

to be equal to anything shown. A good many specimens of flax and oil were exhibited. The flax was very favorably spoken of by Belfast and other Northern linen men, and compared very well in length and fineness of fibre with many of the specimens grown on Irish soil. The oils also came in for very favorable notice. The fine display was greatly admired. The Canadian tweeds exhibited attracted a great many inquirers, and persons interested in the manufacture of Scotch tweeds admitted that they could not undersell us in our own market, while the qualities shown were very superior. An enormous stride has been taken by Canada in this respect of late, and we may soon be able to compete with the British manufacturer on equal terms, duty or not duty. The Canadian woods were a source of astonishment to many who had only previously seen our pines and other rough, cheap woods, and were the finest collection on the ground. An exposition of the solar system was looked upon as a very interesting and ingenious work, and was not the least attractive feature in the collection. Our informant had a good opportunity to note the effect the Canadian collection had on the visitors; and expressed as his belief that, apart from the collections of England, France and other large European countries, it proved the most impressive and complete in the building. He also states that Ireland is in a very prosperous condition; that many new manufactories were springing up in the northern towns, and that the country was evidently entering on a new era of wealth and contentment.

#### IV. Biographical Sketches.

##### No. 46.—GENERAL ADAMSON.

Few men, in this or any other country, reach the advanced age to which the Hon. General Adamson, whose death occurred, a few days ago, at Norval, attained. He was 89 years of age when death called him away. General Adamson was a native of Dundee, Scotland. He entered the British army at the age of fifteen, and after doing duty in England, for some time, was sent to Ireland on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1798. He served through the rebellion. After this he joined the expedition to the Cape, when he acted as Brigade-Major to the Highland Brigade, commanded by Sir Ronald Ferguson. From the Cape he was ordered, with the regiment, the 71st Highlanders, to South America, where he was at the taking of Buenos Ayres under the command of Sir Home Popham, where he was taken prisoner. But, on making his escape, and after being conveyed 600 miles into the interior of the country, he was at the storming and taking of the town under Gen. White-lock. He was severely wounded while leading his company, which formed the storming-party, at one of the principal gates. After recovering from his wounds, he was ordered to join Sir Arthur Wellesley (late Duke of Wellington) in the Peninsula; where he served until the end of the war, and was engaged in many of the principal battles, for which he held a number of medals and orders of distinction; amongst others the gold medal for Salamanca, the star and order of the Tower and Sword, K. T. S., the Peninsula medal with clasps, for the Nivè, Nivelle, St. Sebastian, Vittoria, Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, Fuentes D'Onor, and the gold cross. He remained five years after the close of the war in Portugal where he had the command of the district of Pennifel. General Adamson came to Canada in 1821, where he remained until his death, actively engaged in the clearing and cultivating of a farm and improving of the country. He was made a life member of the Legislative Council, by his previous companion in arms, the then Governor, Sir John Colborne. Possessed of no boisterous activity, General Adamson was one of those who gave the tone of sobriety and scrupulous decorum, which even yet, the Legislative Council, in a very great degree, retains. During the rebellion of 1837-8 General Adamson raised and commanded the first provisional battalion. After this he retired to private life and spent his remaining years amongst his family, at his late residence—Toronto House. He was created General of the Portuguese army for his services in that country; and he held the rank of Colonel in the British army. He received a pension from the Portuguese Government; but we believe it was not, at first, or always, paid with regularity.

##### No. 47.—EGERTON F. RYERSON, ESQ., M.A.

Died on the 10th ult., at the residence of his father, in the town of Brantford, after a lingering consumption, caused by cold, Egerton F. Ryerson, Esq., A.M., Crown Attorney for the county of Perth, and only son of the Rev. John Ryerson, aged 38 years. He was born at Grimsby, Niagara district, on the 11th of September, 1827. At the age of nine years he was sent to the Upper Canada College, where he remained four years, and gained many honours

and prizes. The next four years he was sent to Victoria College, after which he entered University College, at Toronto, a year in advance. At the end of three years he took his degree of A.B., and afterwards the degree of A.M., in the Toronto University. He studied law in the office of Mr. Recorder Duggan, and after his admission to the Bar, he took his residence at Stratford, county of Perth, where he practised his profession thirteen years. By appointment of Government, he discharged with universal acceptance the duties of County Judge, during the nine months of the protracted illness which terminated in the death of County Judge Burritt. A short time before his last illness, Mr. Ryerson was, without application, appointed Crown Attorney and issuer of Stamps for the county of Perth. Besides being well read and much respected in his profession, he was fond of literature and science. He wrote Latin and French, and had a good knowledge of anatomy, chemistry, botany, geology, and astronomy, as well as of English and general literature. Before his decease, he sought and obtained peace with God by faith in the atonement of Christ, and died "in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection to eternal life." Several of his friends came from Stratford and Brantford to attend his funeral—including the High Sheriff and members of the bar of the county of Perth. The members of the bar from Stratford and Brantford attended the funeral in a body in their robes. The funeral service was read at the Wesleyan Church in Brantford, by the Rev. Mr. Porland, who had often visited the deceased during his illness, assisted in prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burnett, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church.

##### No. 48.—WILLIAM SMART, ESQ.

We deeply regret to record the death of Wm. Smart, Esq., Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings. Mr. Smart was the only son of the Rev. Wm. Smart, who was forty years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Brockville, now a resident of Gananoque, and who still survives. He commenced the practice of his profession in Brockville, and was appointed judge by the Baldwin Lafontaine Administration, in the year 1843, which office he held up to the day of his death. Whatever may have been his faults—Mr. Smart was a gentleman and his death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The remains of the late Judge, which were taken to Brockville for interment, were followed to the Station on Tuesday evening by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.—*Bellerive Intelligencer*.

##### No. 49.—MRS. LYDIA HUNTLEY SIGOURNEY.

Mrs. Sigourney is dead. She died at 10 o'clock this morning, June 10, after a lingering decay. We believe there was no particular disease, aside from the failing powers of old age. She grew very thin, and wasted away. Her death, like her life and character, was marked by a quiet peace and a clear Christian trust. Lydia Huntley Sigourney was born at Norwich on the 1st of September, 1781, and was, consequently, in her seventy-fourth year. During the quarter of a century ending, perhaps somewhere about 1850, her name was more widely known in either hemisphere than that of any other American authoress. Latterly her poetry has given place in most libraries to that of a more modern and varied school, though it will never be wholly superseded. She was early addicted to verse making, possessed a temperament which, while it never marred her sound and solid health, was, nevertheless, keenly susceptible to the varied beauties and subtle influences of nature. She removed to this city in 1814, where she opened a select school for young ladies, and where her poetical talent and many lady-like and Christian graces soon attracted the notice and engaged the personal interest of the late Daniel Wadsworth, a gentleman whose artistic and literary taste was fortunately equalled by his pecuniary means; and he was the means of introducing her to the public, in a volume of "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." In 1819 Miss Huntley became the second wife of Charles Sigourney, a well-known merchant of this city; and since that time she, while engaged in the domestic cares of rearing a family of children, found time to contribute largely to the serious literature of the country, both in prose and verse. Her published works, in all, number nearly fifty volumes. Her prose is marked by vigor, beauty, and good sense, and, like her poetry, is full of good moral precepts. Her poetry belongs to a past school, in which we look for such names as those of Dr. Beattie, Hannah Moore, Mrs. Barbauld, Dr. Watts, and perhaps we may add, without injustice, the more eminent one of Goldsmith. She has been called the 'Hemans of America,' and in some respects the designation was not amiss; her poetry in some particulars was not much unlike that of Mrs. Hemans, though more subtle, and perhaps less imaginative. Some of her poems are by no means destitute of imagination; but their