

relic I presume is the head of an Indian idol or household god, modeled by the warrior-artist as a charm or protection in battle, or in the other trials and dangers to which he might be exposed. It is imperfect, having been broken off, some additional piece of workmanship, to which it was attached by the piece partially shown in the wood-cut, projecting behind; but it has no perforation or other indication such as would have shewn its use had it originally formed part of a pipe, which the Indians frequently shaped into a human or animal's head.

Shortly after the discovery of these specimens of ancient Indian art, I had an opportunity of showing them to Mr. T. S. Hunt, during a visit paid by him to Brockville in 1847, and this afterwards led to a correspondence with Mr. E. G. Squier, the well known American Archæologist. In his first letter he remarks: "Through my friend Mr. T. S. Hunt, I learn that you have in your possession some copper implements obtained near the banks of the St. Lawrence. I have in my possession a number of such, corresponding, so far as I can judge from the description, with yours, and which were obtained from the Southern Mounds. I am very anxious to institute comparisons between these relics, and shall be glad to obtain sketches of those in your hands." In consequence of this application I sent drawings to Mr. Squier, which were engraved, and my letter accompanying them published, by the Smithsonian Institute, in their Transactions, vol. 1, p. 201. Since then some cool Yankee has published an account of Indian Remains *found in the State of New York*, copying my drawings, and as much of my letter as suited his purpose. Such being the case: and this discovery of Ancient Copper implements, being, as I believe, one of the most remarkable disclosures of the kind yet noticed in Canada; and, also, possessing some peculiar claims to the attention of those interested in the past history of this continent, owing to their being found so far to the eastward of the copper regions; a detailed notice of the objects in question may not be undeserving of the attention of the Canadian Institute.

All these relics were found at a depth of about fourteen or fifteen feet below the surface, in a soil composed of clay and sand. The shore at the point of land, which is considerably washed by the action of the rapid stream, presents a face of large granite boulders with quartz conglomerate—a fitting resting place for the stalwart forms of a score of skeletons, which were found inhumed in a circular space with their feet towards the centre. Some of the skeletons were of gigantic proportions. The lower jaw of one is in my possession, and is sufficiently large to surround the corresponding bone of an adult of