

beds," or "under clays" of the Coal Fields, which had come under his observation; and shortly afterwards he visited the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia, and gave the result of his observations in a paper read before the same Society. In 1842 appeared in the *Transactions of the Geological Society*, (Lond.) a paper from Mr. Logan "On the packing of the Ice in the River St. Lawrence: on a Landslip in the modern deposits of its Valley: and on the existence of Marine Shells in these deposits as well as upon the Mountain of Montreal." So deeply was Mr. George Stephenson impressed with the importance of Mr. Logan's remarks "On the packing of the Ice on the River St. Lawrence," that, according to Mr. Sandford Fleming, he (Mr. Stephenson) was "materially guided thereby in reference to the construction of the great Victoria Bridge." It thus appears that nearly a generation since, Mr. Logan had reached a very high rank among men of Science.

In 1842, it having been resolved to institute a Geological Survey of the Province, and the Legislature having appropriated a sum of money for the purpose, Mr. Logan was recommended by the most eminent Geologists of Great Britain for the Directorship; and the late Earl Derby (then Colonial Secretary) applied to him to accept the office. Mr. Logan then came to Canada, and after making the necessary preliminary arrangements with the Government, returned again to Britain to complete his preparations for entering on the work. The following year, 1843, having completed his staff, he commenced the systematic prosecution of these Surveys which have since been uninterruptedly maintained up to the present time, to the advancement of Geological Science and the great benefit of Canada.

The great importance of this Survey, and the significance of the results of Mr. Logan's investigations are too well appreciated to require further remark here than to say that the highest authorities have spoken of both in terms of unqualified praise. His "Geology of Canada," embracing the results of all explorations between 1858 and 1863, and the "Atlas and Maps to accompany the same" have been the subjects of much flattering comment in scientific circles. In acknowledging copies thereof, Sir Roderick Murchison, in a letter to the Hon. Mr. McDougall, then Provincial Secretary, said: "In thanking the Government of Canada for this mark of their consideration, I must assure you that these works are of the highest importance in the advancement of Geological Science, as well as of Physical Geography, and that in a new edition of my work 'Siluria,' which is in the press, I shall endeavour to render full justice to their merits." The *London Saturday Review* speaking of the same work says:—"No other Colonial Survey has ever yet assumed the same truly national character, and the day may come—if ever the 'Imperial Colony' shall claim and attain independence—when the scientific public of a great nation, looking back upon the earlier dawnings of science in their land, shall regard the name of Logan, a native born, with the same affectionate interest with which English geologists now regard the names of our great geological map-makers, William Smith, and De la Beche."

Mr. Logan was appointed a Commissioner to the Great World's Fair, or first International Industrial Exhibition, held at London in 1851, and exhibited as much skill and judgment in the display of the Canadian Geological Specimens, as he had previously evinced scientific knowledge and indefatigable zeal in their collection and classification. He also served as a juror, and accompanying the medal awarded to him for his services in that capacity, he received a flattering letter from the late Prince Consort, the President of the Royal Commission. The wealth of minerals displayed by Canada at this Exhibition excited much attention, and with the Canadian success achieved in other departments, did much to disseminate correct ideas as to the magnitude and diversity of the resources of the country. In 1855 Mr. Logan attended the Paris *Exposition*, in the same capacity as at London, four years before, and was again appointed a juror. It is needless to add that there he was equally successful. The Imperial Commission awarded him the grand gold medal of honour, and from the Emperor he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1856 Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon him the dignity of Knighthood, in consideration of his eminent services to Science. The Geological Society, of which he had for many years been a Fellow, also awarded him the Wollaston Palladium medal. The Canadian Institute of Toronto and the citizens of Montreal marked their appreciation of these well won distinctions by presenting Sir William with congratulatory addresses, on his return to his native country. The Institute, of which he had been the first President, had his portrait painted and hung up in its hall; and his fellow-townsmen of this city accompanied their address with a handsome testimonial. In 1862 he again represented Canada at the London Exhibition, and, as formerly, was one of the Jurors on the class devoted to minerals, &c.

During the twenty-seven years in which Sir William Logan has directed the Geological Survey of Canada, it may be truly said that the value of his labours, and the importance of the undertaking on which he was engaged, have steadily grown in the estimation of the Canadian people. Slowly, but no less surely, the increasing liberality of the Legislature in its appropriations towards the Survey, marked the growth of the public appreciation of the advantages to accrue from it. Though a steady drain, even if a small one, on the public chest without returning any immediately tangible result, it never was made the bone of party contention; and the fact is sufficiently significant to deserve notice when it is remembered that other enterprises, no less truly Provincial, and in themselves quite as non-political, have been made the sport of party, and those charged with their management, the recipients of no little share of abuse. Perhaps this immunity from attack has arisen as much from the gentle unobtrusive character of the man, as from an early appreciation of his great scientific attainments. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that Sir William Logan has ever been held in the highest esteem by all classes; and when in November last it was stated that he had resigned his position as Director of the Geological Survey, the announcement was received with universal regret. He has, however, already exceeded the allotted "three score and ten," and though still hale and hearty, may well be excused from further active labours, except such as inclination—relieved from the exactions imposed by a sense of duty—may suggest.

We are indebted to Morgan's *Bibliotheca Canadensis* for the extracts above quoted, and to it and Fenning's Taylor's *Biographical Sketches*, for the particulars of Sir William Logan's career. His portrait is from a photograph—quite recently taken—by Notman.

MISS RYE'S JUVENILE EMIGRATION SCHEME.—On another page we copy from the *London Judy* a cleverly conceived tribute to Miss Rye's scheme for the deportation from England to the Colonies of the homeless youngsters of both sexes. "The Haven where they would be" has been found for the present at the old town of Niagara, the goal of which being no longer required for judicial purposes, has been converted into an asylum, or preparatory school for Miss Rye's little immigrants until they can be apprenticed out to service. This establishment is designated "Our Western Home," and on the 1st of December it was formally opened, in the presence of a large number of visitors. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, of Niagara, and a short speech by Mr. R. N. Ball, Miss Rye explained her plans and the means by which she hoped to carry them into effect: 1st, to redeem her pledge to the British public, that she had opened a suitable Home for the children committed to her care; 2nd, that those present might see the children and judge for themselves; and, 3rdly, that she might explain the conditions upon which the children were to be placed out. On the latter point it is intended that those to go as servants shall be bound in the name of Miss Rye, as the Honorary Secretary of the Society, and in the name of the Mayor of the Town of Niagara, which renders the document a legal one. Until each child attains fifteen, she is to receive her clothes, food and education suitable to her position; from 15 to 17 years she is to receive three dollars per month in lieu of clothes; and from 17 to 18 years, to have four dollars per month, after which the girl is free to stay or go. In the course of her remarks, Miss Rye said that it was not the want of money that prevented a large flow of little immigrants to our country. The large-hearted British public only wanted to see that a suitable outlet can be had for their homeless little ones and the means for sending aid for keeping these for a time would not be wanting. And that now more than a hundred thousand could be had if we, on our part, can find homes for them. Miss Rye said that she did not ask the people of Canada for money, but for their sympathy and moral support in finding places for the orphan children, where they would receive good, sound religious instruction, and have thrown around them the advantages of home influence, a blessing that but few of them ever knew. The visitors then saw the children march down two and two to the dining-hall, which having inspected, they visited the dormitory, a large airy room about fifty by forty feet, in which were the iron bedsteads Miss Rye had brought out with her, and a good supply of comfortable bedding. The bath-room, boys' room, &c., were also examined, and all pronounced to be most commodious and well adapted to their new and humane purpose.

THE RED RIVER DIFFICULTY.

Information from Red River during the past week confirms the main features of the news published by us last week, and brings the texts of the several proclamations issued during the early part of the month. It appears that Colonel Dennis, who had organized a police force under Governor McDougall's proclamation of December 1, has since disbanded it and issued a proclamation advising the loyal inhabitants to cease further action for the present. When the insurgents appeared in force before Dr. Shultz's house and captured the doctor, with some thirty-five other prisoners, Colonel Dennis made his escape in disguise, and went to the lower or "Stone" fort occupied by his friends. In accordance with the terms of his proclamation, he advised its abandonment, in order that the insurgents might have the opportunity of conferring with Mr. McDougall to secure a peaceful settlement. Colonel Dennis issued his proclamation on the 9th, and has since made his way safely to Pembina. The following is the text of the proclamation issued by the Hon. Mr. McDougall on the 1st of December, to which reference was made last week:—

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Whereas by "the British North America Act, 1867," it was amongst other things enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, on an address from the Houses of Parliament, Canada, to admit Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, or either of them, into the Union of the Dominion of Canada, on such terms and conditions as are in the address expressed, and as Her Majesty thinks fit to approve; and,

Whereas, for the purpose of carrying into effect the said provisions of "the British North America Act, 1867," "the Rupert's Land Act of 1868," was enacted and declared that it shall be competent for the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay" to surrender to Her Majesty, and for Her Majesty by any instrument under her signet, to accept a surrender of all or any of the lands, territories, powers and authorities, whatsoever granted or purported to be granted by certain Letters Patent of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, to the said Governor and Company within Rupert's Land, upon such terms and conditions as should be agreed upon by and between Her Majesty and the said Governor and Company; and,

Whereas, by the Rupert's Land Act of the year 1868, it is further enacted that from the date of the admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion of Canada, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Parliament of Canada to make, ordain and establish, within the land or territory so admitted, as aforesaid, all such laws and ordinances, and to constitute such courts and officers as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others therein; and,

Whereas, it is further provided by the said Act that until otherwise enacted by the said Parliament of Canada, all the powers, authorities, and jurisdiction of the several courts of justice now established in Rupert's Land, and of the several officers thereof, and of all magistrates and justices now acting within the said limits, shall continue in full force and effect therein; and,

Whereas, the said Government and Company have surrendered to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty has accepted the surrender of the lands, territories, rights, privileges, liberties, franchises, powers, and authorities granted, or purporting to be granted, by the said Letters Patent, upon certain terms and conditions agreed upon, by and between Her Majesty and the Governor and Company; and,

Whereas, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and on an address from both Houses of Parliament of Canada, in pursuance of the one hundred and forty-sixth section of "the British North America Act, 1867," hath declared that Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory shall, from the 1st of December, year of our Lord, 1869, be admitted into, and form part of the Dominion of Canada, upon the terms and conditions expressed in the said address, of which Her Majesty has approved, and Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory were admitted into the Union, and have become part of the Dominion of Canada accordingly; and,

Whereas, the Parliament of Canada, by the Act entitled an Act for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory, which united them with Canada, enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor, by any order or orders to be by him from time to time made with the advice of the Privy Council, and subject to such conditions and restrictions as to him should seem meet to authorize and empower such officer as he may from time to time appoint as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, to make provision for the administration of justice therein, and establish all such laws and institutions and ordinances as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects and others therein.

Now, know ye, that we have seen fit by our royal Letters Patent, bearing date the 29th of September, year of our Lord, 1869, to appoint the Hon. William McDougall, of the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, in our Dominion of Canada, and a member of our Privy Council for Canada, and Companion of the most noble order of the Bath, on from and after a day to be named by us for the admission of Rupert's Land and our North-Western Territory aforesaid into the Union of the Dominion of Canada, to wit: on, from and after the first day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1869, to be, during our pleasure, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, and we did thereby authorize and empower and require and command him in due manner to do and execute in all things that shall belong to the said command, and the trust we have reposed in him according to the several provisions and instructions granted or appointed him by virtue of our said commission and Act of Parliament of Canada, herein before recited, and according to such instructions as have been or may from time to time be given to him, and to such laws as are or shall be enforced within the North-Western Territories; of all which our loving subjects of our said Territories, and all those whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of the North-West Territory to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved, the Hon. WILLIAM McDougall, Member of our Privy Council for Canada, and Companion of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territory, &c., &c. At the Red River, in our aforesaid North-West Territory, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1869, and in the 33rd year of our reign.

By command,

(Signed), J. A. N. PROVENCHER, Secy.

This proclamation is said to have been issued by Mr. McDougall according to arrangement with the Government at Ottawa; and the messenger who was despatched with instructions to defer its publication did not reach him in time. The appearance of this proclamation was the signal for the counter-movement on the part of Dr. Shultz, which has ended as already stated, and the insurgents, emboldened by their temporary success, issued the following "Declaration of Independence":—

Whereas, it is admitted by all men as a fundamental principle that the public authority commands the obedience and respect of all its subjects, it is also admitted that the people to be governed have the right to adopt or reject forms of go-