of "the reorganization of the Library" was brought before the House by Geo. T. Barnum, of Cuyahoga county. On the 14th day of December, 1852, he introduced "House Bill No. 197, for the reorganization of the State Library, and to provide for the appointment of Librarian," which was read the first time. The next day it was called up, read a second time, and referred to the standing committee.

The provisions of the bill as introduced are not stated here, because they are not reported in the House Journal, and the original bill is not among those preserved and bound in the Library files.

On the 20th of December, Mr. Cole, from the standing committee, reported Bill 197 back, and recommended that all after the enacting clause be stricken out, and an amendment upon which the committee had agreed, inserted in its place. The bill was laid on the table, and the amendment was ordered to be printed. On the 23d of December the Library Bill was made the order for the day, and was committed, with the pending amendment, to the committee of the whole House. It was not reached, however, until the next day, when it was discussed, and, on motion of Joseph G. Gest, of Greene county, referred back to the standing committee "with instructions to report a bill revising the whole subject." Mr. Cole, from

that committee, reported on the 14th of January. The amendments agreed upon by the committee, made the term of the Librarian two years; required his bond to be ten thousand dollars; specified that he could only be discharged from office by the General Assembly, by resolution, "for sufficient cause, to be stated;" required an annual report to be made to the Governor, and specified that said report should be communicated to the General Assembly with reports from the executive departments. In addition to those amendments, the following sections were added to the bill:

"Sec. 6. That the State Library shall be under the management of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Librarian.

"Sec. 7. That the Commissioners of the Library shall have power to adopt any rules and regulations proper or necessary for the preservation, regulation and increase of the Library, not inconsistent with the law which the Librarian shall, in all things, observe, and to superintend and direct all expenditures of appropriations made for the Library.

"Sec. 8. That the said Board of Commissioners shall control the sale of the reports of the Supreme Court, and all extra copies of statistics, and other documents not otherwise appropriated, or otherwise advisable to be preserved and kept in the Library; and for the purpose of making such sale, the Commissioners may appoint a suitable person, upon such terms as they shall deem best, from whom they shall take a bond with satisfactory surety, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty, and paying over the proceeds of sales made by him; and the Commissioners shall apply the proceeds of such sales to the increase and preservation of the Library.

"Sec. 9. The Commissioners shall direct the Librarian to exchange statutes, journals, legislative documents, and other books, with other legislative bodies and librarians as they shall deem proper.

"Sec. 10. All persons shall be permitted to visit the Library, and examine and read the books there, without taking the same therefrom, under such regulations as the Board of Commissioners shall prescribe. Members and ex-members of the General Assembly, judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, officers of State and their clerks actually engaged in the service of the State, shall have free access to the use of the books of the Library, and have the liberty of taking the same out, under

such regulations as the Commissioners may determine; but no public officer or other person having a right to take books out of the Library, shall have the authority to give any other person an order to take books out of the same; if any person having such right, shall give such order, or otherwise obtain books out of the Library; to be used by any other person not having such rights, such person shall thereupon forfeit all rights to take books therefrom."

These amendments were all agreed to, and on the next day the bill was read a third time. On motion of Henry Bishop of Hancock county, "clerks and Sergeants-at-arms of the General Assembly" were then mentioned in the clause specifying the persons entitled to take books out of the Library. The bill was passed—63 yeas—nays none.

On the 17th of January, House bill 197 was read a first time in the Senate. The succeeding day it was read a second time and referred to the standing committee, which reported it back with one amendment, on the 20th of January. It was committed to the committee of the whole, was taken up the next day when the committee's amendment was disagreed to, and on the 22d of January it was read a third time and passed, yeas 22—nays none. It received the signatures of the presiding officers and became a law on the 27th of January, 1853. Its most important provisions have been indicated in the amendments sketched. *

The other acts of the fiftieth General Assembly, at its second session were the adoption of a Resolution on motion of Harvey Rice, Senator from Cuyahoga county, again authorizing the Governor to send journals, laws and documents to M. Vattermare, and granting the north room in the Library to the Supreme Court.

No Reports of the Commissioners of the Library for 1853 or 1854, were preserved in the Library. They were not included in the volumes of Documents ordered to be printed. Consequently no detailed history of the transactions of the Commissioners can be given for those years.

The only special notice taken of the Library by the General Assembly, in 1854, was in the passage of an act introduced by William Lawrence, from Logan county, requiring the Librarian to bind all newspapers and periodicals sent to him for the use of the State.

* For the law see Swan's Statutes edition for 1854, page 549.

Ohio Laws vol. 51, page 320.

Curwen's Statutes vol. 3, page 2121.

In May, 1854, Elijah Hayward was succeeded as Librarian, by James W. Taylor, by appointment from Governor William Medill. In his report on behalf of the Commissioners for 1855, dated January 2d, 1856, Mr. Taylor made the following exposition:

"The State Library contains 17,094 volumes, according to the register, but this enumeration includes the law and miscellaneous departments. There is a large quantity of laws, journals, and documents of the General Assembly which are duplicates; and unbound pamphlets have usually been entered on the register. The latter are now mostly bound into volumes, which in turn have been numbered, but without keeping up the full aggregate of volumes. Since May 13th, 1854, when the present Librarian assumed the charge of the State Library, the number of volumes has increased from 14,988 to 17,094, an addition of 2,106 volumes.

"The Librarian found the manuscript returns of the Deputy Marshals employed to take the census of 1850, unavoidably exposed to loss and confusion. Every examination, however casual, was sure to disarrange them. His first care was to arrange the sheets by townships, towns and counties, but he at length concluded to bind them securely as a contribution to the statistics of the State, which every successive year will render more valuable. Fifty years hence many questions of succession to property may depend for adjustment materially upon a contemporaneous record of the name, age, birth-place, family relatives, etc., of every man, woman and child in Ohio in 1849-50, aside from any other value which such a domestic day-book may possess. It is recommended that the National census of future periods should be preserved in the same manner.

"Among the re-bound documents are included the collated reports, etc., of the different State departments from 1836 to 1851, when the size and style of those documents were changed. Their arrangement was difficult, and some omissions may have occurred, but it was believed that even the partial execution of the design would tend to public convenience. Five volumes are occupied with the Auditor's reports and communications during the period in question; four by those of the Board of Public Works; two with Governor's Messages; two with agricultural reports, besides many single volumes."

"An interesting donation was made by Charles Hosmer, Esq., of Hartford, Connecticut, of complete files of the Connecticut Mirror, published by that gentleman at Hartford, and edited by Theodore Dwight, from 1809 to

1822, a valuable addition to the historical materials of the Library. There are no volumes which are consulted more frequently or eagerly than bound newspapers, especially of early dates. The Librarian is solicitous to obtain copies of all newspapers, even if the files are imperfect, which were published in Ohio prior to 1830 ; and the members of the General Assembly are respectfully invited to furnish any information which will aid him in making such a collection.

"Measures have also been taken to preserve every pamphlet printed in the State, no matter what the topic thereof may be. Every such publication which has been found, is gathered into a series of volumes styled 'Ohio Pamphlets.' The collection is as yet limited, however, and publishers are urged to send whatever may be issued by them in this fugitive form, for preservation in the State Library.

"The Miscellaneous Department of the Librâry, when removed to a place of security, will warrant very considerable extension. Its divisions of History, Biography, Travels, and even Theology, are superior to those relating to Natural or Political Sciences, Commerce, etc. The present condition of the State seems to suggest that whatever works may in any degree contribute to the development of our physical resources, should now be accumulated for general reference at Columbus."

On the last day of the month of May, 1856, James W. Taylor's term of office having expired, the present Librarian was appointed by Governor Salmon P. Chase. For the guidance of the Commissioners of the Library, no action was taken by the fifty-second Legislature, which demands record here.

The Library was removed from the ancient building on High-street, to two rooms in the State House, opposite the Treasury,* in the second week of May, 1856, and in the second week of January, 1858, was, with the furniture and cases that had been used in the old rooms over the public offices, removed to the Library Room in the State House, where it now invites legislative authority for permanent alcoves and thorough classification, with a largely increased catalogue of books in several important departments.

It has been the prime object of the present Commissioners to prepare the Library for permanent classification. They have, therefore, expended the larger portion of the appropriations made in 1857 and 1858, in the

* The Law Department having previously been removed to the room opposite the Hall for the Supreme Court, where it now is.

purchase of complete sets of standard works in the General and Law Departments, and for binding and stamping* books. They have confined their recommendations to the necessity of enlarging those departments which are most properly characteristic of a State Library, and have urged most especially the every-day need of a complete catalogue.

The catalogues that have been published were by—

Zechariah Mills.....	1823.
“	1826.
“	1840.
Thomas Kennedy.....	1842.
John Greiner.....	1845.
“	1848.
“	1849.

The appropriations for the Library under the law of 1853, and the expenditures from all the funds are shown in the following statements:

APPROPRIATIONS.

1853.....	\$1,000
1854.....	2,000
1855.....	2,000
1857.....	3,350
1858.....	700
Total.....	\$9,550

EXPENDITURES BETWEEN 1853 AND 1859.

YEAR.	From Appropriations.	From Ohio Reports Fund.
1853.....	\$1,000 00	
1854.....	387 07	
1855.....	2,133 28	\$402 49
1856.....	1,512 45	332 25
1857.....	1,551 74	287 47
1858.....	1,457 79	49 66
Total.....	\$8,042 33	\$1,071 87

* First adopted in 1856—"Ohio State Library" on the lower edge of the back of each book bound in leather.

The number of books added in the period comprised in the foregoing statement is here set down:

ACCESSIONS TO STATE LIBRARY BETWEEN 1853 AND 1859.

Whole number of books in 1853.....	13,640
Accessions in 1854 and 1855.....	3,454
“ in 1856.....	1,029
“ in 1857.....	908
“ in 1858.....	697
Whole number registered November 15, 1858.....	19,728

The appropriations for the several years have been given at the conclusion of each period of history, but it may be well to look now at the whole amount:

WHOLE AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

1817 to 1824.....	\$2,077 67
1824 to 1844.....	9,750 00
1844 to 1853.....	5,600 00
1853 to 1858.....	9,550 00
Total.....	\$26,977 67

For the purpose of showing in one statement the growth and expense of the State Library, as nearly as they can be ascertained, the following generalization is presented:

RECAPITULATION.

YEAR.	Amount Ex- pended.	No. of books added.
1817 to 1824.....	\$2,177 67	1,717
1824 to 1844.....	10,458 65½	6,455
1844 to 1853.....	12,648 74	5,468
1853 to 1859.....	9,114 20	6,088
Whole am't expended for Ohio State Library between 1817 and 1859.....	\$34,399 26½	
Whole number of books bought, donated and received in exchange between 1817 and 1859.....		19,728

About one-third of the whole number were received by donation and in exchange.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OHIO STATE LIBRARY.

FIRST BOARD—1845 to 1847—Mordecai Bartley, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner.

SECOND BOARD—1847 to 1849—William Bebb, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner.

THIRD BOARD—1849 to 1851—Seabury Ford, Samuel Galloway and John Greiner.

FOURTH BOARD—1851 to 1852—Reuben Wood, Henry W. King and Elijah Hayward.

FIFTH BOARD—1852 to 1854—Reuben Wood, William Trevitt and Elijah Hayward.

SIXTH BOARD—1854 to 1856—William Medill, William Trevitt and James W. Taylor.

SEVENTH BOARD—1856 to 1858—Salmon P. Chase, James H. Baker and William T. Coggeshall.

EIGHTH BOARD—1859—Salmon P. Chase, Addison P. Russell and William T. Coggeshall.

NAMES AND TERMS OF OFFICE OF LIBRARIANS.

John L. Harper.....	1817—1818.
John McElvain.....	1818—1820.
David S. Brodrick.....	1820—1824.
Zechariah Mills.....	1824—1842.
Thomas Kennedy.....	1842—1845.
John Greiner.....	1845—1851.
Elijah Hayward.....	1851—1854.
James W. Taylor.....	1854—1856.
W. T. Coggeshall.....	1856.

ANNUAL SALARIES OF LIBRARIANS.

\$200 till	1824.
300 in	1824.
200 till	1829.
300 "	1834.
350 "	1844.
400 "	1845.
500 "	1853.*
600 "	1859.

* In this year the Librarian was made Secretary to the School Commissioner *ex officio*, with \$300 a year salary.

OHIO STATE LIBRARY.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT FOR 1858.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

When the Report of the Commissioners of the State Library was made for 1857, the books were temporarily arranged in two rooms in the south wing of the State House, opposite the Treasury. In the second week of January, 1858, they were removed to the Library Room, in the second story in the north wing, opposite the Senate Chamber. The State House Commissioners put up two rows of shelves in the south-west corner, for the accommodation of laws and documents from other States. The other departments of the Library were placed in the cases which had been used in the old rooms over the State offices, which stood on High-street. A classification of the several departments, as perfect as the limited shelving would permit, was carefully made. All the books were arranged under it, excepting Congressional documents, and reports and documents from the English government rarely consulted. These were deposited, with duplicates of Ohio and other State documents, in the store-room above the Library hall.

On the 15th of November, 1857, the Library account with the State Treasury stood thus:

Balance of appropriation for moving and binding	-----	\$501 02
“ “ purchase of books, &c.	-----	113 44
“ “ “ law books	-----	1,495 00
“ “ contingent expenses	-----	109 14
Total	-----	\$2,218 60

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1858.

For purchase of books, magazines, and binding.....	\$500 00
“ contingent expenses.....	200 00

LIBRARY FUND FOR 1858.

For moving and binding.....	\$501 02
“ purchase of books, magazines, &c.....	613 44
“ law books.....	1,495 00
“ contingent expenses.....	309 14

Total..... 2,918 60

Expenditures during the fiscal year ending November 15, 1858 :

For moving library and binding books.....	\$476 01
“ purchase of books, magazines, &c.....	597 53
“ law books.....	75 42
“ postage, messenger, &c.....	308 83

Total..... \$1,457 79

Leaving in the Treasury the following balances, Nov. 15, 1858 :

For Law Library.....	\$1,419 58
“ General Library.....	40 92
“ contingent expenses.....	31

\$1,460 81

OHIO REPORTS' FUND.

The cash receipts for Ohio Reports sold during the past year were ..	\$38 94
Expenditures.....	49 66
Excess of expenditures over receipts in 1857.....	1 52

\$51 18

In addition to the receipts for Ohio Reports, there were received for cases and other furniture, which could not be used in the Library room in the State House, and upon accounts made before the present Librarian was appointed, and for books lost the past year..... \$53 50

Total receipts..... \$92 44

By agreement with the Secretary of State, the Ohio Reports, which had been in custody of that officer for five or six years, were deposited in the

store-room of the Library, in May last. An inventory was taken of them, and a regular account has been kept of all sales, exchanges and transfers.

There were deposited:

Ohio Reports—Vol. 11	211
“ “ 12	339
“ “ 13	367
“ “ 14	326
“ “ 15	429
“ “ 16	329
“ “ 17	11
“ “ 18	52
“ “ 19	2
“ “ 20	444
Ohio State Reports—Vol. 1	1,355
“ “ 2	100
“ “ 3	293
“ “ 4	148

There have since been received:

Ohio State Reports—Vol. 5	250
“ “ 6	65
“ “ 7	200
Total	4,921

The number of volumes sold was—

To C. H. Parsons	17 vols.
Follett, Foster & Co.	60 “
J. H. Riley & Co	12 “
Other persons	6 “
Total	95
Given to Secretary of State for distribution to counties	64 vols.
“ Supreme Judges	10 “
“ Executive office	4 “
Exchanges with States	122 “
Deposited in the library	12 “
Total number of copies sold, exchanged and transferred	307

In addition to the transactions thus reported, an exchange was made with C. H. Parsons of Cleveland, of 97 copies Vol. 1, Ohio State Reports, for 97 copies Vol. 3; 47 copies Vol. 1, Ohio State Reports, for 47 copies Vol. 5.

REPORTS IN STORE, Nov. 15, 1858.

Ohio Reports—Vol. 11	209
“ “ 12	332
“ “ 13	363
“ “ 14	317
“ “ 15	423
“ “ 16	324
“ “ 17	9
“ “ 18	45
“ “ 20	391
Ohio State Reports, “ 1	1,237
“ “ 2	82
“ “ 3	374
“ “ 4	125
“ “ 5	218
“ “ 6	8
“ “ 7	157
Total	4,614

A proposition from Follett, Foster & Co., of Columbus, to take Ohio Reports for binding library books was accepted.

Binding has been done, of books which required re-binding to preserve them from destruction, to the amount of \$700, at five per cent. discount from the ordinary prices for work of the same style.

Follett, Foster & Co's order has been accepted on that account for

Ohio State Reports—Vol. 1	10
“ “ 2	10
“ “ 3	10
“ “ 4	10
“ “ 5	10
“ “ 6	10
Total	60
Total value	\$144

Leaving a balance to be paid in Reports at \$2 40 per volume, for which the books are subject to their order.

The styles of binding decided upon as best adapted to the Library were those which have been most widely approved by experienced Librarians. A writer for the British Museum said:

"The binding of books forms a very important item in the economy of a public Library. The great desideratum for the mass of books is strength and durability at the least possible expense. In a Library like that of the British Museum, it may well be imagined, there is abundant opportunity for testing the various styles of binding and kinds of leather, so as to arrive at the most correct judgment upon this point. The general plan now adopted is as follows:

"All dictionaries to be full bound in russia; other works likely to be in frequent use to be half-bound in morocco, with cloth sides; two or more volumes of same works are always bound together where their bulk will permit it. Pamphlets are half-bound in roan, with paper sides. Experience has shown that this plan is in every respect the most economical that could be adopted."

This is the plan adopted for the State Library.

A larger number of reports, laws, documents and journals has been sent to other States the past year than customary. The exchanging of reports, documents, journals and laws with other States, was carried on until this year, between the Executive department and the Secretary of State, the Governor receiving from other States, and the Secretary sending out the Ohio documents.

It was deemed proper that this business should all be attended to in one department, and the Librarian assumed the responsibility.

He has given attention not only to sending the documents and reports for the current year, but to making such exchanges with other States as would secure volumes wanting on our shelves. In the Appendix to this report what has been done is shown.

The exchange established in 1857 with Canada has been especially valuable. Thirty-four volumes were received in 1858, several of which are of unusual interest. Among these may be mentioned "The Relations des Jesuites."

A very important service was rendered to early North American history by the Canadian government, which caused to be reprinted the forty volumes constituting the collection. This work had become rare and costly; very few copies of it were possessed either by public libraries or individuals. The Parliamentary Library of Canada, before its destruction by fire

in 1854, possessed a copy as nearly complete as any one known to exist. It was that accident which led to the present reprint. It includes all that was originally published as the *Relations des Jesuites*, and in addition, those of 1611 and 1626, the *Deux Lettres* of Le Mercier, written from Quebec in 1655, and the three of Lallemant, written from the same place in 1659. The full title of the reprint is "Relations des Jesuites, contenant ce qui s'est passe de la Compagnie de Jesus dans la Nouvelle France. Ouvrage, publie sous les auspices du Government Canada. 3 vol., Royal 8vo.; Quebec, 1858. Vol. I. Embrassant les annees 1711, 1626 et la periode de 1632, a 1641. Vol. II. Embrassant les annees de 1642 a 1655. Vol. III. Embrassant les annees de 1656 a 1672, et une table analytique des matieres contenues dans tout l'ouvrage."

This year exchanges have been renewed with M. Vattermare of the International Exchange, Paris. In 1849 M. Vattermare sent to Ohio a package of valuable books, but none was sent in return. Last summer the laws, documents and journals for 1856 and 1857, together with Ohio statistics for 1857, and a complete set of agricultural reports furnished for that purpose by the Corresponding Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, were forwarded to Paris, through the Smithsonian Institution.

With Astor Library, New York an important exchange has been opened. A catalogue of books offered in return, is printed in the Appendix.

Exchanges have been opened also with the

New York Historical Society.

Massachusetts do do ;

New Jersey do do ;

Wisconsin do do ;

With Mercantile Libraries in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco.

The number of Books registered at the date of the last Report was—19,031.

The additions to the Library from all sources in the year ending Nov. 15, 1858, were:

By Purchase.....	405
By Donation.....	19
By Exchange.....	555
	<hr/>
	979

General Department on Register	597
Law " "	84
	<hr/> 681

It will be observed that the number of volumes received by exchange exceeds the number purchased, by 150. This includes 298 volumes not enumerated in the Register number.

The number now registered is 19,712. This number is deceptive. It includes all volumes worn out, lost or stolen, and pamphlets which have been bound in volumes. The actual number of volumes now in the Library is not over 18,000, of which 2,576 are in the Law Department.

Since our last Report the Law Library has been provided with permanent alcoves, and the books have been classified and conveniently arranged. A register of accessions and a Record of books taken out is kept there, and the rules are observed which govern the General department.

The Law Department is now composed of

AMERICAN REPORTS.

	VOLS.
Alabama	35
Arkansas	12
Connecticut	36
California	12
Delaware	4
Florida	6
Georgia	26
Indiana	18
Illinois	18
Iowa	8
Kentucky	75
Louisiana	34
Michigan	8
Missouri	21
Mississippi	27
Maryland	51
Massachusetts	78
Maine	50
New York	194

New Hampshire	33
New Jersey	41
North Carolina	49
Ohio	62
Pennsylvania	99
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	61
Tennessee	30
Texas	18
Vermont	31
Virginia	46
Wisconsin	5
United States	137
English Reports	463
Digest of English and American Reports	112
United States Statutes at Large	8
English " "	31
Text Books	575

SUMMARY.

Total number of American Reports	1,308
“ “ English “	463
“ “ American and English Digests	112
“ “ United States Statutes at Large	8
“ “ English “ “	31
“ “ Text Books	575
Statutes and Laws of Ohio	80
Total number of volumes in Law Library	2,573

The expenditures for the last year amounted to \$75 42

Balance in the Treasury 1,419 58

A list of all the volumes needed to complete sets of the American Reports, is in the Librarian's hands, and efforts are being made to supply them by means of exchange. Such as cannot be obtained in that way, will be purchased, together with other books recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and needed to complete divisions.

The two departments of the State Library, being now in opposite wings of the State House, some legislation is necessary to secure adequate attention and due responsibility in the Law department.

The purchases for the Library have been confined to standard books called for—to volumes required to make sets complete, and to such rare works of American general and local history as it was important to get, lest the opportunity be lost.

A complete set of the Ohio State Journal, Daily and Weekly, from 1838 to 1855, was bought for 18 volumes of Ohio Reports. This purchase was made because the sets in the Library were incomplete. It is designed to exchange the odd volumes for other valuable newspaper files, as fast as opportunity is offered.

The number of books on the Library shelves was increased, this year, by nearly 100 volumes, which were taken out between 1851 and 1856, and for reasons that are not known, detained until sent for. Careful examination of the record books for 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, led to their recovery. Efforts are being made to recover others still missing, that were charged to State officers and members of the Legislature previous to 1856.

The original manuscript of Lieut. Governor Medill's speech welcoming Louis Kossuth to the Capital, and the manuscript of Governor Kossuth's speech to the General Assembly, which were deposited in the Library in February, 1852, according to a resolution then adopted, but were not prepared for exhibition, have been appropriately bound, and may now be examined without danger of destruction.

In the line of curiosities, but one donation was made to the Library in 1858; that was the Extra issued in Philadelphia, April 24th, 1775, on the reception of the news of the battle of Lexington. It was deposited by James Claypoole, Esq., of Columbus.

Charles Whittlesey, of Cleveland, deposited a geological map of Ohio in sections, which shows the geological divisions on the surface, and the position of the various strata beneath. It is frequently consulted. Such a map, showing the surface elevations as well as geological divisions, might be constructed of durable material and would be of much value to many persons who visit the Library.

The thanks of all persons who visit the Library are due the publishers of three daily, one tri-weekly, and thirteen weekly newspapers, which have been regularly sent gratuitously. A list is given in the Appendix.

Special acknowledgments are due the publishers and editors of Cleveland. Three daily and two weekly newspapers published in that City, have for several years been regularly donated. Files of the *Cleveland Daily Herald* from 1841 to 1859, gratuitously furnished by the proprietors, are now in the Library.

The trustees of the New York State Library, in their report for 1857, suggested to the Legislature of that State the propriety of applying to Congress for the passage of a law which shall require authors who obtain a copyright of their works, to deposit a copy in the State Library of the State in which the copyright is entered; or if there be no State Library, in such public institution as the Legislature may direct. This suggestion the undersigned Commissioners approve. They hope the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress will be called to it. A copyright department in the Ohio State Library would be a benefit to our authors, and to literature by rendering all their works accessible to students.

The Finance Committee which reported to the General Assembly in 1857, complained that no regular system of accounts had ever been kept in the Library. It might have added that no regular system of cataloguing and registering had ever been followed.

An effort has been made to provide, in a systematic form, for these important wants. A series of registers, records and account books has been prepared, after counsel with several of the most experienced Librarians, which may be described as follows:

A *Delivery Journal*, in which every book, taken from the Library, is acknowledged by the person who draws it.

Delivery Ledger, in which an account is kept with State officers and ex-members of the Legislature, who have a permanent or long continued right to draw books.

Accession Register, in which every book which comes into the Library by purchase, exchange or donation, is recorded, with its accession number, date of reception, name of publishers, place of publication, date of publication, style of binding, size, number of pages, and department to which it belongs.

Suggestion Record, in which the title, cost, name of publisher, place and date of publication, and size of books, which any one may suggest for the Library, or to which the Librarian may wish to call attention of the commissioners, are kept.

Binding Record, in which the title, number, and style of all books sent

to a binder, with cost of binding, and the time when sent and returned, are recorded.

Donation and Exchange Record, showing what and where books are sent for exchange, and what are received through exchange or by donation.

Commissioners' Record, showing the proceedings of the board of Commissioners.

General Account Book, showing debit and credit with appropriations, contingent fund, and Ohio Reports.

Journal, in which all transactions are recorded for transfer into the General Account Book.

In addition to these books, one of individual accounts is kept.

A recent article on the management of Public Libraries, by E. Edwards, the Librarian of the Public Library, Manchester, England, contained the following paragraph:

"In the formation of a Public Library, the first concern of the founders should obviously be to acquire a distinct conception of the aims with which it is established, and of the studies which it is intended principally to facilitate. To a great National Library, indeed, all sorts and varieties of books are welcome; but a Library of this kind is rather a growth than a formation. The chief Libraries of a country ought, unquestionably, to be encyclopædical, because even the 'trash' of one generation becomes the highly prized treasure of another. What a Bodley, at the end of the sixteenth century, calls 'riff-raff, which a Library-keeper should disdain to seek out to deliver to any man,' a Bodley's Librarian has to buy almost for its weight in gold at the beginning of the nineteenth century. For, by that time, it comes to be apparent that the most obscure pamphlets, or the flimsiest ballad, may throw a ray of light upon some pregnant fact of history, or may serve as the key to a mystery in some life-career which gave to an age its very 'form and pressure.'"

Believing this to be a sound doctrine, the Librarian has prepared durable covers for preservation of the current periodicals which are received, and also a series of pamphlet cases, in which, in classified order, may be kept safely, reports and pamphlets now valuable, as well as those which shall hereafter possess historic interest.

The last catalogue of the Library was printed in 1849. Then the number of books registered was, according to the Commissioners' Report, about 10,000. That catalogue is of no service whatever now; a working cata-

logue is daily needed, and one ought to be published as soon as the permanent alcoves are constructed, the several departments properly extended, and the books classified; because, as remarked by an experienced Librarian, a good catalogue is a prime necessity in a well conducted Library.

It is proposed to arrange the Library as far as practicable, upon the decimal system, suggested by Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff of Boston, which has been adopted in the Boston Public Library. It gives not only a number for each book, but a shelf, press and alcove numbers also. This system, with many valuable instructions for cataloguing, registering and binding, is succinctly set forth in a work privately printed in Boston, of which the author donated a copy to the Ohio State Library.

The register, binding and account books which have been described, the plans for catalogues and plans for classification, together with plans for the management and protection of the Library, which can be shown in practice but are not easily put in print, are the result of investigations made by the Librarian during a visit to the Libraries of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, in the months of July and August last. The visit was made with the authority of the Board of Commissioners. Its usefulness was much enhanced by polite attentions and practical counsel from Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Librarian of the Astor Library, New York; C. B. Norton, Agent for Libraries, New York; Geo. H. Moore, Librarian of New York Historical Society; C. C. Jewett, Superintendent of the Public Library, Boston; Samuel C. Jackson, Acting State Librarian, Massachusetts; the Librarian of the Mercantile Library of Boston; the Librarian of the Historical Library of Massachusetts. W. T. Poole, Librarian Boston Athenaeum; Chas. Folsom, for many years Athenaeum Librarian, a gentleman of large experience, who takes deep interest in public Libraries; Ezra Abbott, jr., Assistant Librarian, Cambridge; H. J. Cross, Athenaeum Librarian, Salem, Mass., and W. J. Edmonds, Librarian Mercantile Library, Philadelphia.

A system of administration, carefully adapted from the practices of the Libraries which have been mentioned, will be put into practice as soon as permanent alcoves, thorough classification, and a working catalogue can be secured, to render it practicable.

Presuming that before another General Assembly shall convene the Library room will be furnished, and the classification can be made, and the

catalogue finished, the Commissioners recommend appropriations—

For purchase of Miscellaneous and Law Books.

To complete departments, especially American and Local History.

To complete the binding, which is necessary to fit the Library for new shelving.

To prepare and print a catalogue.

To fit up, classify and arrange the minerals and various curiosities now not properly exhibited for want of a convenient place.

To meet contingent expenses and pay salary of a messenger.

The library is now much too large for proper arrangement on the shelves in use. As exposed, it is subject to abuses and depredations which no watchfulness can entirely prevent.

The Architect and Commissioners of the State House have prepared a plan for new alcoves and furniture, which we think judiciously devised. We cannot too earnestly urge the making of such provisions as are necessary to cause it to be executed as soon as practicable.

SALMON. P. CHASE, Governor,

ADDISON P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,

WILLIAM T. COGGESHALL, Librarian,

Commissioners of the Ohio State Library.

APPENDIX.

DONATIONS AND EXCHANGES.

1856—1857—1858.

DONATIONS.

1856-7.

Considerations upon the Nature and Tendency of Free Institutions, by Frederick Grimke. Cincinnati, 1856. Presented by the Author. 1 vol.

Newspaper Record of United States, Canadas, and Great Britain, by W. T. Coggeshall. Philadelphia, 1856. Presented by Lay & Brother. 1 vol.

Report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the troubles in Kansas. Washington, 1856. Presented by Hon. Samuel Galloway. 1 vol.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Education of the City and County of New York, 1855. New York, 1856. Presented by the city of New York. 1 vol.

Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge; vol. 8. Washington, 1856. Presented by the Smithsonian Institution. 1 vol.

Catalogue of the books belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia; vol. 3. Containing titles added from 1835 to 1856. Philadelphia, 1856. Presented by the Library Company of Philadelphia. 1 vol.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1855. Agriculture; Arts and Manufactures. Washington, 1856. Presented by Hon. Samuel Galloway. 3 vols.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances, for the year ending June 30, 1856. Washington, 1856. Presented by Hon. Samuel Galloway. 1 vol.

Fugitive Essays relating to the early history of Ohio, its Geology and

Agriculture, &c., by Charles Whittlesey. Hudson, O., 1852. Presented by the Author. 1 vol.

Message of the President and accompanying documents, 34th Cong., 3d Sess. Parts 1 and 2. Washington, 1856. Presented by Hon. Samuel Galloway. 2 vols.

Williams' Cincinnati Directory for 1857. Presented by C.S. Williams. 1.

Glances and Glimpses; or Fifty Years Social, including Twenty Years Professional Life. By Harriot K. Hunt, M. D. Boston, 1856. Presented by the Author. 1 vol.

Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Washington, 1855, 1856. Presented by the Smithsonian Institution. 2 vols.

Treatise on the Artificial Propagation of certain kinds of Fish, by Theodatus Garlick, M.D. Cleveland, 1857. Presented by the Author through J. H. Klippart. 1 vol.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Washington, 1857. Presented by Smithsonian Institution. 1 vol.

1858.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1856. Agriculture; Arts and Manufactures, in three volumes. Washington, 1857. Presented by Hon. Samuel Galloway. 4 vols.

Catalogue of Marietta College Library. Cincinnati, 1857. Presented by the College. 1 vol.

Two Chapters from Oligarchy and Hierarchy, by Henry Baker, M.D. Cincinnati, 1856. Presented by the Author. 1 vol.

The New City Charter and Ordinances of the City of Springfield. Springfield, O., 1857. Presented by the City. 1 vol.

Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for 1856. Washington, 1856. Presented by Prof. A. D. Bache. 1 vol.

Decimal System for the Arrangement and Administration of Libraries. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Boston. Privately printed, 1856. Presented by the Author. 1 vol.

Proceedings on the Occasion of Laying the Corner-stone of the Public Library of the City of Boston, 17th September, 1855. Boston, 1855. Presented by Prof. C. C. Jewett. 1 vol.

Proceedings at the Dedication of the Building for the Public Library of

the City of Boston, January 1, 1858. Boston, 1858. Presented by Prof. C. C. Jewett. 1 vol.

Proceedings upon the Dedication of Plummer Hall at Salem, October 6, 1857. Salem, 1858. Presented by H. J. Cross, Clerk of the Trustees. 1 vol.

Catalogue of the Library of the Salem Atheneum. Boston, 1858. Presented by H. J. Cross, Clerk of the Trustees. 1 vol.

Catalogue of Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, 1850-56. Philadelphia, 1850-56. Presented by John Edmonds, Librarian. 1 vol.

Classed Catalogue of the Library of the Cambridge High School. Cambridge, 1853. Presented by the Trustees of the Cambridge High School. 1 vol.

Catalogue of the Mercantile Library of Boston. Boston, 1854. Presented by the Mercantile Library Association. 1 vol.

Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Controllers of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, 1857. Philadelphia, 1858. Presented by the Controllers of Public Schools of Philadelphia. 1 vol.

Laws and Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati, compiled by William G. Williams. Cincinnati, 1854. Presented by R. M. Corwine, Esq. 1 vol.

Complete and Universal English Dictionary, by Rev. James Barclay. London, 1797. Presented by Robert Hume. 1 vol.

Republican Campaign Documents of 1856. Washington, '57. Presented by A. M. Gangewer. 1 vol.

NEWSPAPERS DONATED—1858.

Daily Cleveland Herald, Cleveland.

" Cleveland Morning Leader, Cleveland.

" Cleveland Review, Cleveland.

Tri-Weekly Marietta Intelligencer, Marietta.

Weekly Cadiz Democratic Sentinel, Cadiz.

" Democratic Messenger, Fremont.

" Hardin County Republican.

" Hocking Sentinel, Logan.

" Independent Republican, St. Clairsville.

" Ironton Register, Ironton.

" Mansfield Herald, Mansfield.

" Marietta Republican, Marietta.

" Ohio Farmer, Cleveland.

" Ohio Patriot, New Lisbon.

Weekly Ohio Press, Springfield.

“ Portsmouth Times, Portsmouth.

“ Plain Dealer, Cleveland.

EXCHANGES.

ASTOR LIBRARY, NEW YORK.

The Laws and Documents of Ohio, under the second Constitution, were sent to the Astor Library, for which the Superintendent, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, notified the Commissioners that he would send to the State Library the following works:

- Antiquitates Americanae, by Rafn;
- Babbage on the Decline of Science;
- Bowring's Specimens of the Russian Poets;
- Browne's History of Jamaica;
- Democratic Review, vol. 14;
- D'Ewe's Autobiography and Correspondence;
- Force's National Calander, 1821-22, 1831 to 1836;
- Gales' Court of the Gentiles, 3 vols., quarto;
- Henry's Travels in Canada, 1750, 1776;
- Hosack & Francis' Medical Register, 4 vols.;
- Jeremy's Analytical Index of Reports. 1817-23, 1827;
- Parliamentary Reports, complete for the years 1830-31, 1831-2, 1833, 1846, 175 vols.;
- Reports from Committees, vol. 1-16;
- English Reports on Education;
- Small's Account of Kepler;
- Literary Gazette, vols. 1-5;
- Picket's New System of Architecture;
- Powell's History of Natural Philosophy;
- Repertory of Arts, Manufactures, &c.; 1st series complete, 16 vols.;
- “ “ “ 2d “ 1-29 vols.

This preceded the Repository of Patent Inventions, and is a very important work.

Sedwick & McCoy's Synopsis of the Classification of the Paleozoic Rocks and Fossils.

Shea's Discovery of the Mississippi ;
 Shaler's Algiers ;
 Transactions of the Linnaean Society, vols. 1-3.

UNITED STATES.

Efforts to complete sets of United States Documents published before 1856, have been chiefly unsuccessful. The aid of members of Congress from Ohio is promised.

The Laws, Executive Documents and Reports for 1857, have been received from the Department of State. A list is not here given, because, for want of shelf room, they were deposited in the Library store room.

ALABAMA—1856-7.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by J. W. Shepard, vols. 27, 28, 29. Montgomery, 1856, 1857. 3 vols.

1858.

Acts of the 6th biennial session of the General Assembly, 1857, '58. Montgomery, 1858. 1 vol.

Journal of the 6th biennial session of the Senate, 1857-8. Montgomery, 1858. 1 vol.

Journal of the 6th biennial session of the House of Representatives, 1857-8. Montgomery, 1858. 1 vol.

ARKANSAS—1856-7.

Governor's Message and Documents. 1 vol.

Acts passed at the 11th session of the General Assembly, 1856-7. Little Rock, 1857. 1 vol.

CALIFORNIA—1856-7.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by H. P. Hepburn, vol. 4. San Francisco, 1856. 1 vol.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by Wm. Gouveneur Morris, vol. 5. Sacramento, 1857. 1 vol.

Statutes of California, passed at the 7th and 8th sessions of the Legislature, 1856 and 1857. Sacramento, 1856, '57. 2 vols.

Journal and Appendix of the 7th session of the Assembly, 1856. Sacramento, 1856. 2 vols.

Journal of the 7th session of the Senate, 1856. Sacramento, 1856. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by H. Toler Booraem, vols. 6, 7, 8; San Francisco and Sacramento, 1858, (two copies each of 7 and 8,) 5 vols.

Digest of the Laws of California, by William H. R. Wood; San Francisco, 1857, 1 vol.

Statutes of California, passed at the 9th session of the Legislature, 1858. Sacramento, 1858. (2 copies,) 2 vols.

Journals and Appendixes of the 8th and 9th sessions of the Assembly, 1857 and 1858. Sacramento, 1857, '58, (2 copies,) 8 vols.

Journals and Appendixes of the 8th and 9th sessions of the Senate, 1857 and 1858. Sacramento, 1857, '58, (2 copies,) 8 vols.

Catalogue of the California State Library. Sacramento, 1857. 1 vol.

CONNECTICUT—1856-7.

Connecticut Reports, containing cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Errors, by William Matson, vols., 23 and 24. Hartford, 1856, '57. 2 vols.

Resolves and Private Laws of Connecticut, from 1836 to 1857, vol. 3 and 4. Hartford, 1857. 2 vols.

Public Acts passed by the General Assembly, May session, 1856. Hartford, 1856. 1 vol.

Resolutions and Private Acts of the General Assembly, May session, 1857. Hartford, 1857. 1 vol.

Journals of the House of Representatives, May sessions, 1856 and 1857. Hartford, 1856, '57. 2 vols.

Journals of the Senate, May sessions, 1856 and 1857. Hartford, 1856 and 1857. 2 vols.

Transactions of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society for 1854, 1855, '56. Hartford, 1855, 1856, '57. 3 vols.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, 1856. New Haven, 1856. 1 vol.

Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven from 1638 to 1649. Transcribed and edited by Charles J. Hoadly. Hartford, 1857. 1 vol.

1858.

Connecticut Reports, containing cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Errors, vol. 25, by John Hooker. Hartford, 1858. 1 vol.

Public Acts passed by the General Assembly, May sessions, 1857, '58. Hartford and New Haven, 1857, '58. 2 vols.

Resolutions and Private Acts of the General Assembly, May session, 1858. New Haven, 1858. (2 copies.) 2 vols.

Journal of the House of Representatives, May session, 1858. New Haven, 1858. 1 vol.

Journal of the Senate, May session, 1858. New Haven, 1858. 1 vol.

Messages, Reports, &c., communicated to the Legislature, May sessions, 1857, '58. Hartford, 1857, '58. 2 vols.

Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools to the General Assembly, May session, 1857. New Haven, 1857. 1 vol.

Transactions of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society for 1857. Hartford, 1858. 1 vol.

Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven, from May 1663 to the union, transcribed and edited by Charles J. Hoadly. Hartford, 1858. 1 vol.

DELAWARE—1856-7.

Revised Statutes of the State of Delaware. Dover, 1852. 1 vol.

FLORIDA—1856-7.

Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court, by Marian D. Papy, vol. 6, No. 1. Tallahassee, 1855. 1 vol.

Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly, 1854-5. Tallahassee, 1855. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court, by Mariano D. Papy, vol. 7, No. 1. Tallahassee, 1857. 1 vol.

Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly, passed at its 8th session, 1856. Tallahassee, 1857. 1 vol.

Journals of the House of Representatives and Senate, 8th session, 1856. Tallahassee, 1856. 1 vol.

GEORGIA—1856-7.

Reports of Cases in Law and Equity, argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by Thos. R. Cobb, vols. 16 and 17. Athens, 1855, '56. 2 vols.

Acts of the General Assembly, 1855-56, compiled by John W. Duncan. Milledgeville, 1856. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of Cases in Law and Equity, argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by Thos. R. R. Cobb, vols. 19 and 20. Athens, 1856, '57. 2 vols.

Reports of Cases in Law and Equity argued and determined in the Supreme Court; vols. 21, 22, 23. By B. Y. Martin. Columbus, Ga., 1857, '58. 3 vols.

Acts of the General Assembly, 1857. Compiled and Annotated by Edwin N. Broyles. Columbus, Ga., 1858. 1 vol.

ILLINOIS—1856-7.

Reports of Cases determined in the Supreme Court. By E. Peck. Vols. 16, 17. Chicago, 1856, '57. 2 vols.

The Illinois Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court. By Norman L. Freeman. Vols. 1, 2. Cincinnati, 1856. 2 vols.

Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society: John A. Kenicolt, Corresponding Secretary. Vol. 1, 1853-4. Springfield, 1855. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court. By J. Young Scammon. Vol. 3. Chicago, 1843. 1 vol.

Reports of Cases determined in the Supreme Court. By E. Peck. Vol. 18. Chicago, 1858. 1 vol.

The Statutes of Illinois, embracing all of the General Laws of the State in force December 1, 1857. Compiled by Samuel H. Treat, Walter B. Scates and Robert S. Blackwell. Chicago, 1858. (In two volumes). 2 vols.

INDIANA—1858.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature. By Albert G. Porter. Vols. 6, 7. Indianapolis, 1856. 2 vols.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature. By Gordon Tanner. Vols. 8, 9. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, 1857, '58. 2 vols.

Laws passed at the Thirty-ninth Session of the General Assembly, 1857. Indianapolis, 1857. 1 vol.

Journal of the House of Representatives, Thirty-ninth Session, 1857. Indianapolis, 1857. 1 vol.

Journal of the Senate, Thirty-ninth Session, 1857. Indianapolis, 1857. 1 vol.

Documents of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, 1857. Parts 1 and 2. Indianapolis, 1857. 2 vols.

Fifth Report of the State Board of Agriculture, 1856. Indianapolis, 1858. 1 vol.

IOWA—1856-7.

Reports of Cases in Law and Equity determined in the Supreme Court. By W. Penn Clark. Vol. 1. New York, 1856. 1 vol.

Acts, Resolutions, and Memorials passed at the Extra Session of the Fifth General Assembly, 1856. Iowa City, 1856. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of Cases in Law and Equity determined in the Supreme Court. By W. Penn Clark. Vols. 2, 3. New York, 1857. 2 vols.

Reports of Cases in Law and Equity determined in the Supreme Court. By George Greene. Vols. 3, 4. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1857, '58. 2 vols.

Acts and Resolutions passed by the Sixth and Seventh General Assemblies, 1856-8. Iowa City, Des Moines, 1857-8. 2 vols.

The Census of the State of Iowa for 1856. Iowa City, 1857. 1 vol.

KANSAS TERRITORY—1858.

Journals of the House of Representatives, 1855 and 1857. Shawnee, Lecompton, 1855-7. 2 vols.

Journals of the Council, First and Second Sessions. Shawnee, Lecompton, 1855-7. 2 vols.

KENTUCKY—1856-7.

Reports of Cases at Common Law and in Equity, decided in the Court of Appeals. By Ben. Monroe. Vols. 15, 16. Frankfort, 1855, '56. 2 vols]

Report of the Geological Survey for 1854 and 1855. By David Dale Owen. Frankfort, 1856. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of Cases at Common Law and in Equity, decided in the Court of Appeals. By Ben. Monroe. Vol. 17. Frankfort, 1857. 1 vol.

LOUISIANA—1856-7.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court; vols. 10, 11. By W. M. Randolph. New Orleans, 1858, 1857. 2 vols.

Acts passed the third Legislature at its first and second sessions, 1856 and 1857. New Orleans, 1856, 1857, (*2 copies of 1856.*) 3 vols.

The Revised Statutes of Louisiana. Compiled by U. B. Phillips. New Orleans, 1856. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court; vol. 12. By A. N. Ogden. New Orleans, 1858. 1 vol.

Acts passed by the Fourth Legislature at its first session, 1858. Baton Rouge, 1858. (*2 copies.*) 2 vols.

MAINE—1856-7.

Reports of cases in Law and Equity determined by the Supreme Judicial Court. By Solymon Heath. Vols. 38, 39, 40. Hallowell 1856, 1857. 3 vols.

Acts and Resolves passed by the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth Legislatures, 1856 and 1857. Augusta 1856, 1857. (*2 copies for 1856.*) 3 vols.

Journal of the Constitutional Convention of the District of Maine, with articles of separation, etc. 1819-20. Augusta, 1856.

1858.

Reports of cases in law and Equity, determined by the Supreme Judicial Court. By John Milton Adams. Vol. 41. Hallowell, 1858. 1 vol.

The Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, passed April, 1857. Bangor, 1857. (*2 copies.*) 2 vols.

Acts and Resolves passed by the thirty-seventh Legislature, 1858. Augusta 1858. (*2 copies.*) 2 vols.

MARYLAND—1856-7

Maryland Reports; containing cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals. By Oliver Miller. Vols. 7, 8, 9. Annapolis, 1855, 1856, 1857. 3 vols.

Maryland Reports, containing cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals. By Oliver Miller. Vols. 10, 11. Annapolis, 1857, 1858. 2 vols.

Laws passed in 1858. Annapolis, 1858. 1 vol.

Journal of the House of Delegates, and House Documents, 1858. Annapolis 1858. 1 vol.

Journal of the Senate and Documents of the Senate, 1858. Annapolis, 1858. 1 vol.

MASSACHUSETTS—1856-7.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court. By Luther S. Cushing. Vol. 9, Boston, 1856. 1 vol.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court. By Horace Gray. Vol. 3. Boston, 1857. 1 vol.

Statistical Information relating to certain Branches of Industry in Massachusetts, for the year ending June 1, 1855. By Francis Dewitt. Boston, 1856. 1 vol.

Second Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. Boston, 1855. 1 vol.

Abstract of Returns of the Agricultural Societies of Massachusetts, 1856. Edited by Charles L. Flint. Boston, 1857. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Court, by Luther S. Cushing. Vols. 10 11, Boston, 1857. 2 vols.

Acts and Resolves passed by the General Court in the years 1857, '58. Boston, 1827-8. (2 copies of 1858.) 3 vols.

Public Documents of Massachusetts for the year 1857. Boston, 1858. 1 vol.

Fifth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. Boston, 1858. 1 vol.

Catalogue of the State Library. Boston, 1858. 1 vol.

Record of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D. Vols 1-8. Boston, 1855, '56, '57. (8 volumes bound in 6.) 6 vols.

MICHIGAN—1856-7.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court. Vol. 3, by George C. Gibbs. Detroit, 1856. 1 vol.

Acts of the Legislature, 1857. Detroit, 1857. 1 vol.

Transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1853, '54. Vols. 5 6.
Lansing, 1854, '55. 2 vols.

1858.

The Compiled Laws of Michigan, by Thomas M. Cooley. Vols. 1 2.
Lansing, 1857. 2 vols.

MINNESOTA—1858.

Collated Statutes and Decisions of the Supreme Court, 1858. St. Paul,
1853. 1 vol.

Acts, Joint Resolutions and Memorials passed by the first Legislative
Assembly, 1849. St. Paul, 1850. 1 vol.

Session Laws passed by the Legislative Assemblies for 1852, '53, '55,
'56, '57, and extra session of 1857. St. Paul, 1852-'57. (1852 '53 in one
vol.) 5 vols.

Journals of the House of Representatives for 1849 '51, '52, '53, '54, '55,
'56, and '57. St. Paul, 1850-'57. 8 vols.

Journals of the Council, 1849, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57. St.
Paul, 1850-'57. 8 vols.

MISSISSIPPI—1856-7.

Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi, by L. C. Wailes.
1854. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Errors
and Appeals. Vol. 32, by James Z. George. Philadelphia, 1858. 1 vol.

Laws passed at an adjourned session of the Legislature, 1855 '57. Jack-
son, 1857. 1 vol.

Laws passed at the regular session of the Legislature in 1857. Jackson,
1858. 1 vol.

MISSOURI—1856-7.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by
Horatio M. Jones. Vols. 22, 23, 24. St. Louis, 1856 '57. 3 vols.

First and Second Annual Reports of the Geological Survey, by G. C.
Swallow. Jefferson City, 1855. (2 copies.) 2 vols.

1858.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, by Horatio M. Jones. Vols. 25, 26. St. Louis, 1858. 2 vols.

Laws passed by the adjourned session of the 19th General Assembly, 1857. Jefferson City, 1857. 1 vol.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY—1858.

Laws, Joint Resolutions and Memorials passed at the fourth session of the Legislative Assembly, 1857-8. Omaha City, N. T., 1858. 1 vol.

Journal of the House of Representatives, 4th session, 1857-8. Omaha City, 1858. 1 vol.

Journal of the Council, 4th session, 1857-8. Omaha City, 1858. 1 vol.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1856-7.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature, by William L. Foster, vols. 10, 11, 19. Concord, 1856, 1857. 3 vols.

Journals of the House of Representatives, 1855, 1856. Concord, 1855, 1856. 2 vols.

Journal of the Senate, 1855 1856. Concord, 1855, 1856. 2 vols.

1858.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme of Court of Judicature, by George G. Fogg, vols. 32, 33, 34. Concord, 1857, 1858. 3 vols.

Digest of cases determined in Superior Court of Judicature, and reported in New Hampshire Reports, vols. 13, 14, 15, 19, and Foster's Reports, 1-11, by George Bell. Concord, 1858. 1 vol.

Laws passed June session, 1858. Concord, 1858, (2 copies.) 2 vols.

Journal of the House of Representatives, June session, 1857. Concord, 1857. 1 vol.

Journal of the Senate, June session, 1857. Concord, 1857. 1 vol.

Transactions of the State Agricultural Society, for the years 1856, 1857, edited by James O. Adams. Concord, 1857. 2 vols.

Twelfth Annual Report upon the Common Schools, 1858. Concord, 1858. 1 vol.

NEW JERSEY—1856-7.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals, by Andrew Dutcher, vol. 1. Trenton, 1856. 1 vol.

Reports of cases determined in the Court of Chancery, and in the Court of Errors and Appeals, by John P. Stockton, vol. 1. Trenton, 1856. 1 vol.

Acts of the 81st Legislature. New Brunswick, N. J., 1857. 1 vol.

First Annual Report of the Geological Survey, 1854. New Brunswick, 1855. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, and the Court of Errors and Appeals, by Andrew Dutcher, vol. 2. Trenton, 1858. 1 vol.

Report of cases determined in the Court of Chancery, and in the Court of Errors and Appeals, by John P. Stockton, vol. 2. Trenton, 1858. 1 vol.

Acts of the 82d Legislature. Morristown, N. J., 1858. 1 vol.

NEW MEXICO—1856-7.

Laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, 1856-7. Santa Fe, 1857. 1 vol.

1858.

Laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, 1857-8. Santa Fe, 1858. 1 vol.

NEW YORK.—1856-7.

Reports of Cases in Law and Equity, determined by the Supreme Court, by Oliver L. Barbour, vol. 23. Albany, 1857. 1 vol.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, by Henry R. Sheldon, vols. 4, 5. Albany, 1855, 1857. 2 vols.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, by Francis Kernan, vol. 3. New York, 1856. 1 vol.

Reports of Decisions in Criminal Cases, made at term, at Chambers, and in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, by Amasa J. Parker, vol. 2. Albany, 1856. 1 vol.

Laws passed at the 79th session of the Legislature, 1856. Albany, 1856. (2 copies.) 2 vols.

Journal of the Assembly, 79th session, 1856. Albany, 1856. 1 vol.

Journal of the Senate, 79th session, 1856. Albany, 1856. 1 vol.

Documents of the Assembly, 79th session, 1856, vols. 1-6. Albany, 1856. 6 vols.

Documents of the Senate, 79th session, 1856, vols. 1, 2, 3. Albany, 1856. 3 vols.

Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, edited by E. B. O'Callahan, M. D., vols. 1, 7. Albany, 1856. 2 vols.

Catalogue of the New York State Library, 1855, '56, General Library; Law Library; Maps, Manuscripts, Engravings, Coins, &c.. Albany, 1856, '57. 3 vols.

Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, vol. 15, 1855. Albany, 1856. 1 vol.

1858.

Reports of cases argued in Law and Equity, determined in the Supreme Court, by Oliver L. Barbour, vols. 24, 25. Albany, 1858. 2 vols.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, by Francis Kernan, vol. 4. New York, 1857. 1 vol.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals, by E. Peshine Smith, vols. 1, 2. New York, 1858. 2 vols.

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INDEX.

	PAGE.
RULES—	
of the Library -----	3
HISTORICAL SKETCH—	
1817 to 1824 -----	5-16
1824 to 1844 -----	17-21
1844 to 1853 -----	22-33
1853 to 1859 -----	33-40
OFFICERS OF LIBRARY—	
Commissioners -----	41
Librarians -----	41
Salary of Librarians -----	42
Report for 1858 -----	43-55
APPENDIX—	
List of Donations -----	57-59
List of Exchanges -----	60-80

6—LIB. REP.

INDEX.

.....	of the Library	1-10
.....	of the Library	11-20
.....	of the Library	21-30
.....	of the Library	31-40
.....	of the Library	41-50
.....	of the Library	51-60
.....	of the Library	61-70
.....	of the Library	71-80
.....	of the Library	81-90
.....	of the Library	91-100
.....	of the Library	101-110
.....	of the Library	111-120
.....	of the Library	121-130
.....	of the Library	131-140
.....	of the Library	141-150
.....	of the Library	151-160
.....	of the Library	161-170
.....	of the Library	171-180
.....	of the Library	181-190
.....	of the Library	191-200
.....	of the Library	201-210
.....	of the Library	211-220
.....	of the Library	221-230
.....	of the Library	231-240
.....	of the Library	241-250
.....	of the Library	251-260
.....	of the Library	261-270
.....	of the Library	271-280
.....	of the Library	281-290
.....	of the Library	291-300
.....	of the Library	301-310
.....	of the Library	311-320
.....	of the Library	321-330
.....	of the Library	331-340
.....	of the Library	341-350
.....	of the Library	351-360
.....	of the Library	361-370
.....	of the Library	371-380
.....	of the Library	381-390
.....	of the Library	391-400
.....	of the Library	401-410
.....	of the Library	411-420
.....	of the Library	421-430
.....	of the Library	431-440
.....	of the Library	441-450
.....	of the Library	451-460
.....	of the Library	461-470
.....	of the Library	471-480
.....	of the Library	481-490
.....	of the Library	491-500
.....	of the Library	501-510
.....	of the Library	511-520
.....	of the Library	521-530
.....	of the Library	531-540
.....	of the Library	541-550
.....	of the Library	551-560
.....	of the Library	561-570
.....	of the Library	571-580
.....	of the Library	581-590
.....	of the Library	591-600
.....	of the Library	601-610
.....	of the Library	611-620
.....	of the Library	621-630
.....	of the Library	631-640
.....	of the Library	641-650
.....	of the Library	651-660
.....	of the Library	661-670
.....	of the Library	671-680
.....	of the Library	681-690
.....	of the Library	691-700
.....	of the Library	701-710
.....	of the Library	711-720
.....	of the Library	721-730
.....	of the Library	731-740
.....	of the Library	741-750
.....	of the Library	751-760
.....	of the Library	761-770
.....	of the Library	771-780
.....	of the Library	781-790
.....	of the Library	791-800
.....	of the Library	801-810
.....	of the Library	811-820
.....	of the Library	821-830
.....	of the Library	831-840
.....	of the Library	841-850
.....	of the Library	851-860
.....	of the Library	861-870
.....	of the Library	871-880
.....	of the Library	881-890
.....	of the Library	891-900
.....	of the Library	901-910
.....	of the Library	911-920
.....	of the Library	921-930
.....	of the Library	931-940
.....	of the Library	941-950
.....	of the Library	951-960
.....	of the Library	961-970
.....	of the Library	971-980
.....	of the Library	981-990
.....	of the Library	991-1000