

The manufacturers propose to send the larger one (which is 4 feet 5 inches in diameter, and 19 inches thick,) to the World's Fair, and may send both. They are worthy of the honor. Mr. Ranney also exhibited fine samples of Pine Apple and Stilton cheese.

Various other departments of the Exhibition were noted, but space forbids our giving particulars. The display of Domestic Manufactures, Fine Arts, Fancy Work, &c., far exceeded our expectations, not only in extent but quality, and was said to be an improvement upon former exhibitions. The "Palace" was full of useful and curious products and articles, and alone comprised a splendid display, aside from the grand show on the outside—an exhibition decidedly commendable, and most creditable to the industry, skill, enterprise, and artistic taste of the People of the Province.

—Though pleased with the Exhibition, we are constrained to add that greater pleasure was expected in meeting the farmers, horticulturists, and other producers in attendance. To many exhibitors and officers—and especially Messrs. Denison and Thomson of Toronto, and D. W. Freeman, Esq., of Simcoe—we are indebted for courtesies and attentions which will be long remembered. Indeed, our brief view of the Provincial Fair of 1861 was most pleasant, gratifying, and instructive.

### The Great Exhibition at London, England, 1862.

The subjoined memorial was recently addressed to the Executive Government, by the Boards of Agriculture and Boards of Arts and Manufactures of Upper and Lower Canada, jointly:

*His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, K.C.B., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c*

25 petition of the Board of Agriculture for Upper Canada, the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada, the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, and the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Lower Canada.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

That during the last session of the Provincial Parliament, your petitioners severally addressed your Excellency and the other Branches of Parliament, praying that commissioners might be appointed, with the necessary powers to secure proper representation of the industrial resources of the Provinces in the Great Exhibition to be held in London under the authority of a Royal Commission, in the year 1862, and the necessary funds should be placed at

the disposal of such Commissioners for that purpose.

That this prayer of your petitioners was not then granted. Yet so heartily convinced are your petitioners both of the desirability of securing such a representation of Canada on that occasion, and of the almost unanimous desire of the people of this Province that the necessary steps should be taken to that end, that they venture again humbly to approach your Excellency and solicit Executive action to that behalf.

That as the result of the position taken by Canada in the Great Exhibition held in London in 1851, and in Paris in 1855, a knowledge of the vastness of the resources of the country has been spread throughout Europe, and large investments of capital have been made here tending to the rapid development of those resources. That this is evidenced alike by the high credit which the Provincial securities have always since enjoyed, by the vast sums embarked in our railways, and by the multiplication of agencies for the loaning to Canadians of transatlantic capital for the improvement of real estate. It has also been evidenced by the establishment in this country of foreign consulates, and the development of its foreign trade as well as by the efforts made (in France more especially) through those consulates, further to develop and extend our commercial relations with other countries. It is also evidenced by the success of recent Postal conventions with foreign Governments, which previously to 1851, would not have conceived of Canada as a country with sufficient resources to establish and maintain separate transatlantic postal communications.

That since the year 1855 new and important discoveries of mineral wealth have been made—the rich copper ores of Lower Canada and the mineral oils of Upper Canada being especially noteworthy—new and important branches of industry have arisen; and it is fitting that these should be brought under the attention of European capitalists and men of enterprise with due prominence.

That a new census of the Province has just been taken, and some of its most prominent results ought to be compiled and laid before the European public; and this can in no way be so effectively done as through the agency of a Commissioner, appointed to represent Canada in this the third Great International Industrial Congress.

That all important foreign countries, even the United States, (not adequately represented on previous occasions, and now suffering the ordeal of civil war) have announced their intention of competing on this occasion, and have appointed Commissioners. All other British Colonies (including the Acadian Provinces, before unrepresented) almost without exception have done likewise; and therefore for Canada to absent herself were to make a confession that she has, as compared with her sister colonies, retrograded, or