
APPENDIX, No. 5,

TO THE

FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

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APPENDIX TO THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

From the 15th February to the 1st July, 1856, both days inclusive,
IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY
QUEEN VICTORIA.

Being the 2nd Session of the 5th Provincial Parliament of Canada.

—
SESSION, 1856.
—

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly

VOL. 14.

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 5th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "Copies of all Correspondence which may have passed between the Government of Canada, and the Imperial Government, since the 9th day of May, 1853, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves; and also, Copies of all Correspondence which may have passed between the Government of Canada, or any Member thereof, and any Clergyman or Dignitary of the Churches of England or Scotland, or of the Church of Rome, or of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, or their Agents or Attorneys, since the 9th day of May, 1853, on the subject of the Commutation of the Claims of any of the said Clergymen or Churches, on the Clergy Reserve Fund."

By Command,

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 2nd April, 1856.

GALT, 1st January, 1855.

HONORABLE SIR,—Being an incumbent of the Church of Scotland at Galt, in Canada West, consequently affected in my rights by the Bill secularizing the Clergy Reserves in Canada, and fully disposed to avail myself of the Commutation Clause, I therefore beg leave to inquire whether the Government are willing to commute with me as an individual, or must applications be first sanctioned by our Church.

I write this with the concurrence of several of my Brethren in this section of our country, who are equally interested, and desirous of information on the subject. May I presume to ask the favour of an immediate answer.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed,)

H. GIBSON,
Minister.

The Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau,

&c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 24th January, 1855.

REV'D. SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General, to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 1st instant, that His Excellency is advised that the Government cannot entertain applications for commutation from individual Ministers, unless the consent of the Church to which they belong shall have been first obtained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Secretary.

The Rev. H. Gibson, Galt.

MOUNT ALBION POST OFFICE,
Township of Barton, C. W.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—As I am desirous to be made acquainted with the necessary steps to be taken to effect a commutation of my Clergy Reserve allowance, I take this opportunity respectfully to request you, at your earliest convenience, to give me the desired information: also, I am anxious to know for what sum I could commute, being 31 years of age, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. With best wishes to you, and praying that the propitious auspices under which you have commenced your high career may be long continued, and that your connection with British America may be equally advantageous to both yourself, and these noble Provinces, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's most obedient, &c.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

V. D. M. of the Presbyterian Church of Canada,
in connection with the Church of Scotland.

To His Excellency Sir E. W. Head,

&c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 24th January, 1855.

REV'D. SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to state, in reply to your letter without date, received by His Excellency on the 8th instant, that it is impossible at present to say what sum you will be entitled to receive in the event of your commuting your stipend, under the Clergy Reserve Act of last Session.

I may add, however, that the Government cannot entertain applications for commutation from individual Ministers, unless the consent of the Church to which they belong shall have been first obtained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU,

Secretary.

The Rev. William Johnson,
V. D. M., Barton.

BROCKVILLE, C. W.,
16th February, 1855.

SIR,—An opportunity being now afforded to the Ministers of the Gospel receiving Government salaries, to commute the same, I am desirous to be informed what would be the amount allowed me, should I finally conclude to commute with the Government my present allowance, as Minister of the late United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Canada at Brockville.

The annual amount I now receive from the Government is £63 12s. 8½d., Sterling, (or £70 14s. 8d., Currency), and am in the 66th year of my age, being 65 last September. I have never pursued any other profession or employment but that of the Christian Ministry. I arrived in the year 1811, and have laboured in my vocation 44 years.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed,) WILLIAM SMART.

The Hon. G. E. Cartier,
Provincial Secretary, &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 20th February, 1855.

SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, and to inform you in reply, that it is impossible at present to say what sum you will be entitled to receive in the event of your commuting your stipend under the Clergy Reserve Act of last Session.

I may add, however, that the Government cannot entertain applications for commutation from individual Ministers, unless the consent of the Church to which they belong shall have been first obtained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) G. E. CARTIER,
Secretary.

The Rev. William Smart,
Brockville, C. W.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, BARONET, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF
British North America, &c., &c., &c.
In Council.

The Memorial of the Niagara Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, in Conference assembled,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That Your Memorialists in co-operating with others, their fellow subjects, to obtain the Secularization of the Clergy Reserves, were actuated by a conviction, that all appropriations by the State, forming a fund for the support of the Ministry of the Word in the Churches of Christ, are detrimental to the interests of Our Holy Religion: retarding its progress, relaxing its discipline, and causing invidious distinctions among those who otherwise might respect each other, and labor together cordially in the common cause.

It is therefore with no small degree of disappointment and surprise that Your Memorialists find, after years of painful and protracted effort, and on the very eve of the attainment of this much desired object, that the Act of the Legislature providing for the final adjustment of this question, has incorporated there with a

clause for commuting with the Churches, or which, in the opinion of Your Memorialists, amounts to the same thing, with the individuals authorized by their respective Churches, thereby providing for the perpetuity of the very evil which is ostensibly sought by the Act itself to be abolished, for really Your Memorialists can see no difference in regard to the principle and effect of the thing, between having the Churches supported directly from the avails of the lands themselves, and the endowments created by the funding of the sums paid over to the several Stipendiaries as provided for by the Act.

That in marking the several stages of the measures taken from time to time by the Legislature for the secularization of the Reserves, Your Memorialists felt no repugnance to the reservations to guard against the perpetration of wrong in the case of any individual Stipendiary on the funds, inasmuch as it was apparent, that the utmost that, in regard to this, was contemplated, by either the Provincial, or Imperial Parliaments, had respect solely to the rights of the individuals during their lives, or the period of their respective incumbencies; but the provision made for commutation is so constructed that not only may Churches be richly and permanently endowed, but some of the Stipendiaries themselves, by reason of the peculiar organization of their Church, and the powers of certain Church Officers among them, be deprived of the personal benefit designed for them by said reservations.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to refrain from commuting according to the provisions of said Act, until such time as the voice of the Country may be more distinctly heard in regard thereto, or until the Legislature have an opportunity of so amending the Act as to remove the objectionable clauses thereof.

And Your Memorialists will ever pray.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the Conference.

(Signed)

P. SMITH,
President.
SAMUEL MORRISON,
Secretary.

Kilworth, C. W., }
21st May, 1855. }

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 4th June, 1855.

SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency, the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial, dated the 21st ult., of the Niagara Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, in Conference assembled, praying His Excellency to refrain for the present from Commuting Stipends &c., according to the provisions of the recent Act for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

In reply I am to state for the information of the Memorialists, that His Excellency conceives it to be his duty to carry out the Clergy Reserve Act, like any other Act of the Legislature, according to the construction put upon it, and in the manner recommended by his legal and constitutional advisers.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

E. A. MEREDITH,
Asst. Secy.

Samuel Morrison, Esq.,
Kilworth, C. W.

COBOURG, CANADA WEST,

May 28th, 1855.

SIR,—By desire of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, I have the honor to state that the amount of interest derived from the Commutation effected upon their Stipends, by the Clergy of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto, for the Quarter ending on the 1st of April last, (until which period the said commutation was not effected) does not equal the Stipends of the said Clergy chargeable upon Her Majesty's Government in Canada for the same period, by the sum of £1,752 5s. 4d. Currency.

His Lordship, upon examination of the List of the Clergy of his Diocese, who have effected the Commutation of their Stipends, has ascertained that the interest of the amount derived from this Commutation for the quarter above mentioned is £3,069 6s. 11d., whereas the amount of Stipends actually payable for the same period, is £4822 2s. 3d., leaving as has been stated, a difference of £1752 5s. 4d.

I am desired therefore by the Lord Bishop respectfully to request that His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, may be pleased to order the issue of a Warrant in his favor, and on behalf of his Clergy, for this amount.

I have &c.,

(Signed)

A. N. BETHUNE,
Archdeacon of York.

The Honorable

The Provincial Secretary.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 6th June, 1855, approved by His Excellency The Governor General, on the same day.

On the report of the Deputy Inspector General, on a letter from the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, for the issue of a Warrant for the sum of £1752 5s. 4d., in favor of The Lord Bishop of Toronto, on behalf of the Clergy of the Church of England in his Diocese, being the difference between the interest derived from the Commutation effected upon their Stipends and the salaries chargeable upon the Province for the quarter ending 1st April last, until which period the Commutation was not effected.

The Committee recommend that a Warrant do issue as above proposed.

Certified.

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. LEE,
C. E. C.

QUEBEC, 5th July, 1855.
SIR,—On behalf of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, we have the honor to apply to His Excellency the Governor General, for leave to commute the annual allowance of £700 sterling, paid to the said Church from the Clergy Reserve Fund in Canada.

We are fully authorized and have the proper vouchers to commute such allowance, and to sign the necessary acquittances.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN BEECHAM,
ENOCH WOOD

The Honorable

The Provincial Secretary.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable Executive Council, dated 31st July, 1855, approved by his Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same day.

On the application of the Rev. Dr. Beecham, and the Rev. E. Wood, on behalf of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, for commutation of the annual allowance to that Church, charged on the Clergy Reserve Fund.

The Deputy Inspector General reports, that according to the tables of annuities prepared and published by order of Government, the present value of the stipend or allowance of £700 sterling, now paid to the Wesleyan Methodist Church for 20 years (the period fixed by the statute 18 Victoria, chap. 2,) at six percent., is £8,028 18s. 10d. sterling, equal to, in currency £9,768 11s.

The Honorable the Attorney General for Upper Canada reports that Dr. Beecham has produced full power from the Wesleyan Methodist Church to effect the commutation, and sign the necessary acquittances, and that he is empowered to appoint a substitute, with the same powers as himself.

The Honorable the Attorney General, in the absence of the Honorable the Inspector General, recommends that the said annual allowance be commuted, and the amount above specified be paid to Dr. Beecham, or his substitute, in full discharge and commutation of the same.

The Committee recommend that the Receiver General be instructed to issue Debentures for the required amount, subject to all the conditions imposed by the Order in Council, in reference to the first list of Clergymen submitted by the Deputy Inspector General.

(Certified.)
(Signed)

W. A. HIMSWORTH.
Acting C. E. C.

KINGSTON, 9th July, 1855.

Sir,—Having been hitherto in the habit of receiving, annually, the Government allowance for the Catholic Clergy of Upper Canada, as well as the five hundred pounds sterling allowed myself as Administrator Apostolic of the Diocese of Kingston, I have the honor to inform you, that I wish to avail myself of the benefit of the commutation clause, under the terms of the Act passed in the Provincial Parliament on the 18th December last, and therefore shall immediately transmit a power of Attorney to the Very Reverend Charles Felix Cazeau, Vicar General at Quebec, whom I have appointed my Attorney *ad hoc*. I therefore respectfully request that you will, as soon as possible, effect a commutation of the above in my favor, together with such a portion of the arrears as might be due to the aforesaid Catholic Clergy, since the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) + PATRICK PHELAN,
Bishop of Carriacou,
Administrator Apostolic,
Diocese of Kingston.

The Honorable
The Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 8th August, 1856.

MY LORD,—I have the honor by command of His Excellency the Governor General, to inform you that His Excellency has had under his consideration in Council, your letter of the 9th ultimo, requesting that the Government allowance to the Roman Catholic Clergy of Upper Canada, £1000 sterling, as well as your own allowance as Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, £500 sterling, should be commuted under the provisions of the recent Clergy Reserve Act.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to direct that the aggregate of the two sums above mentioned, viz: £1500 sterling, should be commuted for £20,932 15s. Cy., that being the value of such sum for 20 years, the interest being taken at 6 per cent. per annum.

His Excellency in Council has further been pleased to direct, that Debentures for the last mentioned sum be issued, to be charged on the Clergy Reserve Fund of Upper Canada, and that the commutation take place from the 1st July last.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) G. E. CARTIER,
 Secretary.

The Right Reverend
 The Roman Catholic
 Bishop of Kingston, C. W.

[Translation.]

ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE, QUEBEC.
 25th September, 1855.

SIR,—I hold a Power of Attorney from Monseigneur Phelan, Bishop of Carrohoe, Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, under which I am authorised to settle with the Government the commutation of that part of the Clergy Reserves which falls to the share of the Catholic Clergy of Upper Canada, in conformity with the Act 17 and 18 Vict., cap. 2.

A proposal was recently made to me that I should receive the amount of the commutation in question, (£20932, 15s. Cy.) in Government Debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent. at a premium of 14½ per cent.

Inasmuch as these Debentures can no where be negotiated with advantage, but at London, and as the negotiation of them would entail great trouble, the Bishop of Carrohoe, who has but small leisure to devote to such business, is desirous of receiving the amount in question in Cash rather than in Debentures.

I think it a duty incumbent on me to communicate to you the wish of that Prelate, and I flatter myself that His Excellency the Governor General will graciously take it into his favourable consideration.

I have the honor to be &c.
 (Signed) C. F. CAZEAU,
 V. G.

The Hon.
 Geo. E. Cartier,
 Provincial Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
 QUEBEC, 1st October, 1855.

REVEREND SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that he has had under his consideration in Council, your letter of

the 25th ultimo, requesting on behalf of His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Carthage, the Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, that the amount of commutation payable to the Roman Catholic Clergy of Upper Canada out of the Clergy Reserve Fund, viz: £20,932 15s. Cy. be paid not in debentures, but in money.

His Excellency in Council has been pleased to accede to the request of His Lordship, and has directed that payment of one-half of the said amount be made on the 1st of January next, and the other half on the 1st July, 1856, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 1st of July next.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

G. E. CARTIER,
Secretary.

The Reverend
C. F. Cazeau, V. G.
&c., &c., &c.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 1st April, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of correspondence which has passed between this Department and any Clergyman, or Dignitary of the Churches of England or Scotland, or of the Church of Rome, or of the Wesleyan Methodists, or their agent or attorneys, since 9th May, 1853, on the subject of the commutation of the claims of any of the said Clergymen or Churches on the Clergy Reserve Fund, as required by your letter of 7th ultimo, for the information of the Legislative Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Act. Dep. Insp. Gen'l.

Hon. Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c.

At Quebec, the 22nd day of February, 1855, the which day the Commissioners appointed by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, to negotiate with the Government, a commutation of the allowances of Ministers from the Clergy Reserves Fund, met, and the Commission was constituted.

PRESENT :

The Rev. John Cook, D. D., Convener,
" Alexander Mathieson, D. D.,
The Hon. Thomas McKay,
Hugh Allan, Esq.

Inter alia,

Drs. Mathieson and Cook, and Mr. Allan, stated that they had yesterday waited on the Hon. the Inspector General, and the Hon. Attorney General for Canada West, and received from them the copy of the table according to which it is proposed to value the life interest of the Ministers of the Church, the sum

pends payable to them from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged; and further, that in reply to a question put to the Attorney General, he stated that the Revenues of 1853 would be the basis of commutation; and the Commissioners having duly considered the proposal of the Government, thus made known to them; did and hereby do resolve on the part of the Synod, to sanction commutation on the terms specified; and they did and do hereby intimate this decision to the Rev. John Cook, D. D., one of their number, whereby he became authorized and empowered, in virtue of a Resolution passed by the Synod on the 11th January, 1855, to endorse and acquit to the several powers of attorney from individual members, in behalf of the Synod.

I do hereby certify that the above, in this and in the preceding page, is a true and faithful extract from the Minutes of the Commission.

(Signed,)

JOHN COOK, D. D.

Quebec, 23rd Feb., 1855.

QUEBEC, 23rd March, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I am prepared to commute with Government the Salaries of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland in this Province, whose names and ages are contained in the enclosed list, and respectfully to request that such commutation may be effected at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

JOHN COOK.

The Hon. Inspector General,
&c., &c.

The Rev.	Name	Age	Stipend
	Duncan Morison	39	£150
"	John McMorine	56	"
"	John Machar, D. D.	57	"
"	Alexander Spence	50	"
"	Thomas Fraser	62	"
"	John McLaurin	42	"
"	George McDonell	43	"
"	John Campbell	35	"
"	George Bell	35	"
"	Alexander Ross	60	"
"	Andrew Bell	51	"
"	Thomas Scott	41	"
"	Aeneas McLean	49	"
"	Thomas McPherson	52	"
"	Robert Dobie	27	"
"	Hugh Urquhart	61	"
"	Robert Neill	52	"
"	John Whyte	32	"
"	Peter Lindsay	34	"
"	George Thomson	49	"
"	Thomas Morrison	30	"
"	John McKerras	22	"
"	Thomas Haig	38	"
"	John Cook	49	"

"	James T. Paul	45	.....	£150
"	David Shanks	53	.....	"
"	Robert McGill, D. D.	56	.....	"
"	Robert Burnet	31	.....	"
"	William Simpson	48	.....	"
"	William Mair	56	.....	"
"	Alexander Mathieson, D. D.	58	.....	"
"	James Anderson	57	.....	"
"	William Johnson	31	.....	"
"	John Robb	50	.....	"
"	John Skinner, D. D.	50	.....	"
"	John B. Mowat	29	.....	"
"	Colin Gregor	47	.....	"
"	James Williamson	48	.....	125
"	J. Malcolm Smith	33	.....	"
"	James George	54	.....	"

Copy.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Quebec, 27th March, 1855.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, without date, addressed to the Inspector General, informing that you were prepared to commute with Government the salaries of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, in this Province, whose names and ages are contained in the list enclosed.

It is observed that the amount of stipends stated opposite each name in the list, except the three last is £150, and for the last three, £125 each, which amounts exceed considerably the stipends of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, paid for the year 1853, as returned by Hugh Allan, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of the Synod of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

The Inspector General is desirous of receiving from you, some explanation as to the excess of stipends now returned by you.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

JOS. CARY,

Dy. I. G.

Rev. J. Cook, D. D.

&c., &c., &c.

The allowance to the ministers of the Church of Scotland varied from year to year, according to the amount of the revenue received, and the number of the claims upon it. They cannot claim therefore for a fixed stipend or allowance, assigned and given to them by the Clergy Reserve Commissioners.

Their claim is that the revenue accruing from the Clergy Reserve Fund each year, was by law assigned and given to the Ministers of that year, and belonged to them, whether distributed or not, and whenever distributed. For the validity of this claim, they have the opinion of the Attorney General Draper and Mr. Attorney General Smith, who while submitting the right of the Clergy Reserve Commissioners to retain a reasonable sum each year, for contingencies, and to insure regularity of payments, held that it was improper to accumulate a Fund out of the interest of a Fund, and that the correct general principle was an annual dis-

tribution. In the instances in which large sums were retained by the Clergy Reserve Commissioners, it was done with the knowledge of, and for good and different reasons approved of by the ministers in Synod. Even then, however, the ministers held that they could have claimed a distribution, that in not doing so, they are entitled to be held as voluntary contributors to the general necessities of the Church.

It is according to these views, that having ascertained the amount of Revenue for 1853, and the number of Ministers for that year, they claim to commute for the proportion due to each as an equal distribution of the whole.

The Revenue amounted to £

The Ministers on the list to

And allowing for expenses of management, the stipend for which each is entitled to commute is £156 5s.

QUEBEC, 20th April, 1855.

SIR,—I beg very respectfully to inquire when it will be convenient to arrange finally, the commutation of the stipends of the Ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, who have authorized me to act for them, and lists of whom, specifying their respective ages, I have had the honor to send you. I trust, as there has been no delay on my part, that I may consider the commutation effected from the date of my application, although the settlement of details has prevented its being formally completed,

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

JOHN COOK.

Hon. The Inspector General.

&c., &c., &c.

At a meeting of the Clergy Reserve Commissioners, held at the Treasurer's Office, on the 24th day of April, 1856.

PRESENT :

Rev. Dr. MATHIESON, in the chair.

Hon. P. MCGILL.

Mr. JOHN SMITH.

Mr. WM. EDMONSTONE.

Mr. HEW RAMSAY.

The Chairman laid before the Board a letter from the Rev. Dr. Cook, enclosing a letter from Mr. Cary, Deputy Inspector-General, expressing the desire of the Honorable the Inspector-General, to receive some explanation as to the excess of Stipends of the Ministers of the Church, as returned by him and that returned by Mr. Hugh Allan, Secretary to the Clergy Reserve Fund, and requesting the Board to furnish the required explanations. Whereupon the Chairman was requested to transmit the following statement to Dr. Cook, in name and by authority of the Board, and to desire him to give the same to Mr. Cary without delay, to be laid before the Honorable the Inspector-General.

The principle adopted by the Clergy Reserve Commissioners in the distribution of the Revenues estimated to them, has been from the beginning of the trust, to divide as nearly as may be the revenue of each year, among the Ministers of that year, retaining only what was necessary to ensure regularity of payment, and

to meet contingencies, for which course they obtained the sanction of a legal opinion from Mr. Attorney-General Draper and Mr. Attorney-General Smith. The statement appended will shew that this principle has been adhered to as closely as circumstances would admit, except in two instances, when the Revenue was unusually large and the list of Ministers unusually small in consequence of a secession from the Church, and the departure of a number of Ministers to fill vacant charges in Scotland.

Anticipating a gradual supply of Ministers, it was thought inexpedient to distribute the whole sum in these years, and the balance retained is being gradually appropriated to the purposes of the trust, by giving assistance to Congregations in building Manses and buying Glebes, by which not only the present Ministers are benefitted, but their successors will be so also.

The Return for 1853 printed in the Public Accounts shews the payments made by the Secretary before the amount of the Revenue of that year was known, and which the Commissioners did not consider themselves justified to make larger than those of the preceding year, till that Revenue was known. That Revenue when received, would if fully distributed, have given £156 5s to every Minister on the list for 1853, as will also the Revenue of 1854. The Commissioners in making the Stipend for each of these years, *i. e.*, 1853 and 1854, £150, have only followed their general principle of distribution, as will appear from the statement hereto annexed, and which they believe to be both just and legal.

In these circumstances the Board can entertain no doubt of the rights of the Ministers of the Church to commute for Stipends of £150 a-year. Even in that case, the Ministers do not derive any benefit in the commutation from the considerable sum which has been retained for contingencies, and for ensuring regularity of payments, which yet the Board cannot but think they ought in all fairness to do.

Extracted from the Minute Book by

(Signed.)

HEW RAMSAY.

Actg. Secty.

A true extract.

(Signed.)

ALEX. MATHIESON, D. D.

Chairman of Board of Clergy Reserve Commrs.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Clergy Reserve Commissioners:

YEARS.	Amount Received.	Amount Paid.	Stipends to Ministers.
Received in 1846 for 1845, - - -	5330 18 3	4703 8 9	{ 50 0 0
" " 1847 for 1846, - - -	9561 13 6	3137 19 1	{ 63 6 8
" " 1848 for 1847, - - -	8203 8 5	7406 7 2 ¹	{ 77 10 0
" " 1849 for 1848, - - -	4946 10 8	3802 6 1	{ 80 0 0
" " 1850 for 1849, - - -	6354 11 10	3914 7 1	{ 80 0 0
" " 1851 for 1850, - - -	7947 0 4	6262 19 4	{ 112 10 0
" " 1852 for 1851, - - -	7959 19 3	6724 0 3	{ 112 10 0
" " 1853 for 1852, - - -	7382 4 11	7097 16 3 ²	{ 112 10 0
" " 1854 for 1853, - - -	11260 13 4	10905 2 1 ³	{ 150 0 0
" " 1855 for 1854, - - -	12918 18 6	11204 16 10	{ 150 0 0

Notes (1), 1848.—There was included a supplementary appropriation for past services.

(2), 1852.—Appropriation of £9000 for Manse's and Glebes, but not included.

(3), 1854.—This includes £3000 for Manse's and Glebes.

A true extract.

(Signed)

ALEX'R. MATHIESON, D. D.,
Chairman of the Board of Clergy Reserves Commissioners.

QUEBEC, 30th April, 1855.

SIR,—In acknowledging the Receipt of your letter of date 27th March, expressing the desire of the Hon. Inspector General, to receive from me some explanation as to the excess of Stipend of Ministers of the Church of Scotland returned by me, over that return for 1853, by Hugh Allan, Esquire, Secretary to the Clergy Reserve Commissioners, I have the honor to state, that having applied for the necessary information to the Board of Clergy Reserve Commissioners, I have received from Hew Ramsay, Esquire, Acting Secretary, the enclosed letter, with a minute of the Board, and statement, appended thereunto, both regularly attested by the Chairman, and which I now enclose to you, to be laid before the Inspector General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN COOK.

Jos. Cary, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

MONTREAL, 4th January, 1855.

SIR,—I had the honor to receive in due course, your letter of 23rd ultimo, informing me of the issue of Warrants in my favor for £1003 7s. 1d., and £107 0s. 8d., currency, of which I had no previous advice. The proceeds of these Warrants have been accounted for to me, and our present necessities thereby provided for. I observe that further payments will be needed in February, to

complete the instalments for the year 1854, which will probably be the last under the present system, and in that event, I conclude, that the payment of the quarterly Stipends maturing the 1st April, and every three months thereafter, to the Incumbents, will be made by the Government.

I transmit, herewith, the Return required in your letter of the 28th November last, of all persons who at the date of the passing of the Imperial Act, viz. : 9th May, 1853, were receiving any income or allowance from the Clergy Reserve Fund of Lower Canada, specifying the annual allowance to each, and the age of each person, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, the whole amounting to £1775 sterling, exclusive of a permanent Grant of £300 currency to the Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

Several of the Incumbents of May, 1853, having since left the Province and been replaced by others, and further changes having been made in the distribution of the Fund, I think it well, also, to transmit to you a Return of the present Incumbents, whose annual allowances amount to the aggregate sum of £1680 sterling, exclusive of the Grant of £300 currency to the Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed,) THOS. B. ANDERSON,
 Treasurer to the Society for propagating the Gospel.

Jos. Cary, Esquire,
 Deputy Inspector General.

MONTREAL, 18th January, 1855.

SIR,—On the 4th instant I had the honor to transmit to you the required Returns of persons receiving allowance from the Clergy Reserves Fund of Lower Canada, which Returns were incomplete, inasmuch as the ages of all the Incumbents had not then been ascertained. I am now enabled in part to supply the deficiency and undernote the present ages of three of the parties in question.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed,) THOS. B. ANDERSON,
 Treasurer to the Society for propagating the Gospel.

Jos. Cary, Esquire,
 Deputy Inspector General.

Rev. W. Arnold, Gaspé Basin	50 years,
“ F. A. Smith, Gaspé Bay	29 “
“ R. S. Stevenson	27 “

Copy.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Quebec, 27th March, 1855.

SIR,—I am desired by the Inspector General to call your attention to the names which appear on the list submitted by you, and not shewn in the returns sent in by the Treasurers to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and to request an explanation thereon ; they are the Rev. Professors Parry, Irvine and Whittaker.

I shall have to call your attention to other portions of the Return at an early period.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed,) JOS. CARY,
 Dep. Ins. Gen.

Hon. J. H. Cameron,
 &c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, 6th April, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor to state that I have now received Powers of Attorney, authorizing me to commute the stipends of the following Ministers of the Church of Scotland in Canada, in addition to the list of Ministers formerly given in :

	Age.	Stipend.
Frederick Sim	26	£150
Samuel Porter	45	"
William McEwan	52	"
Thomas Johnson	61	"
John McMurchy	53	"
David Evans	62	"
William Bain	40	"
J. C. Muir	56	"
John Tawse	56	"
John Barclay	41	"
Donald Munro	66	"
Alexander Mann	54	"
William Bell	44	"
David Watson	30	"
John McKenzie	64	"
Alexander McKid	50	"
William Barr	36	"
Alexander Lewis	63	"
John Merlin	72	"
Hamilton Gibson	43	"
George Weir	29	£125

These with the list formerly given in make sixty-one. I have received Powers of Attorney from five more, which it was necessary to return to have more formally filled up, and nine have not yet sent me their papers. I expect to have the whole next week.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

JOHN COOK.

Hon. W. Cayley,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, in addition to lists of Ministers formerly sent in, I am now prepared to commute the salaries from the Clergy Reserve Fund of the following :

	Age.	Stipend.
Peter Ferguson	58	£150
James Stuart	34	"
Archibald Colquhoun	50	"
Joseph Anderson	59	"
Kenneth McLennan	22	"
John McKenzie	64	"
William King	66	£100
George McLatchy	46	£100

Two Ministers have sent me Powers of Attorney which I have returned to have the affidavits of age signed. From two more I expect to receive Powers of Attorney in the course of the week. And two Ministers I understand decline for the present to commute.

This accounts for all the Ministers of our body inducted to their charges previous to the 9th May, 1853.

I have, &c.

(Signed,)

JOHN COOK.

The Hon. The Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 21st April, 1855.

SIR,—I am desired by the Inspector General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, and to inform you that the lists have been forwarded to the Crown Officers for their opinion, which is not yet received, but the period from which the communication is to date, will not be affected by any delay arising out of the investigation of the claim.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

WM. DICKINSON,

Acting Deputy Inspector General.

Rev. John Cook, D.D.,
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 1st June, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor to represent to you that, in addition to the list of Ministers I have already given in, there are thirteen ordained since the 9th May, 1853, and whose stipends I am also desirous to commute. I beg very respectfully to inquire if these may be joined with the other Ministers in the commutation about to be effected.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOHN COOK.

The Hon. Wm. Cayley,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 20th June, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 1st instant, addressed to the Inspector General, stating that, in addition to the list of Ministers already given in by you, there are thirteen ordained since 9th May, 1853, and whose stipends you were desirous to commute, and inquiring whether these may be joined with the other Ministers in the commutation about to be effected.

In answer, I am directed by the Inspector General to inform you that Ministers ordained since 9th May, 1853, cannot be admitted to commute their stipends.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

JOS. CARY,

Dep. Ins. Gen.

Rev. John Cook, D.D.,
Quebec.

WELLINGTON CHAMBERS,
TORONTO, 25th June, 1855.

SIR,—I duly received the copy of the fourth list of the Church of England of this Diocese entitled to commute, and I now enclose the affidavit of Mr. Kennedy, the Secretary to the Treasurers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, establishing the rights of the Rev. A. N. Bethune to commute the sum of £100, sterling, as required by the Order in Council.

In reference to the Rev. John Kennedy, I find that the payments made to him, were made by another Society, and were not charged on the Clergy Reserve Fund. The commutation for him will, therefore, be struck out of the list.

I enclose two further Powers of Attorney for this Diocese, and one for the Diocese of Montreal, with two lists; the first for this Diocese, with three names in it; the Power of Attorney for the third of which will be mailed to you separately; the other, for the Diocese of Montreal—and I shall be obliged if you will have these completed, so that the order for the debentures may go by the next mail to England. These debentures will bear interest from 1st January last, and will be half 5's and half 6's, as before.

Send me a certified copy of the commutation effected in each of these lists.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. HILLYARD CAMERON.

Jos. Cary, Esquire,
Deputy Insp. General.

The Salaries of all these Clergymen appear in the Public Accounts for 1853.

MONTREAL, 26th June, 1855.

SIR,—At the request of the Rev. Dr. Cook, I write to explain why the names of the Rev. Dr. Skinner, of London, Canada West, the Rev. G. Lindsay, of Richmond, and the Rev. George Weir, of Kingston, returned by me as inducted into our Church previous to the 9th May, 1853, do not appear in the Return sent to you for the first half of that year. And I beg to remark that, in order to give me time to make up my statement for the half-yearly payments, the Presbytery Clerks make their returns usually about the 10th May and 10th November in each half-year.

As the two former of these Ministers were inducted on the 1st May, it has been very usual not to return them in such circumstance until the following half-year.

In this case, such was the fact; and the Rev. Mr. Weir, who is one of the Professors in Queen's College, was engaged in Scotland, and paid out of the grant to the College Professors, which accounts for his name not appearing.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,)

HUGH ALLAN.

Jos. Cary, Esquire,
Deputy Insp. General.

TORONTO, 27th July, 1855.

SIR,—I enclose a power of Attorney from the Rev. Felix Boyle, one of the Clergy of the Church of England, who is entitled to commute in the Diocese of Quebec. His age is 30 years and salary £121 13s. 4d.

I have had no communication from you in reference to the list in my letter of 25th June, nor any answer whatever to that letter.

Yours, &c.,

J. HILLYARD CAMERON.

Jos. Cary, Esq.,
Deputy Inspector General.

Copy.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 19th September, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor by desire of the Hon. Inspector General to inform you that the Government have sanctioned the settlement of the Commutation claims of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland in Canada in Debentures, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, at 14½ per cent premium.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOS. CARY,
Dep. Ins. Gen.

Rev. J. Cook, D.D., Quebec, and
Hugh Allan, Esq., Montreal.

Copy.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 19th September, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor by direction of the Hon. Inspector General to propose on the part of Government, the settlement of the commutation claim of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Upper Canada, on terms similar to those accepted by the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, in Debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum at 14½ per cent premium.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOS. CARY,
Dep. Ins. Gen.

The Rev. C. F. Cazeau,
Vicar General.

QUÉBEC, 30th October, 1854.

SIR,—As we have been in this City for nearly three weeks, and not having received the Circular of the Lord Bishop of Toronto requesting us to forward to his Lordship our respective ages, we now take the liberty of stating them to you, for the information of the Government, with a request, that you will have the kindness to add our names to the List, before it is returned to the Legislature.

We have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,)

BENJ. CRONYN, A.M.,

Missionary at London, C.W.

(Signed,)

WM. McMURRAY, D.D.,

Missionary at Ancaster.

B. Cronyn, age last birth day, fifty two years—52.

Wm. McMurray, do. forty four years—44.

Hon. W. Cayley,
Inspector General,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 3rd December, 1855.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th ulto, and to inform you that in conformity with the arrangement to which you refer, a warrant was issued in your favor on the 14th September last for £658 1s. 6d.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)WM. DICKINSON,
Act. Dep. Ins. Gen.Rev. R. Boyd,
Minister Presbyterian Church Prescott.

Copy.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 5th March, 1856.

SIR,—On a Memorandum from the Hon. Inspector General submitting for approval your application as Attorney for the parties who have commuted their Stipends under the Clergy Receive Act, and that the value of the Securities in which the several parties were paid, was to be determined by the quotations of these Securities in the London Market in the months of January and July, 1856.

I am instructed to inform you that by an Order in Council dated 22nd ult., that the rates proposed in your application for the month of January, viz., that the 6's be rated at 106 and the 5's at 94 have been adopted.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)WM. DICKINSON,
Acty Dy. I. G.Hon. J. H. Cameron,
Toronto.GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 12th March, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor by command of His Excellency the Governor General to enclose herewith, for the purpose of being laid before the Legislative Assembly, a copy of the correspondence which has passed between the Imperial Government and the Governor General since 9th May, 1853, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, as requested in your letter 7th March, 1856.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. T. PENNEFATHER.

The Hon'ble.
The Provincial Secretary.

Copy No. 31.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 7th April, 1855.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose copies of two minutes of the Executive Council, approved by me, and a copy of a Memorandum by the Honble. E. P. Taché, Receiver General, shewing the grounds of such minute.

It is particularly important to carry out without delay, all the steps necessary for completing the commutation in pursuance of the Act of the present Session, inasmuch as the 3rd Section of such Act limits the time within which the commutations should take place to one year from the 18th of last December.

I have therefore to request that Her Majesty's Paymaster General may be instructed to give effect, without delay, to the wish expressed in the enclosed minutes.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

EDMUND HEAD.

Right Hon^{ble}.

Lord John Russell,
&c., &c., &c.

Copy.
No. 21.

DOWNING STREET,
25th May, 1855.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 31, of the 7th ultimo, and in reply, to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have directed the Paymaster General to take the necessary steps for the transfer of the Canadian 5 per cent. Bonds, amounting to £185,000, held by him on account of the Clergy Reserve Fund, to Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., subject to the order of the Receiver General of Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

J. RUSSELL.

Governor

Sir E. Head, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Canada.

No. 447.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 8th March, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, requesting me to furnish you, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, with copies of all correspondence which may have passed between me and any Clergyman or dignitary of the Churches of England or Scotland or of the Church of Rome, or of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, or their agents or attorneys, since the 9th May, 1853, on the subject of the commutation of the claims of any of the said Clergymen or Churches on the Clergy Reserve Fund; and beg in reply, to inform you that no correspondence of the above nature has been held by me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obed^t serv^t,
LEWIS T. DRUMMOND,
Attorney General, C.E.

The Hon^{ble}. George E. Cartier,
Provincial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 555.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 10th March, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th inst., requesting me to furnish you, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, copies of all Correspondence which may have taken place between this Department and any Clergyman or dignitary of the Churches of England, or Scotland, or of the Church of Rome, or of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, or their Agents or Attorney since the 9th May, 1853, on the subject of the commutation of the claims of any of the said Clergymen or Churches on the subject of the Clergy Reserve Fund.

In answer thereto I have the honor to inform you that no Correspondence of the above nature has taken place with any Clergyman or dignitary of the above named Churches or with their agents or attorneys on the subject of the commutation of their claims, or on the Clergy Reserve Fund with this Department since the 9th May, 1853.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. E. ANDERSON,

D. R. G.

The Hon. Geo. E. Cartier,
&c., &c., &c.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 10th March, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 7th instant, requesting to be furnished, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, with copies of all correspondence which may have passed between me and any Clergyman or dignitary of the Churches of England or Scotland, or of the Church of Rome, or of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, or their agents or attorneys, since the 9th of May, 1853, on the subject of the commutation of the claims of any of the said Clergymen or Churches on the Clergy Reserve Fund, and to state that no such correspondence has taken place.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

Com. Crown Lands.

To the Hon. Geo. Et. Cartier,
Prov. Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 12th March, 1856.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the seventh instant, requesting that you may be furnished "with copies of all correspondence that may have passed between you and any Clergyman or dignitary of the Churches of England or

“Scotland, or of the Church of Rome, or of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; or their agents or attorneys since the 9th of May, 1853, on the subject of the commutation of the claims of any of the said Clergymen or Churches on the Clergy Reserve Fund,” I am directed to inform you that no such correspondence has taken place with this Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary,
&c., &c.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 24th March, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., in which you desire to be furnished, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, with copies of all correspondence which may have passed between me and any Clergyman or dignitary of the Churches of England or Scotland, or of the Church of Rome, or of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, or their Agents or Attorneys, since the 9th May, 1853, on the subject of the commutation of the claims of any of the said Clergymen or Churches on the Clergy Reserve Fund;—And I beg leave to acquaint you that there is no correspondence on file, or on the books of this Department, upon the subject referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOS. CAUCHON.

Hon'ble. George E. Cartier, M.P.P.
&c., &c., &c.
Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR UPPER CANADA,
Toronto, 26th March, 1856.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, requesting me to furnish you, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, with copies of all correspondence which may have passed between me and any Clergyman or dignitary of the Churches of England or Scotland, or of the Church of Rome, or of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, or their agents or attorneys since 9th May, 1853, on the subject of the commutation of the claims of any of the said Clergymen or Churches on the Clergy Reserve Fund, and beg in reply to inform you, that no such correspondence has taken place with me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Hon. Geo. Cartier,
Provincial Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
TORONTO, 26th March, 1856.

SIR,—Your letter of the 7th instant, requesting me to furnish you, for the information of the Legislative Assembly, with copies all correspondence, which may have passed between me and any Clergyman or dignitary of the Churches of England or Scotland, or of the Church of Rome, or of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, or their agents or attorneys since 9th May, 1853, on the subject of the commutation of the claims of any of the said clergymen or churches on the Clergy Reserve Fund has been received, and I beg in reply to inform you that no such correspondence has taken place with me.

(Signed,)

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JNO. ROSS.

Hon. G. E. Cartier,
Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

R E T U R N

(In part) TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 28th February last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "A Return, shewing in detail the parties and "bodies with whom commutation has been made under the "Provincial Statute 18 Vict., cap. 2, sec. 3; the age of each "party or incumbent, and the amount paid to them respectively; "the date of commutation in each case: Also, the amount of "stipend or allowances assigned or given to each party or body "at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act 16 Vict., cap. 21, "and a statement of the manner in which such commutation "may have been invested or appropriated; also, the amount of "the fund realized or to be realized from sales of Clergy "Reserve Lands already made, and the quantity of Lands called "Clergy Reserves remaining unsold on the 31st day of Decem- "ber last, in each section of the Province."

By Command,

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto. 7th April, 1856.

A RETURN shewing in detail the parties and bodies with whom Commutation has been made under the Provincial Statute, 18 Vict., ch. 2, sec. 3; the account of each party or Incumbent, and the amount paid to them respectively; the date of commutation in each case; also, the amount of stipend or allowance assigned or given to each party or body at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act, 16 Vict., ch. 21; and a statement of the manner in which such commutation may have been invested or appropriated.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, UPPER CANADA.

NAMES OF CLERGY.	Stipends.			Age.	Expectation	Present	TOTAL,			Date of	The manner
	£	s.	d.		of Life.		value.	Currency.	for Cum-			in which such
	£	s.	d.		Years.	Years.	£	s.	d.	1855.	
Alexander, Rev. J. L.	136	17	6	53	18.97	11.15	1526	3	1	March 29	Debentures.
Anderson, Rev. G. A.	120	0	0	29	35.00	14.49	1738	16	0	" 29	ditto.
Ardagh, Rev. J. Y.	121	13	4	51	20.39	11.56	1406	9	4	" 29	ditto.
Armstrong, Rev. J. G.	100	0	0	29	35.00	14.49	1449	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Atkinson, Rev. A. F.	206	16	8	51	20.39	11.56	2390	19	10	" 29	ditto.
Allen, Rev. Thos. W.	100	0	0	33	32.36	14.15	1415	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Atkinson, Rev. A. F.	18	5	0	51	20.39	11.56	210	19	5	" 29	ditto.
Beck, Rev. J. W.	100	0	0	26	37.14	14.75	1475	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Bethune, Ven. A. N.	206	16	8	54	18.28	10.94	6255	17	2	" 29	ditto.
	365	0	0								
Blake, Rev. D. E.	206	16	8	48	22.51	12.17	2517	3	3	" 29	ditto.
Bleasdel, Rev. Wm.	121	13	4	37	29.64	13.69	1665	12	4	" 29	ditto.
Boomer, Rev. M.	121	13	4	45	24.46	12.61	1534	4	4	" 29	ditto.
Bower, Rev. E. C.	100	0	0	32	33.03	14.23	1423	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Brent, Rev. H.	100	0	0	37	29.64	13.69	1369	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Brough, Rev. C. C.	121	13	4	59	14.92	9.61	1169	4	4	" 29	ditto.
Bettridge, Rev. W.	121	13	4	63	12.81	8.64	1051	4	0	" 29	ditto.
Blakey, Rev. Robt.	206	16	8	63	12.81	8.64	1787	0	9	" 29	ditto.
Boswell, Rev. E. J.	206	16	8	55	17.58	10.66	2204	16	10	" 29	ditto.
Bousfield, Rev. Thos.	100	0	0	29	35.00	14.49	1449	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Brown, Rev. Chas.	100	0	0	38	28.96	13.58	1358	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Burnham, Rev. Mark.	206	16	8	50	21.11	11.79	2438	11	3	" 29	ditto.
Baldwin, Rev. E.	121	13	4	28	35.69	14.58	1773	18	0	" 29	ditto.
Belt, Rev. Wm.	120	0	0	28	35.69	14.58	1749	12	0	" 29	ditto.
Bull, Rev. George A.	50	0	0	26	37.14	14.75	787	10	0	" 29	ditto.
Bethune, D. D., Rev. A. N.	121	13	4	54	18.27	10.94	1831	0	8	" 29	ditto.
Campbell, Rev. R. F.	121	13	4	56	16.89	10.40	1265	6	8	" 29	ditto.
Cooper, Rev. H. C.	121	13	4	48	22.51	12.17	1480	13	8	" 29	ditto.
Clarke, Rev. W. C.	120	0	0	44	25.09	12.80	1536	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Caulfield, Rev. A. H. Jno.	121	13	4	31	33.68	14.32	1742	5	4	" 29	ditto.
Cox, Rev. R. G.	100	0	0	34	31.68	13.98	1398	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Clarke, Rev. J. S.	120	0	0	48	22.51	12.17	1460	8	0	" 29	ditto.
Green, Rev. Thos.	206	16	8	55	17.58	10.66	2204	16	10	" 29	ditto.
Cronyn, Rev. Benj.	206	16	8	52	19.68	11.33	2343	8	5	" 29	ditto.
Darling, Rev. W. S.	121	13	4	36	30.32	13.81	1680	4	4	" 29	ditto.
Dixon, Rev. A.	100	0	0	34	31.68	13.98	1398	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Dewan, Rev. E. H.	120	0	0	42	26.34	13.06	1567	4	0	" 29	ditto.
Denroche, Rev. Ed.	206	16	8	51	20.39	11.56	2390	19	10	" 29	ditto.
Elliott, Rev. F. G.	121	13	4	40	27.61	13.32	1620	12	0	" 29	ditto.
Ellwood, Rev. E. L.	150	0	0	44	25.09	12.80	1920	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Evans, Rev. Francis	206	16	8	53	18.97	11.15	2306	3	10	" 29	ditto.
Fauquier, Rev. T. D.	100	0	0	37	29.64	13.69	1369	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Fletcher, Rev. John	100	0	0	39	28.28	13.45	1345	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Fuller, Rev. Thos. B.	121	13	4	44	25.09	12.80	1557	6	8	" 29	ditto.
Flood, Rev. John	121	13	4	42	26.34	13.06	1588	19	4	" 29	ditto.
Flood, Rev. Richard	121	13	4	60	14.34	9.43	1147	6	4	" 29	ditto.
Garrett, Rev. R.	121	13	4	42	26.34	13.06	1588	19	4	" 29	ditto.
Godfrey, Rev. James	100	0	0	30	34.34	14.40	1440	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Grassett, Rev. Elliott	100	0	0	29	35.00	14.49	1449	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Greene, Rev. Thos.	121	13	4	45	24.46	12.61	1534	4	4	" 29	ditto.
Geddes, Rev. J. G.	121	13	4	43	25.71	12.88	1567	1	4	" 29	ditto.

Return shewing Commutation, &c.—Church of England, U. C.—Continued.

NAMES OF CLERGY.	Stipends.		Age.	Expectation of Life.		Present value.	TOTAL, Currency.			Date of application for Com-mutation.	The manner in which such commutation has been invested or appropriated.
	£	s. d.		Years.	Years.		£	s.	d.		
Givens, Rev. Saltern	206	16 8	46	23.82	12.50	2585	8	4	1855.	Debentures.	
Groves, Rev. F. T. S.	100	0 0	43	25.71	12.88	1288	0	0	March 29		
Gunne, Rev. Jno.	100	0 0	40	27.61	13.32	1332	0	0	" 29		
Greig, Rev. Wm.	121	13 4	45	24.46	12.61	1534	4	4	" 29		
Grier, Rev. Jno.	206	18 8	64	12.30	8.50	1758	1	8	" 29		
Gibson, Rev. Jos. C.	40	0 0	24	38.59	14.90	596	0	0	" 29		
Hallen, Rev. Geo.	121	13 4	60	14.34	9.43	1147	6	4	" 29		
Harding, Rev. Robert	121	13 4	47	23.17	12.33	1500	3	0	" 29		
Hickie, Rev. John	100	0 0	46	23.82	12.50	1250	0	0	" 29		
Hill, Rev. Arthur	100	0 0	30	34.34	14.40	1440	0	0	" 29		
Hill, Rev. Geo. S. F.	121	13 4	34	31.68	13.98	1700	18	0	" 29		
Hill, Rev. Bold C.	121	13 4	55	17.58	10.66	1296	19	4	" 29		
Harris, Rev. Michael	121	13 4	60	14.34	9.43	1147	6	4	" 29		
Harpur, Rev. W. F. S.	100	0 0	33	32.36	14.15	1415	0	0	" 29		
Holland, Rev. Henry	100	0 0	45	24.46	12.61	1534	4	4	" 29		
Hilton, Rev. John	50	0 0	36	30.32	13.81	1381	0	0	" 29		
Hockridge, Rev. James	121	13 4	34	31.68	13.98	699	0	0	" 29		
Irvine, Rev. Professor	240	0 0	27	28.28	13.45	1636	8	4	" 29		
Jamieson, Rev. A.	121	13 4	40	36.41	14.67	3520	16	0	" 29		
Jessopp, Rev. H. B.	80	0 0	28	35.69	14.58	1166	8	0	" 29		
Johnson, Rev. C. C.	30	0 0	26	37.14	14.75	442	10	0	" 29		
Ker, Rev. Matthew	121	13 4	43	25.71	12.88	1567	1	4	" 29		
Kennedy, Rev. T. S.	121	13 4	39	28.28	13.45	2308	18	4	" 29		
Kennedy, Rev. John	50	0 0	35	31.00	13.92	1670	8	0	" 29		
Lampman, Rev. A.	120	0 0	32	33.03	14.23	1707	12	0	" 29		
Lauder, Rev. J. S.	100	0 0	25	37.86	14.82	1482	0	0	" 29		
Lett, Rev. Stephen	150	0 0	40	27.61	13.32	1998	0	0	" 29		
Lewis, Rev. J. Travers	150	0 0	29	35.00	14.40	2173	10	0	" 29		
Logan, Rev. Wm.	100	0 0	31	33.68	14.32	1432	0	0	" 29		
Lundy, Rev. F. J.	150	0 0	40	27.61	13.32	1998	0	0	" 29		
Leeming, Rev. Wm.	206	18 8	67	10.75	7.76	1605	0	6	" 29		
Leeming, Rev. Ralph	121	13 4	66	11.27	8.02	975	15	4	" 29		
Lewis, Rev. Richard	120	0 0	31	33.68	14.32	1718	8	0	" 29		
Lauder, Rev. Wm. B.	150	0 0	36	30.32	13.81	2071	10	0	" 29		
Mursh, Rev. Thos. W.	120	0 0	32	33.03	14.23	1707	12	0	" 29		
Mayerhoffer, Rev. R.	73	0 0	70	9.00	6.80	496	8	0	" 29		
Mitchell, Rev. R.	150	0 0	35	31.00	13.92	2088	0	0	" 29		
Morris, Rev. E.	121	13 4	49	21.81	11.90	1447	16	8	" 29		
Mulock, Rev. J. A.	100	0 0	40	27.61	13.32	1332	0	0	" 29		
Much, Rev. Fred.	121	13 4	55	17.58	10.66	1296	19	4	" 29		
Mortimer, Rev. Arthur	121	13 4	39	28.28	13.45	1636	8	4	" 29		
Marsh, Rev. J. W.	100	0 0	39	28.28	13.45	1636	8	4	" 29		
Mullholland, Rev. A. H.	100	0 0	30	34.34	14.40	1440	0	0	" 29		
Morris, Rev. Jno. A.	55	0 0	30	34.34	14.40	1440	0	0	" 29		
Merritt, Rev. R. N.	100	0 0	28	35.69	14.58	1458	0	0	" 29		
McKenzie, Rev. J. D. G.	100	0 0	32	33.03	14.23	1423	0	0	" 29		
McMurray, Rev. Wm.	121	13 4	44	25.09	12.80	1557	8	8	" 29		
McGeorge, Rev. R. J.	121	13 4	41	26.97	13.21	1607	4	4	" 29		
McNab, Rev. Alex.	100	0 0	44	25.09	12.80	1280	0	0	" 29		
Nugent, Rev. Garrett	75	0 0	33	32.36	14.15	1061	5	0	" 29		
Osler, Rev. F. L.	182	10 0	49	21.81	11.90	2171	15	0	" 29		
Osler, Rev. H. Y.	121	13 4	39	28.28	13.45	1636	8	4	" 29		
Parry, Rev. Professor	360	0 0	29	35.00	14.40	5216	8	0	" 29		
Pentland, Rev. John	121	13 4	50	21.11	11.79	1434	9	0	" 29		
Plees, Rev. H. E.	100	0 0	34	31.68	13.98	1398	0	0	" 29		
Pye, Rev. A.	121	13 4	37	29.64	13.69	1665	12	4	" 29		
Padfield, Rev. James	121	13 4	62	19.68	11.33	1378	9	8	" 29		
Palmer, Rev. Arthur	206	16 8	48	22.51	12.17	2517	3	3	" 29		

Return shewing Commutation, &c.—Church of England; U. C.—Continued.

NAMES OF CLERGY.	Stipends.			Age.	Expectation of Life.	Present value.	TOTAL, Currency.			Date of application for Commutation.	In which manner has been invested or appropriated.
	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.		
Patton, Rev. Henry.....	206	16	8	48	22.51	12.17	2517	3	3	March 29	De bentures.
Patterson, Rev. Ephraim ..	100	0	0	28	35.69	14.58	1458	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Pettit, Rev. Chas. B.....	100	0	0	28	35.69	14.58	1458	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Phillips, Rev. H. N.....	50	0	0	49	21.81	11.90	595	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Ramsay, Rev. S. F.....	150	0	0	48	22.51	12.17	1825	10	0	" 29	ditto.
Read, Rev. Thos. B.....	121	13	4	38	28.96	13.58	1652	4	9	" 29	ditto.
Revell, Rev. H.....	121	13	4	59	14.92	9.61	1169	4	4	" 29	ditto.
Ritchie, Rev. W.....	121	13	4	55	17.58	10.66	1296	19	4	" 29	ditto.
Rogers, Rev. R. V.....	121	13	4	51	20.89	11.56	1496	9	4	" 29	ditto.
Rolph, Rev. Romaine	206	16	8	59	14.92	9.62	1987	13	4	" 29	ditto.
Ruttan, Rev. Charles	121	13	4	33	32.36	14.15	1721	11	8	" 29	ditto.
Rothwell, Rev. John	121	13	4	56	16.89	10.40	1265	6	8	" 29	ditto.
Salter, Rev. J. G. R.....	121	13	4	39	28.28	13.45	1636	8	4	" 29	ditto.
Sanson, Rev. Alex.....	121	13	4	36	30.32	13.81	1680	4	4	" 29	ditto.
Shirley, Rev. P.....	121	13	4	59	14.92	9.61	1169	4	4	" 29	ditto.
Shanklin, Rev. Robert.....	100	0	0	32	33.03	14.23	1423	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Smithurst, Rev. J.....	100	0	0	47	23.17	12.33	1233	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Stinson, E. K.....	100	0	0	30	34.34	14.40	1440	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Stewart, Rev. E. M.....	30	0	0	57	16.21	10.18	854	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Strong, Rev. S. S.....	121	13	4	53	18.97	11.15	1356	11	8	" 29	ditto.
Stuart, Ven. G. O.....	693	10	0	78	6.12	4.99	3460	11	4	" 29	ditto.
Sandys, Rev. F.....	150	0	0	29	35.00	14.49	2173	10	0	" 29	ditto.
Scadding, Rev. Henry.....	60	16	8	41	26.97	13.21	803	12	2	" 29	ditto.
Short, Rev. Jonathan.....	121	13	4	45	24.46	12.61	1634	4	4	" 29	ditto.
Stephenson, Rev. R. L.....	91	5	0	28	35.69	14.58	1330	8	6	" 29	ditto.
Street, Rev. George C.....	121	13	4	41	26.97	13.21	1607	4	4	" 29	ditto.
Towuley, Rev. A.....	121	13	4	47	23.17	12.33	1500	3	0	" 29	ditto.
Tremayne, Rev. F., senr.....	75	0	0	58	15.55	9.93	744	15	0	" 29	ditto.
Toronto, Lord Bishop of.....	520	16	8	76	6.69	5.30	8060	8	4	" 29	ditto.
Tooke, Rev. J. Reynolds.....	100	0	0	30	34.34	14.40	1440	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Tremayne, Rev. F., junr.....	60	0	0	25	37.86	14.82	889	4	0	" 29	ditto.
Toronto, Lord Bishop of } (Missionary Outfit)..... }	100	0	0	76	6.69	5.30	530	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Usher, Rev. J. C.....	121	13	4	46	23.82	12.50	1520	16	8	" 29	ditto.
Van Liuge, Rev. Jacob.....	120	0	0	41	26.97	13.21	1585	4	0	" 29	ditto.
Whitaker, Rev. Professor.....	600	0	0	43	25.71	12.88	7728	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Wilson, Rev. John.....	121	13	4	47	23.17	12.33	1500	3	0	" 29	ditto.
Worrell, Rev. Jno. B.....	100	0	0	33	32.36	14.15	1415	0	0	" 29	ditto.
Watkins, Rev. N.....	60	0	0	48	22.51	12.17	730	4	0	" 29	ditto.
£245,614 19 3											

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, LOWER CANADA.

Arnold, Rev. W.....	60	16	8	50	21.11	11.79	717	4	6	March 28	ditto.
Abbott, Rev. Wm.....	60	16	8	56	16.89	10.40	632	13	4	April 17	ditto.
Anderson, Rev. Wm.....	60	16	8	44	25.09	12.80	778	13	4	" 17	ditto.
Boyle, Rev. Felix.....	121	13	4	30	34.34	14.40	1752	0	0	July 27	ditto.
Chapman, Rev. F. S.....	60	16	8	31	33.68	14.32	871	2	8	March 28	ditto.
Constantine, Rev. Isaac.....	73	0	0	34	31.68	13.98	1020	10	9	April 17	ditto.
Doollittle, Rev. L.....	60	16	8	54	18.28	10.94	665	10	4	March 28	ditto.
Ellwood, Rev. Jacob.....	121	13	4	32	33.03	14.23	1731	6	4	April 17	ditto.
Fulton, Rev. James.....	121	13	4	35	31.00	13.92	1693	12	0	" 17	ditto.
Hellmuth, Rev. J.....	91	5	0	38	28.96	13.58	1239	3	6	" 17	ditto.
Irwin, Rev. John.....	60	16	8	38	28.96	13.58	826	2	4	" 17	ditto.
Judd, Rev. F. E.....	30	8	4	27	36.41	14.07	446	4	8	" 17	ditto.
King, Rev. W.....	60	16	8	51	20.39	11.56	703	4	3	March 28	ditto.
Lindsay, Rev. David.....	91	5	0	34	31.68	13.98	1275	13	6	April 17	ditto.
Maekin, Rev. Thos.....	60	16	8	48	22.51	12.17	740	6	10	" 17	ditto.
Merriek, Rev. Wm.....	79	1	8	29	35.00	14.49	1145	18	4	" 17	ditto.
Nicolls, Rev. J. H., Prin- } cipal, Bishop's College. }	300	0	0	36	30.22	13.31	4143	0	0	March 28	ditto.

Return shewing Commutation. &c.—Church of England, L. C.—Continued.

NAMES OF CLERGY.	Stipends.			Age.	Expect- ation of Life.	Present value.	Total, Currency.		Date of application for Com- mutation.	The manner in which such commutation has been invested or appropriated.	
	£	s.	d.				Years.	Years			£	s.	d.
O'Grady, Rev. G. DeCourcy	121	13	4	28	35.69	14.58	1773	18	0	1855.	Debentures.
Pennecfather, Rev. T.	97	6	8	30	34.34	14.40	1401	12	0	April 17	ditto.
Percy, Rev. Gilbert.	91	5	0	44	25.09	12.80	1168	0	0	March 28	ditto.
Plees, Rev. R. G.	91	5	0	41	26.97	13.21	1205	8	8	" 28	ditto.
Ross, Rev. G. M.	60	16	8	51	20.39	11.56	703	4	8	" 28	ditto.
Robinson, Rev. Frederick..	97	6	8	32	33.03	14.23	1385	1	0	April 17	ditto.
Smith, Rev. F. A.	121	13	4	29	35.00	14.49	1762	19	0	" 17	ditto.
Whitwell, Rev. Richard...	60	16	8	68	10.23	7.46	453	16	4	" 17	ditto.
£30,236 5 11											

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA,
In connection with the Church of Scotland, Upper Canada.

Anderson, Rev. Joseph....	150	0	0	59	14.92	9.61	1441	10	0	March	Debentures.
Bell, Rev. Andrew.....	150	0	0	51	20.39	11.66	1734	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Bell, Rev. William.....	150	0	0	75	7.01	5.58	837	0	0	April 6	ditto.
Bain, Rev. William.....	150	0	0	40	27.61	13.32	1998	0	0	" 6	ditto.
Barclay, Rev. John.....	150	0	0	41	26.97	13.21	1981	10	0	" 6	ditto.
Barr, Rev. William.....	150	0	0	36	30.32	13.81	2071	10	0	" 6	ditto.
Bell, Rev. William.....	150	0	0	44	25.09	12.80	1920	0	0	March 23	ditto.
Bell, Rev. George.....	150	0	0	35	31.00	13.92	2088	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Burnett, Rev. Robert.....	150	0	0	31	33.68	14.32	2148	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Campbell, Rev. John.....	150	0	0	35	31.00	13.92	2088	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Colquhoun, Rev. Archibald.	150	0	0	50	21.11	11.79	1768	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Dobie, Rev. Robert.....	150	0	0	27	36.41	14.67	2200	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Evans, Rev. David.....	150	0	0	62	13.31	9.15	1372	10	0	April 6	ditto.
Fraser, Rev. Thomas.....	150	0	0	62	13.31	9.15	1372	10	0	March 23	ditto.
Ferguson, Rev. Peter.....	150	0	0	58	15.55	9.93	1439	10	0	" 23	ditto.
George, Rev. James.....	125	0	0	54	18.28	10.94	1367	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Gregor, Rev. Colin.....	150	0	0	47	23.17	12.33	1849	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Gibson, Rev. Hamilton....	150	0	0	43	25.71	12.88	1932	0	0	April 6	ditto.
Johnson, Rev. Thomas....	150	0	0	61	13.82	9.24	1386	0	0	" 6	ditto.
Johnson, Rev. William....	150	0	0	31	33.68	14.32	2148	0	0	March 23	ditto.
King, Rev. William.....	100	0	0	66	11.27	8.02	802	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Lewis, Rev. Alexander....	150	0	0	63	12.81	8.64	1296	0	0	April 6	ditto.
Lindsay, Rev. Peter.....	150	0	0	34	31.68	13.98	2097	0	0	March 23	ditto.
Munro, Rev. Donald.....	150	0	0	66	11.27	8.02	1203	0	0	April 6	ditto.
Mann, Rev. Alexander....	150	0	0	54	18.28	10.94	1641	0	0	" 6	ditto.
Morrison, Rev. Duncan....	150	0	0	39	28.28	13.45	2017	10	0	March 23	ditto.
Machar, D.D., Rev. John...	150	0	0	57	16.21	10.18	1527	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Mowat, Rev. John B.....	150	0	0	29	35.00	14.49	2173	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Mylne, Rev. Solomon....	150	0	0	31	33.68	14.32	2148	0	0	" 23	ditto.
McKenzie, Rev. John.....	150	0	0	64	12.30	8.50	1275	0	0	" 23	ditto.
McLaurin, Rev. John.....	150	0	0	42	26.34	13.06	1959	0	0	" 23	ditto.
McPherson, Rev. Thomas..	150	0	0	52	19.68	11.33	1699	10	0	" 23	ditto.
McLean, Rev. Aeneas.....	150	0	0	49	21.81	11.90	1785	0	0	" 23	ditto.
McMorine, Rev. John.....	150	0	0	16	16.89	10.40	1670	0	0	" 23	ditto.
McMurphy, Rev. John....	150	0	0	53	18.97	11.15	1672	10	0	April 6	ditto.
McKerras, Rev. John H....	150	0	0	22	40.04	15.05	2257	10	0	March 23	ditto.
McKid, Rev. Alexander....	150	0	0	50	21.11	11.79	1768	10	0	April 6	ditto.
McDonnell, Rev. George...	150	0	0	43	25.71	12.88	1932	0	0	March 23	ditto.
McLennan, Rev. Kenneth...	150	0	0	22	40.04	15.05	2257	10	0	" 23	ditto.
McEwen, Rev. William....	150	0	0	52	19.68	11.33	1699	10	0	April 6	ditto.
McClotchey, Rev. George..	100	0	0	46	23.82	12.50	1250	0	0	March	ditto.
Neill, Rev. Robert.....	150	0	0	52	19.68	11.33	1699	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Porter, Rev. Samuel.....	150	0	0	45	24.46	12.61	1891	10	0	April 6	ditto.
Ross, Rev. Alexander.....	150	0	0	60	14.34	9.43	1414	10	0	March 23	ditto.
Robb, Rev. John.....	150	0	0	50	21.11	11.79	1768	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Scott, Rev. Thomas.....	150	0	0	41	26.97	13.21	1981	16	0	" 23	ditto.

Return shewing Commutation, &c.—Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, U. C.—Continued.

NAMES OF CLERGY.	Stipends.			Age.	Expectation of Life.	Present value.	TOTAL, Currency.			Date of application for Commutation.	The manner in which such commutation has been invested or appropriated.
	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.		
Smith, Rev. John M.	125	0	0	33	32.36	14.15	1768	15	0	1855. March 23	Debentures.
Sim, Rev. Frederick P.	150	0	0	26	37.14	14.75	2212	10	0	April 6	ditto.
Stewart, Rev. James.	150	0	0	39	28.28	13.45	2017	10	0	March	ditto.
Spence, Rev. Alexander.	150	0	0	50	21.11	11.79	1768	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Skinner, D. D., Rev. John.	150	0	0	50	21.11	11.79	1768	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Thomson, Rev. George.	150	0	0	49	21.81	11.90	1785	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Tawse, Rev. John.	150	0	0	56	16.89	10.40	1560	0	0	April 6	ditto.
Thom, Rev. James.	150	0	0	56	16.89	10.40	1560	0	0	March 23	ditto.
Urquhart, Rev. Hugh.	150	0	0	61	13.82	9.24	1386	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Whyte, Rev. John.	150	0	0	32	33.03	14.23	2134	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Williamson, Rev. James.	125	0	0	48	22.51	12.17	1521	5	0	" 23	ditto.
Weir, Rev. George.	125	0	0	29	35.00	14.49	1811	5	0	April 6	ditto.
Watson, Rev. David.	150	0	0	30	34.34	14.40	2160	0	0	" 6	ditto.
£103,424 5 0											

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA,
In connection with Church of Scotland, Lower Canada.

Anderson, Rev. James.	150	0	0	57	16.21	10.18	1527	0	0	March 23	Debentures.
Cook, D. D., Rev. John.	150	0	0	49	21.81	11.90	1785	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Davidson, Rev. John.	150	0	0	43	25.71	12.88	1932	0	0	April 6	ditto.
Huig, Rev. Thomas.	150	0	0	38	28.96	13.58	2037	0	0	March 23	ditto.
Mathieson, D. D., Rev. Alex.	150	0	0	58	15.55	9.93	1489	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Mair, Rev. William.	150	0	0	56	16.89	10.40	1560	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Mair, Rev. James C.	150	0	0	56	16.89	10.40	1560	0	0	April 6	ditto.
Merlin, Rev. John.	150	0	0	72	8.16	6.35	952	10	0	" 6	ditto.
Morrison, Rev. Thomas.	150	0	0	30	34.34	14.40	2160	0	0	March 23	ditto.
McGill, Rev. Robert.	150	0	0	56	16.89	10.40	1560	0	0	" 23	ditto.
Paul, Rev. James T.	150	0	0	45	24.46	12.61	1891	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Simpson, Rev. William.	150	0	0	48	22.51	12.17	1825	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Shanks, Rev. David.	150	0	0	53	18.97	11.15	1672	10	0	" 23	ditto.
Wallace, Rev. Alexander.	150	0	0	36	30.82	13.81	2071	10	0	April 6	ditto.
£24,024 0 0											

LATE UNITED SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF U. C.

Boyd, Rev. Robert.	Sterling.			64	12.30	8.50	653	1	6	Aug. 28	Cash.
Rogers, Rev. James.	63	12	8	48	22.50	12.17	942	4	2	July 23	ditto.
Smart, Rev. William.	63	12	8	65	11.79	8.27	640	5	4	" 23	ditto.
£2,240 11 0											
Roman Catholic Clergy, Upper Canada.							£405,540	1	2	per O. C. August 6	Debentures and Cash.
Ministers, Wesleyan Methodists, Upper Canada.							9,763	11	0	July 5	Debentures.
Total.							£436,241	7	2		

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
Acting D'y Ins. Gen'l.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 22nd March, 1856.

RETURN

To AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 29th of February last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a return of,—

“ 1st. The total number of acres of Clergy Reserves which have been sold; giving the yearly sales and average prices per acre.

“ 2nd. The gross amount which such sales have produced.

“ 3rd. The expenses charged for selling, shewing the per centage on such year's receipts.

“ 4th. The net amount received, and how invested.

“ 5th. The amount of Commutation Money paid respectively to the parties and bodies referred to in the 3rd clause of the 18th Vict., cap. 2, designating the mode of payment, the description of security, and the amount in money.

“ 6th. Also the number of acres unsold; stating the Townships in which they are situated, and the average price per acre at which they are sold.

“ 7th. The amount due on sales made prior to the passage of the above recited Act.

“ 8th. The amount now on hand, what proportion invested, in what description of securities, and in cash.

“ 9th. The amount of capital retained to pay the stipends, under the provisions of the 4th clause of said Act; what proportion thereof is in debentures and other securities, or in cash.

“ 10th. The amount of the available balance on hand; and how invested; that this House may be in possession of the amount of capital remaining out of this fund, to be divided among the different Municipalities, under the provision of the 5th clause of the said Act, in order that the said capital may be applied in aid of the Common School Fund, set apart under the 12th Vict., cap. 200; if the Legislature consider it more conducive to the public interest.”

By Command,

GEORGE ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Toronto, 5th May, 1856.

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves, in accordance with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, 29th February, 1856, for Canada West.—(Continued.)

PAYMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	Principal. Geo. IV. Paid to Commy Genl.	Principal- Geo. IV. Paid to Recr Genl.	Interest. Geo. IV. Paid to Recr Genl.	Principal. 3&4 V. c. 78. Paid to Recr Genl.	Interest. 3&4 V. c. 78. Paid to Recr Genl.	Rents on leased Lots. Paid to Recr Genl.	Rents on Lots not leased. Paid to Recr Genl.	Inspections. Paid to Recr Genl.	Timber Dues. Paid to Recr Genl.	Disbursements, Geo. IV.	Disbursements, 3 & 4 Vic., c. 78.	Remission.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1828										996 6 10		
1829										1162 16 6		
1830										329 13 2		
1831	11000 0 0		797 15 3							1207 13 0		
1832	8000 0 0		748 7 9							1010 15 0		
1833	8500 0 0		1082 11 4							1235 11 10		
1834	10000 0 0		2107 10 1							3886 13 7		
1835	23000 0 0		1317 17 9							2382 16 2		
1836	3500 0 0		1317 17 9							2186 5 4		
1837	7875 6 11	15000 0 0	3888 0 1							1432 8 3		
1838	6000 0 0		1949 1 10							1482 3 11		
1839	20000 0 0		4111 15 4							2681 11 4		
1840		4015 10 2	4030 6 0							5106 1 6		110 15 0
1841		2902 6 6	3587 15 0							3366 16 11		536 8 6
1842	10684 16 9	5851 3 6	5773 18 6							3736 4 0		
1843		4000 0 0	5427 3 8							3445 4 0		
1844		20143 0 3	10942 16 7							1416 5 5	2156 18 7	
1845		13094 7 2	12134 19 6		3000 0 0					678 0 6	5866 13 1	
1846		12724 18 10	7544 15 8		18029 3 7					607 6 11	2883 3 8	
1847		9332 15 4	5989 12 6		13257 18 1					570 0 11	1581 7 5	
1848		5811 16 8	8003 7 4		17787 18 11					1016 5 11	2128 0 7	
1849		5193 1 9	8003 12 8		5406 10 2					695 2 2	2471 0 5	
1850		7724 5 4	6630 17 4		9385 14 6					2195 17 1	2385 9 2	
1851		5159 9 11	4721 15 0		8485 11 3					4209 12 8	5348 12 11	
1852		4446 2 1	4270 10 10		23284 16 8					1131 0 1		
1853		7918 8 10	8267 5 11		10385 17 9					46030 15 0		
1854		8801 17 2	9171 2 10		13538 7 6							
	100760 3 8	140661 3 6	112144 8 9	239007 12 4	92500 14 6	10218 9 4	6199 15 3	4581 0 9	2227 14 6		28296 15 3	750 0 0
18 Vic., cap. 2.												
1855				64160 17 10	21854 8 3	3929 13 4	1394 8 5		686 3 7		5882 10 4	
Total	£106760 3 8	£140661 3 6	£112144 8 9	£239007 12 4	£92500 14 6	£10218 9 4	£6199 15 3	£4581 0 9	£2227 14 6	£46030 15 0	£34709 5 7	£750 0 0

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves, in accordance with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, 29th February, 1856; for Canada West.—(Continued.)

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Principal—7 & 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62	292,984 12 4	Principal—7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 62. Paid to Commissary General.	109,760 8 8
Interest—7 & 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62	106,958 11 7	Principal—7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 62. Paid to Receiver General....	140,561 3 6
Principal—3 & 4 Vict., cap. 78, and 18 Vict., cap. 2.....	381,376 14 8	Interest—7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 62. Paid to Receiver General.....	112,144 8 9
Interest—3 & 4 Vict. cap. 78, and 18 Vict., cap. 2.....	74,083 5 2	Principal—3 & 4 V., c. 78, and 18 V., c. 2. Paid to Recr Gen'l.	353,168 10 2
Rents on leased Lots	54,991 10 1	Interest—3 & 4 V., c. 78, and 18 V., c. 2 Paid to Recr Gen'l..	114,355 2 9
Rents on Lots not leased	20,085 15 9	Rents on leased Lots. Paid to Receiver General.....	14,148 2 8
Timber Dues.....	3,322 4 5	Rents on Lots not leased. Paid to Receiver General.....	7,594 3 8
Inspections.....	8,277 7 3	Paid for Inspections.....	4,581 0 9
		Inspections, paid to Receiver General.....	2,883 18 1
		Timber Dues. Paid to Receiver General	1,353 6 8
		Disbursements—Geo. IV	46,030 15 0
		Disbursements—3 & 4 Vict., c. 78, and 18 Vict., c. 2.....	34,709 5 7
		Remission	750 0 0
	£942,040 1 3		£942,040 1 3

RETURN of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Clergy Reserves, in accordance with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 29th February, 1856, for Canada East.

RECEIPTS.

LAND SOLD.

Date.	Acres.	Amount.		Average Price per Acre.		Principal—7 & 8 Geo. IV. cap. 62.		Interest, 7 & 8 Geo. IV., c. 62.		Principal, 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 78.		Interest, 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 78.		Quit Rent on Lots Sold.		Inspections, 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 78.		Timber Dues.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1829	1100	280	0	0	4	2	53	17	0	32	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1830	9956	1610	3	0	3	2	975	9	7	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1831	12368	2678	18	3	0	4	32	1	8	614	17	6	5	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
1832	6978	8084	14	7	0	3	21	0	8	3982	5	1	6	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
1833	37412	6683	18	6	0	3	6	3	6	7461	8	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1834	77333	17876	9	1	0	4	11	2	0	10676	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1835	111277	22555	16	11	0	4	2	10676	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1836	34310	8568	16	4	0	4	11	2	0	15208	6	9	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1837	18893	5457	4	7	0	5	9	2	0	11916	5	3	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1838	1888	1839	1839	1839	1839	1839	1839	1839	1839	3104	8	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1839	1839	1839	1839	1839	1839	1839	1839	1839	1839	1920	12	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1840	1840	1840	1840	1840	1840	1840	1840	1840	1840	6817	8	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1841	1841	1841	1841	1841	1841	1841	1841	1841	1841	978	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1842	1842	1842	1842	1842	1842	1842	1842	1842	1842	722	11	1	204	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
1843	1843	1843	1843	1843	1843	1843	1843	1843	1843	92	3	7	73	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
1844	1844	1844	1844	1844	1844	1844	1844	1844	1844	132	19	2	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	1845	571	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1846	22220	7456	1	2	0	6	8	1	0	235	18	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1847	22420	8129	6	1	0	7	3	129	5	5	1127	12	10	74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1848	5441	1828	6	9	0	6	8	584	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1849	4166	1231	7	0	0	5	11	120	14	4	965	2	4	105	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
1850	8064	2329	15	5	0	5	9	863	15	10	809	10	4	151	12	6	148	1	0	0	0
1851	11175	3066	2	9	0	5	5	2074	7	7	268	1	5	80	0	2	7	10	0	0	0
1852	10863	2994	7	9	0	5	9	2005	13	1	268	15	1	64	3	2	4	0	0	0	0
1853	14983	3155	1	0	0	4	2	3029	6	11	478	8	10	110	13	6	1	0	0	0	0
1854	19501	4997	11	4	0	5	1	3314	16	4	8314	16	4	461	2	3	159	1	10	104	2
1855	9731	3704	6	11	0	7	8	69032	19	5	18596	11	7	3362	3	1	1654	12	8	566	3
Total	437615	112391	1	5	0	0	0	69032	19	5	21237	16	5	3758	0	6	1655	18	4	631	10

18 Vict., cap. 2.
 1855.
 Total.
 Crown Land Department,
 Toronto, 31st March, 1856.
 JOSEPH CAUCHON,
 Commissioner.

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
f	s. d.	f	s. d.
Principal, 7 and 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62	69032 19 5	Principal, 7 and 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62. Paid to Commissary General	51717 5 6
Interest, 7 and 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62	474 13 4	Principal, 7 and 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62. Paid to Receiver General	5233 16 9
Principal, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 78	21237 16 5	Interest, 7 and 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62. Paid to Receiver General	402 11 4
Interest, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 78	3758 0 6	Principal, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 78. Paid to Receiver General	18421 0 10
Rents, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 78	1655 18 4	Interest, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 78. Paid to Receiver General	3554 0 8
Quit Rent on Lots sold	175 10 8	Lower Canada Clergy Rents. Paid to Receiver General	90 15 4
Inspections, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 78	631 10 9	Rents, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 78. Paid to Receiver General	1480 9 3
Timber Dues	502 12 8	Inspections, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 78. Paid to Receiver General	505 4 10
		Timber Dues. Paid to Receiver General	393 4 9
		Inspections	1486 1 0
		Disbursements, 7 and 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62	10564 11 3
		Disbursements, 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 78	1953 7 4
		Principal paid to Quebec Presbytery	1668 13 3
	97469 2 1		97469 2 1

CLERGY RESERVES REMAINING UNSOLD.

County.	Township.	Acres.	Average Value.	
			s.	d.
Stormont	Cornwall	100	10	0
	Finch	3800	6	0
	Osnabruck	1700	7	0
	Roxborough	9400	6	0
Dundas	Maitilda	1500	8	0
	Mountain	1800	6	6
	Williamsburg	1200	6	6
Glengary	Kenyon	6600	7	0
	Lochiel	2800	7	0
Prescott	Lancaster	400	9	0
	Alfred	200	4	0
	Caledonia	2500	4	0
	Hawkesbury, E	200	7	6
Russell	Hawkesbury, W	100	7	6
	Plantagenet, N.	1800	5	6
	Plantagenet, S.	1200	5	0
	Cambridge	6800	4	0
Carleton	Clarence	2400	4	6
	Cumberland	1200	5	0
	Russell	4600	4	0
	Fitzroy	1100	7	0
	Goulbourn	1600	5	0
	Gower, North	700	6	0
	Huntley	2700	5	0
	March	500	4	6
	Marlborough	4900	4	6
	Nepean	1300	14	0
Lanark	Torbolton	400	5	0
	Gloucester	2500	5	0
	Osgoode	4300	5	0
	Bathurst	2000	2	6
	Beckwith	1000	2	6
	Burgess, N.	3200	2	6
	Dalhousie	6000	2	6
	Darling	6800	2	6
	Drummond	1400	2	6
	Elmsley, N.	1600	2	6
	Lanark	3200	2	6
	Lavant	7400	2	6
	Montague	2600	2	6
	Pakenham	3800	2	6
Renfrew	Ramsay	1600	2	6
	Sherbrooke, N.	1200	2	6
	Sherbrooke, S.	2700	2	6
	Horton	2300	3	6
	McNabb	3200	3	6
	Pembroke	400	5	0
Leeds	Ross	2000	4	6
	Westmeath	4500	5	0
	Bastard	500	10	0
	Crosby, N.	4000	5	0
	Crosby, S.	3400	5	0
	Elizabethtown	1200	15	0
	Elmsley	1400	5	0
	Escott	1400	5	0
	Kitley	1000	8	0
	Lansdown	1200	5	0
	Leeds	600	8	0
	Burgess, S.	1000	8	0
Yonge	2500	8	0	

Clergy Reserves remaining unsold.—(Continued.)

County.	Township.	Acres.	Average Value.
Grenville.	Augusta.	1600	s. d. 8 0
	Edwardsburgh	1400	8 0
	Gower, S.	400	8 0
	Oxford	1300	8 0
	Wolford	2100	5 0
Frontenac.	Bedford	7000	5 0
	Hinchinbrooke	7400	5 0
	Howe Island	300	20 0
	Kenebec	8000	5 0
	Kingston	2000	5s. to 10s.
	Loughboro'	5500	5s. to 8s.
	Pittsburgh	2800	5s. to 8s.
	Storrington	4200	5s. to 8s.
	Olden	8600	5 0
	Oso	6200	5 0
	Palmerston	8000	5 0
	Portland	3800	7 0
	Wolfe Island	500	25 0
Lenox	Richmond	2200	8 0
Addington.	Camden	3600	8s. to 10s.
	Ernesttown	900	10 0
	Kaladar	9500	5 0
	Sheffield	7800	6s. to 8s.
Hastings.	Elzevir	8800	5 0
	Hungerford	3600	4 6
	Huntingdon	1200	5 0
	Lake	7400	5 0
	Madoc	2400	3 6
	Marmora	5400	3 0
	Rawdon	1400	8 9
	Sidney	2600	13 9
	Thurlow	800	6 3
	Tyendinaga	500	11 3
	Prince Edward.	Ameliasburgh.	400	20 0
Athol		600	10 0
Hallowed		200	10 0
Hillier		100	25 0
Marysburgh.		1500	12 6
Northumberland.	Sophiasburgh	2300	20 0
	Alnwick	1200	13 3
	Brighton	2500	20 0
	Cramahe	2400	20 0
	Haldimand	400	15 0
	Hamilton	203	25 0
	Murray	3000	15 0
	Percy	1200	15 0
	Seymour	1600	12 6
	Durham.	Cartwright.	100	10 0
Cavan		400	8 0
Clarke		600	15 0
Darlington		400	25 0
Hope		308	16 3
Manvers		600	15 0
Peterborough.	Asphodel.	200	3 6
	Belmont	4200	3 6
	Burleigh	9600	3 6
	Douro	200	3 6
	Dummer	4400	3 6
	Ennismore.	300	3 6
Harvey	10,800	3 6	

Clergy Reserves remaining unsold.—(Continued.)

County.	Township.	Acres.	Average Value.		
			s.	d.	
Peterborough.—(Continued.)	Methuen	8600	3	6	
	Otonabee	200	3	6	
	Smith	300	3	6	
Victoria	Bexley	3000	5	0	
	Eldon	5300	5	0	
	Exily	800	5	0	
	Fenelon	2200	5	0	
	Mariposa	800	5	0	
	Ops	800	5	0	
	Somerville	5400	5	0	
	Verulam	4400	5	0	
York	Georgina	600	12	6	
	Gwillimbury, E.	200	25	0	
	King	436	25	0	
	Markham	200	35	0	
	Scarboro'	200	30	0	
	Vaughan	500	35	0	
	Whitechurch	667	15	0	
	York	90	50	0	
Peel	Albion	250	20	0	
	Caledon	1800	20	0	
	Chinguacousy	200	30	0	
Ontario	Brook	1500	15	0	
	Mara	1300	15	0	
	Reach	300	25	0	
Simcoe	Thorah	200	15	0	
	Adjala	1000	15	0	
	Essa	1000	15	0	
	Flos	200	15	0	
	Gwillimbury, W	400	15	0	
	Innisfil	400	15	0	
	Matchedash	1000	15	0	
	Mono	400	15	0	
	Mulmur	400	15	0	
	Nottawasaga	900	15	0	
	Orillia	4100	15	0	
	Oro	400	15	0	
	Sunnidale	400	15	0	
	Tay	595	15	0	
	Tecumseth	450	15	0	
	Tiny	2010	15	0	
	Tossorontio	400	15	0	
	Vespra	1000	15	0	
	Waterloo	Wellesley	28800	30	0
	Wellington	Amaranth	7900	15	0
Erin		2700	35	0	
Garafraxa		3361	20	0	
Luther		11200	20	0	
Maryborough		17063	35	0	
Peel		6200	35	0	
Puslinch		1300	35	0	
Collingwood		700	30	0	
Grey	Euphrasia	600	25	0	
	Melancthon	1900	20	0	
	St. Vincent	800	30	0	
	Beverley	300	40	0	
Wentworth	Binbrooke	130	40	0	
	Flamboro', E	200	40	0	
	Flamboro', W	200	40	0	

Clergy Reserves remaining unsold.—(Continued.)

County.	Township.	Acres.	Average Value.	
			s.	d.
Halton.....	Esquesing	950	20	0
	Nassagaweya.....	1700	16	3
Lincoln.....	Trafalgar	200	25	0
	Caister	400	20	0
Oxford.....	Oxford, E.....	200	30	0
	Oxford, N.....	50	30	0
Brant.....	Burford.....	700	30	0
	Oakland.....	400	30	0
Norfolk.....	Charlotteville.....	500	40	0
	Houghton.....	700	20	0
	Middleton.....	153	10	0
	Townsend.....	300	50	0
	Walsingham.....	500	30	0
Middlesex.....	Carradoc.....	300	15	0
	Delaware.....	400	20	0
	Dorchester, N.....	400	15	0
	Ekfrid.....	482	10	0
	London.....	800	25	0
Elgin.....	Mosa.....	300	12	6
	Bayham.....	700	15	0
	Dunwich.....	400	12	6
	Malahide.....	700	15	0
	Southwold.....	400	15	0
Essex.....	Yarmouth.....	300	20	0
	Colchester.....	300	10	0
	Gosfield.....	372	15	0
	Mersea.....	200	15	0
	Rochester.....	100	12	6
Kent.....	Tilbury, W.....	300	11	3
	Camden.....	1300	20	0
	Dover, E.....	250	7	6
	Howard.....	200	15	0
	Raleigh.....	100	10	0
	Tilbury, E.....	414	7	6
	Zone.....	439	20	0
Lambton.....	Brooke.....	3000	20	0
	Dawn.....	200	20	0
	Enniskillen.....	1900	20	0
	Euphemia.....	300	20	0
	Moore.....	100	20	0
	Plympton.....	100	20	0
	Sombra.....	100	20	0
Perth.....	Warwick.....	166	20	0
	Mornington.....	18800	17	6

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 29th April, 1856.

STATEMENT shewing the number of acres of Clergy Reserve Lands in Lower Canada, remaining unsold at the period of passing of the Act, 18th Vict., cap. 2, with the Townships in which the said Reserves are situated, together with the present average value thereof per acre.

Township.	Acres.	Total.	Average per acre.
			£ s. d.
Abercrombie	1700	.....	0 1 6
Bristol	1472	.....	0 3 6
Buckingham	11000	.....	0 3 6
Brandon	7800	.....	0 3 0
Clarendon	2600	.....	0 3 6
Chatham	800	.....	0 2 0
Caxton	435	.....	0 1 6
		25807	
Eardley	1200	.....	0 3 0
Grenville.....	2500	.....	0 2 6
Augtn. of Grenville	1850	.....	0 2 6
Gore	1950	.....	0 1 6
Gosford	3900	.....	0 1 6
Hunterstown	400	.....	0 1 6
		11800	
Hull	4500	.....	0 3 0
Harrington.....	7500	.....	0 2 6
Kilkenny	7500	.....	0 2 6
Kildare	4200	.....	0 6 0
Litchfield	2463	.....	0 3 6
Lochaber	2100	.....	0 3 0
Gore of Lochaber	1400	.....	0 3 0
Newton.....	250	.....	0 6 0
		29913	
Onslow	411	.....	0 3 0
Portland	2025	.....	0 3 6
Rawdon.....	6500	.....	0 2 6
Stoneham.....	6700	.....	0 1 0
Settrington	2800	.....	0 1 3
Templeton.....	9281	.....	0 3 6
Tewksbury	9000	.....	0 1 0
Wakefield	7450	.....	0 3 0
Wentworth.....	6800	.....	0 2 0
		50967	
Auckland	600	.....	0 6 0
Ascot	550	.....	0 6 6
Acton	2200	.....	0 6 0
Aston and Augtn.....	3900	.....	0 3 0
Arthabaska.....	1700	.....	0 3 0
Brome.....	250	.....	0 5 0
Bolton.....	5600	.....	0 5 0
		14800	
Barford	400	.....	0 6 6
Barnston	1700	.....	0 7 6
Bury	200	.....	0 7 6
Brompton.....	2874	.....	0 6 3
Bulstrode	8485	.....	0 3 0
Blandford	420	.....	0 3 0
Broughton	5900	.....	0 3 4
		19979	
Chester	7350	.....	0 3 0
Clifton	400	.....	0 7 0
Compton.....	1348	.....	0 7 6
Dunham.....	300	.....	0 5 0

STATEMENT shewing the number of acres of Clergy Reserve Lands in Lower Canada, remaining unsold, &c.—(Continued.)

Townships.	Acres.	Total.	Average per acre.		
			£	s.	d.
Dudswell.....	700	.....	0	7	0
Durham.....	3200	.....	0	6	0
		13298			
Ely.....	2800	.....	0	5	0
Eaton.....	1633	.....	0	7	6
Farnham.....	1400	.....	0	5	0
Granby.....	1900	.....	0	5	0
Grantham.....	4300	.....	0	4	0
		12033			
Ham.....	24200	.....	0	5	0
Hinchinbrooke.....	1200	.....	0	10	0
Hatley.....	2140	.....	0	7	6
Hemmingford.....	6300	.....	0	2	6
Hereford.....	5700	.....	0	6	6
Horton.....	1485	.....	0	4	0
Halifax.....	5200	.....	0	4	0
		46225			
Ireland.....	1897	.....	0	8	6
Inverness.....	1600	.....	0	3	6
Kingsey.....	2042	.....	0	5	0
Leeds.....	2200	.....	0	4	0
Milton.....	1900	.....	0	5	0
Marston.....	9950	.....	0	5	0
Maddington.....	3000	.....	0	3	0
		22589			
Newport (West).....	500	.....	0	7	6
Nelson.....	1800	.....	0	3	6
Orford.....	8800	.....	0	6	0
Potton.....	1900	.....	0	5	0
Roxton.....	1200	.....	0	5	0
Stanbridge.....	850	.....	0	5	0
Sutton.....	4500	.....	0	5	0
Stukely.....	2650	.....	0	5	0
Shefford.....	4150	.....	0	5	0
Shipton.....	1700	.....	0	7	0
		28050			
Stoke.....	2000	.....	0	5	6
Stanstead.....	2750	.....	0	7	0
Simpson.....	400	.....	0	3	0
Stanfold.....	5100	.....	0	3	0
Somerset and Augtn.....	644	.....	0	3	0
Tingwick.....	7200	.....	0	3	0
Thetford.....	30320	.....	0	3	4
Tring.....	8600	.....	0	4	6
		57054			
Upton and Augtn.....	3800	.....	0	5	0
Windsor.....	6400	.....	0	6	3
Wolfestown.....	8390	.....	0	5	0
Wendover.....	250	.....	0	3	0
Warwick.....	2500	.....	0	3	0
Wickham.....	580	.....	0	3	0
Ashford.....	1200	.....	0	1	6
		23120			
Augtn. of Ashford.....	2970	.....	0	1	6
Armagh.....	8200	.....	0	1	6
Buckland.....	3600	.....	0	3	0
Crambourne.....	8810	.....	0	3	0
Cap Chat.....	800	.....	0	1	6

STATEMENT shewing the number of acres of Clergy Reserve Lands, in Lower Canada, remaining unsold, &c.—(Continued.)

Townships.	Acres.	Total.	Average per acre.		
			£	s.	d.
Carlton.....	3300	.....	0	1	6
Cox.....	10200	.....	0	1	6
		37870			
Dorset.....	9200	.....	0	3	6
Frampton.....	4100	.....	0	3	0
Hamilton.....	10600	.....	0	1	6
Hope.....	2400	.....	0	1	6
Ixworth.....	800	.....	0	2	0
Jersey.....	1200	.....	0	3	0
Matane.....	9800	.....	0	1	6
		38100			
McNider.....	8250	.....	0	1	6
Maria.....	2350	.....	0	1	6
New Richmond.....	5500	.....	0	1	6
Newport (North).....	7300	.....	0	1	0
Port Daniel.....	10500	.....	0	1	6
Ristigouche.....	6500	.....	0	1	6
		40400			
Standon.....	2362	.....	0	3	0
Augtn. of Standon.....	2340	.....	0	3	0
Shenley.....	6000	.....	0	3	0
St. Denis.....	5100	.....	0	1	6
Augtn. of St. Denis.....	4800	.....	0	1	6
Ware.....	5300	.....	0	3	0
Woodbridge.....	2250	.....	0	2	0
		28152			
		500157 acres.			

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Toronto, 29th April, 1856.

RETURN of the amount due on Clergy Reserves, Canada West, sold previous to the passage of the Act, 18 Vict., cap. 2, in accordance with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 29th February, 1856.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1855, 31st December. Amount due on Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands in Canada West, under 7, 8 Geo. IV., c. 62, and 3, 4 Vict., c. 78, made previous to 18 Vict., cap. 2, 18th Dec., 1854.	£325,971 3 5	£153,048 5 5	£479,019 8 10

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 31st March, 1856.

STATEMENT shewing the amount due on the 31st December, 1855, on sales of Clergy Reserves in Lower Canada, made previous to the passing of the Act, 18 Vict., cap. 2, called for by Resolution of the Hon. Legislative Assembly of the 29th February, 1856.

Principal.	Interest.	Total.
£19,577 12 7	£4,914 16 0	£24,492 8 7

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Toronto, 29th April, 1856.

Replies to certain queries contained in the Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 29th February, 1856.

No. 5. The Commutation Money paid to the several bodies referred to in the 3rd Clause of the Act 18 Vict., ch. 2, and more particularly enumerated in the Public Accounts of 1855, is as follows, viz :

Clergymen Church of England, U. C.	£245,614 19s. 3d., in 5 and 6 per cent. sterling debentures.
Clergymen Church of England, L. C.	30,236 5 11 in 5 and 6 per cent. sterling debentures.
Clergymen R. Catholic Church, U. C.	20,932 15 0 payable in cash.
Ministers Presbyterian Church, U. C.	103,424 5 0 in 6 per cent. sterling debentures.
Ministers Presbyterian Church, L. C.	24,024 0 0 in 6 per cent. sterling debentures.
Do. do. United Synod, U. C.	2,240 11 0 in cash.
Ministers Wesleyan Methodists, U. C.	9,768 10 10 in 5 and 6 per cent. sterling debentures.
Total currency.....	£436,241 7 0

No. 8. The Amount now on hand is as follows, viz :

At credit of Municipalities Fund, Upper Canada.....	£297,324 13 1
“ do “ do Lower Canada.....	24,134 6 4
“ do “ Widows, pensions to uncommuted Stipends U. C..	44,441 7 10
“ do “ Do do do L. Canada.	1,904 13 9
Total Currency	£367,805 1 0

Of which there is invested in Securities, as follows, viz :

On Account of Municipalities Fund, Upper Canada,	
5 per cent. Provincial Debentures.....	£91,385 16 9
5 per cent. Montreal Harbor do	52,666 13 4
6 per cent. Law Society do	2,750 0 0
6 per cent. Municipal Loan do	117,950 0 0
On Account of Widows, pensions &c., U. Canada,	
6 per cent. Municipal Loan Debentures..	29,700 0 0

Carried forward £294,452 10 1

Brought forward	£294,452	10	1
On Account of Municipalities Fund, L. Canada,			
5 per cent. Provincial Debentures.....	12,000	0	0
6 per cent. Municipal Loan do	10,000	0	0
On account of Widows, pensions, &c., L. Canada,			
6 per cent. Municipal Loan Debentures..	1,000	0	0
Cash on hand	£50,352	10	11
		<hr/>	
		£367,805	1 0.

Statement of Investments held by the Hon. the Receiver General in trust for the Special Fund formerly known as the Clergy Funds Upper Canada, now the Municipalities Fund, C. W., the same being a return to the 8th query in the Address of the Legislative Assembly, copy of which forwarded to this office 22nd April by the Hon. The Provincial Secretary.

Query 8. The Amount now on hand, what proportion invested, in what description of Securities, and in cash?

Ans. The amount on hand as per Public Accounts £297,324 13 1 Cy.

The Investments are—viz.—£ Cy.

In Provincial Government			
Bonds, Stg. "fives" ..	£38,385	19	9
In Provincial Government			
Bonds, Cy. "fives" ...	53,000	0	0
In Montreal Harbor Bonds,			
Stg., "fives"	48,666	13	4
In Montreal Harbor Bonds,			
Cy., "fives"	4,000	0	0
		<hr/>	
		£144,052	10 1

In Provincial Government			
Bonds, Cy., "sixes" ...	£	0	0 0
In Municipal Consol Loan			
Funds, 16 V. c. 22....	117,950	0	0
In Law Society Bonds...	2,750	0	0
		<hr/>	
		£120,700	0 0
		<hr/>	
		£264,752	10 1 Cy.

Balance uninvested £32,872 3 0 Cy.

No. 9. The Amount retained under the 4th clause of said Act is as follows, viz:
 Widows, pensions and uncommuted Stipends U. Canada.... £44,441 7 10
 do do do do L. Canada.... 1,904 13 9

Total Currency	£46,346	1	7
Invested as hereunder, viz:			
6 per cent. Municipal Loan Debentures, [U. C. Fund]	£29,700	0	0
6 do do do [L. C. Fund]	1,000	0	0
Cash on hand	15,646	1	7
		<hr/>	
		£46,346	1 7

No. 10—See answers to Nos. 8 & 9.

WILLIAM DICKINSON,
 Acting Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
 Toronto, 2nd May, 1856.

R E T U R N

To that part of an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 28th February last, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the amount of the Fund realized, or to be realized from Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands, already made, and the quantity of Lands called Clergy Reserves, remaining unsold on the 31st day of December last, in each section of the Province.

By Command.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 10th April, 1856.

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RETURN shewing the Amount due on Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands in Canada West, and the number of Acres remaining unsold on 31st December, 1855, in accordance with a Resolution of the House of Assembly, dated 28th February, 1856.

|                                                                                                                                                            | Number<br>of Acres<br>unsold. | Principal. |    |    | Interest. |    |    | Total. |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|--------|----|----|
|                                                                                                                                                            |                               | £          | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. |
| 31st December, 1855. Amount due on Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands in Canada West, under 7 & 8 Geo. 4, cap. 62; 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78, and 18 Vic. cap. 2 ..... | 546000                        | 897616     | 18 | 2  | 155511    | 10 | 5  | 558128 | 8  | 7  |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

*Commissioner.*

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 9th April, 1856.

# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 5th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a Return shewing the names of the parties "for whom a new "Reserve Fund for uncommuted stipends, widows' "annuities, &c." of £44,441 7s. 10d. is assumed or proposed to be set "apart in page 241 of the Public Accounts for Upper Canada;—and of "£1,904 13s. 9d. in Lower Canada. Also a Statement of all sums of "money paid out of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in Upper and "in Lower Canada, to any Church, Religious denomination, or individ- "ual, or on any account whatever, during the fiscal year 1855, and down "to as late a date in 1856 as possible, together with copies of any cor- "respondence between the Government and parties affected by the "above named reservation of money."

By Command.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto. 15th May, 1856.

A STATEMENT of all sums of Money paid out of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in Upper and Lower Canada, to any Church, Religious Denomination or Individual, or on any account whatever, from the commencement of 1855, to this date.

|                                              | £      | s.    | d.     | £      | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|----|----|
| To Clergymen, Church of England, U. C. . . . | 245614 | 19    | 3      |        |    |    |
| Less.—At their credit, 31st January, 1856.   | 12470  | 16    | 8      |        |    |    |
|                                              |        |       |        | 238144 | 2  | 7  |
| To Clergymen, Church of England, L. C. . . . | 30236  | 5     | 11     |        |    |    |
| Less.—At their credit, 31st January, 1856.   | 1277   | 10    | 1      |        |    |    |
|                                              |        |       |        | 28958  | 15 | 10 |
| To Clergymen, Roman Catholic Church, U.C.    | 20982  | 15    | 0      |        |    |    |
| Less.—At their credit, 31st January, 1856.   | 10466  | 7     | 6      |        |    |    |
|                                              |        |       |        | 10466  | 7  | 6  |
| <i>Carried forward</i> . . . . .             | .....  | ..... | .....£ | 272569 | 5  | 11 |

A STATEMENT of all sums of Money paid out of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

|                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                               | £    | s. | d. | £    | s. | d.   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|------|----|------|
| <i>Brought forward</i> .....                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |    |    | 2725 | 69 | 5 11 |
| To Ministers, Presbyterian Church, U.C. ....                        |                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |    |    | 1034 | 24 | 5 0  |
| do, do, L.C. ....                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |    |    | 240  | 24 | 0 0  |
| do, United Synod, U.C. ....                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |    |    | 224  | 0  | 11 0 |
| do, Wesleyan Methodists, U.C. ....                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                               | 9768 | 10 | 10 |      |    |      |
| LESS.—At their credit, 31st January, 1856.                          |                                                                                                                                                                                               | 486  | 13 | 4  |      |    |      |
|                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |    |    | 9281 | 17 | 6    |
| Mrs. Eliza Miller and<br>Mrs. C. C. Ross ....                       | Being balance of Pension due Mrs. Morley, as<br>Widow of the late Reverend Thomas<br>Morley, Minister Church of England, Can-<br>nada West .....                                              |      |    |    | 12   | 11 | 8    |
| Ven. A. N. Bethune,<br>Rev. H. J. Grasett,<br>and T. G. Ridout ..   | Being proportion of Clergy Reserves Fund<br>payable to Church of England, Upper<br>Canada, for $\frac{1}{4}$ year ended 31st December,<br>1854, under Imperial Act 8 Geo. 4, cap.<br>62 ..... |      |    |    | 8719 | 10 | 9    |
| Hugh Allan.....                                                     | Being do do Church of Scotland..                                                                                                                                                              |      |    |    | 3082 | 9  | 0    |
| Rev. E. Wood, General<br>Superintendent Wes-<br>leyan Mission ..... | Being amount of salaries of Wesleyan Mision-<br>aries of Western Canada, for six months,<br>due 30th June, 1855. ....                                                                         |      |    |    | 425  | 16 | 8    |
| Hugh Allan.....                                                     | Being net amount due Clergy Church of Scot-<br>land, inducted before the 9th May, 1853,<br>for quarter ended 31st March, 1855 .....                                                           |      |    |    | 611  | 2  | 9    |
| Rt. Rev. P. Phelan....                                              | Being 6 months' allowance to Right Reverend<br>R. Gaulin, Roman Catholic Bishop, to 30th<br>June, 1855. ....                                                                                  |      |    |    | 277  | 15 | 6    |
| do .....                                                            | Being 6 months' allowance to Roman Catholic<br>Clergy, Upper Canada, to 30th June, 1855<br>.....                                                                                              |      |    |    | 555  | 11 | 1    |
| Mrs. Addison.....                                                   | Pension to 31st December, 1855.....                                                                                                                                                           | 60   | 16 | 8  |      |    |      |
| Mrs. Anderson .....                                                 | do to 30th June, do .....                                                                                                                                                                     | 30   | 8  | 4  |      |    |      |
| Mrs. Archbold .....                                                 | do to 31st December, do .....                                                                                                                                                                 | 60   | 16 | 8  |      |    |      |
| Mrs. Armour .....                                                   | do to 30th June, do .....                                                                                                                                                                     | 30   | 8  | 4  |      |    |      |
| Mrs. Deacon .....                                                   | do to 31st December, do .....                                                                                                                                                                 | 60   | 16 | 8  |      |    |      |
| Mrs. Grout.....                                                     | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 60   | 16 | 8  |      |    |      |
| Mrs. Johnson .....                                                  | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 60   | 16 | 8  |      |    |      |
| Mrs. Mountain .....                                                 | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 60   | 16 | 8  |      |    |      |
| Mrs. Sampson.....                                                   | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 60   | 16 | 8  |      |    |      |
| Mrs. Stoughton .....                                                | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 60   | 16 | 8  |      |    |      |
| Rev. T. Macaulay ....                                               | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 206  | 16 | 8  |      |    |      |
|                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |    |    | 754  | 6  | 8    |
| <i>Ministers of late United Synod.</i>                              |                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |    |    |      |    |      |
| Rev. Andrew Bell ....                                               | To Salary to 30th June, 1855.....                                                                                                                                                             | 35   | 7  | 0  |      |    |      |
| Rev. Thomas Johnson.                                                | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 35   | 7  | 0  |      |    |      |
| <i>Ministers of United Synod.</i>                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                               |      |    |    |      |    |      |
| Rev. John Tawse ....                                                | To Salary to 31st December, 1854.....                                                                                                                                                         | 15   | 16 | 8  |      |    |      |
| Rev. John McLaurin ..                                               | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 31   | 13 | 4  |      |    |      |
| Late Rev. — Bryning ..                                              | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 13   | 7  | 6  |      |    |      |
| Rev. M. Smart .....                                                 | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                                                            | 38   | 14 | 2  |      |    |      |
| <i>Carried over</i> .....£                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                               | 170  | 5  | 8  | 4215 | 40 | 3 6  |

A STATEMENT of all sums of Money paid out of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.—(Continued.)

| <i>Ministers of United Synod.—(Continued.)</i>                   |                                                                                                                                                                | £   | s. | d. | £        | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----------|----|----|
| <i>Brought over</i> .....                                        |                                                                                                                                                                | 170 | 5  | 8  | 421540   | 3  | 6  |
| Rev. Robert Boyd ....                                            | To Salary to 31st December, 1854.....                                                                                                                          | 38  | 14 | 2  |          |    |    |
| Rev. James Rogers....                                            | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                             | 38  | 14 | 2  |          |    |    |
| Isabella Johnson.....                                            | Pension to 31st December, 1854... ..                                                                                                                           |     |    |    | 247      | 14 | 0  |
| Ven. A. N. Bethune,<br>Rev. H. J. Grasett,<br>and T. G. Ridout.. | Being proportion of Clergy Reserve Fund payable to Church of England, for half-year ended 31st December, 1854, under Act 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78. (New sales) ..... |     |    |    | 27       | 15 | 6  |
| Hugh Allan.....                                                  | Being do to Church of Scotland, do ..                                                                                                                          |     |    |    | 4231     | 13 | 5  |
| <i>Clergy Presbyterian Church.—Canada East.</i>                  |                                                                                                                                                                |     |    |    | 2115     | 16 | 9  |
| Rev. Alex. Mathieson..                                           | To Salary to 31st December, 1854.. ..                                                                                                                          | 39  | 13 | 7½ |          |    |    |
| Rev. Duncan Moodie..                                             | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                             | 39  | 13 | 7½ |          |    |    |
| Rev. William Mair....                                            | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                             | 39  | 13 | 7½ |          |    |    |
| Rev. James Anderson..                                            | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                             | 39  | 13 | 7½ |          |    |    |
| Rev. James C. Muir..                                             | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                             | 39  | 13 | 7½ |          |    |    |
| Rev. John Cook, D.D..                                            | do to do, do .....                                                                                                                                             | 39  | 13 | 7½ |          |    |    |
| Rev. Thomas McPherson .....                                      | do to do do, .....                                                                                                                                             | 39  | 13 | 7½ |          |    |    |
| Thomas Trigge and J. B. Anderson .....                           | Being proportion to Church of England for half-year ended 31st December, 1854, under Act 8 Geo. IV. cap. 62.....                                               |     |    |    | 277      | 15 | 6  |
| Hugh Allan.....                                                  | Being do to Church of Scotland, do .....                                                                                                                       |     |    |    | 1004     | 8  | 5  |
| do .....                                                         | Being amount due Clergy Church of Scotland, inducted before the 9th May, 1853, for quarter ended 31st March, 1855, (old sales) .....                           |     |    |    | 363      | 6  | 6  |
| Thomas Trigge and J. B. Anderson .....                           | Being proportion to Church of England, for half-year ended 31st December, 1854, under Act 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78, (new sales) .....                                |     |    |    | 202      | 2  | 10 |
| Hugh Allan.....                                                  | Being do to Church of Scotland, do ..                                                                                                                          |     |    |    | 185      | 7  | 11 |
|                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                |     |    |    | 92       | 14 | 0  |
|                                                                  | Total .....                                                                                                                                                    |     |    |    | £ 429677 | 18 | 4  |

WILLIAM DICKINSON,

*Acting Deputy Inspector General.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 13th May, 1856.

The Widows Pension and uncommuted Stipends Fund represents the fund styled in the former Public Accounts the "Surplus Revenue Fund," and is unchanged in amount, except by the accumulation of interest. This fund was set apart by the Act 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 78, to be applied by the Governor of Canada, with the advice of the Executive Council, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada; and by an Order in Council of 11th December, 1854, the designation of the fund was changed as above, and made liable for widows' pensions, uncommuted stipends, and such claims as might be established against it.

The following pensions and stipends are now charged against it, viz. :—

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Mrs. Anderson's Pension,.....      | £60 16 8 |
| Mrs. Addison's do, .....           | 60 16 8  |
| Mrs. Archbold's do, .....          | 60 16 8  |
| Mrs. Armour's do, .....            | 60 16 8  |
| Mrs. Deacon's do, .....            | 60 16 8  |
| Mrs. Grout's do, .....             | 60 16 8  |
| Mrs. Johnson's do, .....           | 60 16 8  |
| Mrs. Mountain's do, .....          | 60 16 8  |
| Mrs. Sampson's do, .....           | 60 16 8  |
| Mrs. Stoughton's do, .....         | 60 16 8  |
| Rev. T. Macaulay's do, .....       | 206 16 8 |
| Rev. P. McNaughton's Stipend,..... | 150 0 0  |

Total, ..... £965 3 4

WILLIAM DICKINSON,  
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 13th May, 1856.

## R E P O R T

**Of the Special Committee appointed to examine into the amount and resources now applicable to the Fund for the support of COMMON SCHOOLS and the establishment of DISTRICT or PARISH LIBRARIES; also, what other sources of Revenue can be made available for that object (not included in the CONSOLIDATED FUND).**

Your Committee report, That the Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, of the 25th February, containing sundry statements relating to the Common School Fund, under the 12th Vic., cap. 200, and the Clergy Reserve Fund, under the 18th Vic., cap. 2, were also referred to this Committee on the 18th March and 8th of May.

The first, required a Return of the gross amount received annually from the sales of any of the Public Lands since 1849, and the gross amount received from



the sales of the one million of acres; the cost of management and amount of the Indian Annuities charged thereon.

The second required:—

1st. The total number of acres of Clergy Reserves which have been sold, giving the yearly sales and average price per acre.

2nd. The gross amount which such sales have produced.

3rd. The expenses charged for selling, shewing the per centage on each year's receipts.

4th. The nett amount received, and how invested.

5th. The amount of commutation money paid respectively to the parties and bodies referred to in the 3rd clause of the 18th Vic., cap. 2, designating the mode of payment, the description of security, and the amount in money.

6th. Also, the number of acres unsold, stating the Townships in which they are situated, and the average price per acre at which they are sold.

7th. The amount due on sales made prior to the passage of the above recited Act.

8th. The amount now on hand, what proportion invested, in what description of securities, and in cash.

9th. The amount of capital retained to pay the stipends under the provisions of the 4th clause of said Act, what proportion thereof is in debentures and other securities, or in cash.

10. The amount of the available balance on hand, and how invested, that the House may be in possession of the amount of capital remaining out of this fund to be divided among the different Municipalities, under the provision of the fifth clause of the said Act, in order that the said capital may be applied in aid of the Common School Fund, set apart under the 12th Vic., cap. 200, if the Legislature consider this application more conducive to the public interest.

1st. It appears from the Report of a Committee appointed to inquire into the present method of disposing of the Clergy, School, and Common School Lands in 1844, that a history of the public domain, from the earliest settlement of the country up to that period, and the manner in which they were disposed of is recorded in the Journals of the Legislative Assembly.

2nd. On the 22nd April, the Committee addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for a similar Return up to the period when the proceeds of the Public Lands were appropriated for the purpose of creating a Fund for the support of Common Schools and District Libraries.

From those Returns, it appears that 4,550,823 acres were surveyed in both Provinces from 1844 to 1849, when 65,699,822 acres still remained unsurveyed; averaging from 1s. 3d. to 10s. per acre. Estimated value at £5,478,930 7s. 6d. (See Statement, No. 1.)

During the same period, 370,825 acres have been sold in both Provinces. Gross amount of Receipts, £163,728 9s. 0d. Nothing remains due on sales during this period. (See Statement, No. 2.)

Statement No. 3 shews, that from 1850 to 1855, 1,814,777 acres of the Public Lands have been sold. The amount of Cash received thereon, £148,942 13s. 4d. Scrip, £55,005 14s. 7d. Amount due thereon, £343,359 12s. 1d.; making in all, £547,308 0s. 0d.

Statement No. 4 gives the amount received at £103,882 16s. 9d.; and the amount due, £360,060 18s. 4d.; making the gross amount of sales £463,946 15s. 0d.

This Tract was selected by the late Commissioner of Crown Lands the Honor-

able J. H. Price, from the choicest Lands remaining undisposed of, principally in the Huron Tract; and has been sold at an average of 8s. 8d. per acre.

From having no Returns, a comparison of the prices of those Lands, with the Clergy and University Lands, similarly situated at the time sold, cannot be made.

Returns Nos. 5, 5, shew, that 5,102,213 acres were surveyed from 1849 to 1855; and 160,054,273 acres remained unsurveyed on 31st December, 1855; the estimated value of which, in both Provinces, was £6,727,466 12s. 6d.

With respect to the Clergy Lands, it appears—1st, from Returns (No. 6,) that the total number of Clergy Reserves sold up to 31st December, 1855, was 2,224,246 acres. Remaining unsold, (No. 8,) 1,046,157; making the total number of acres set apart, 3,228,434.

2nd. The gross amount of Sales (No. 6,) £1,218,812 9s. 5d. Received thereon, £1,039,509 3s. 4d. Due thereon, £179,303 6s. 1d.

3rd. The expenses charged for selling the same, by Crown Lands Department, (No. 6,) £108,978 17s. 11d.

4th. The nett amount paid Receiver General, £933,530 5s. 0d. Invested in 5 and 6 per cent Debentures, (No. 6,) £907,225 7s. 9½d.

5th. The amount of Commutation money paid to the different bodies, under 3rd clause of 18 Vic., (No. 7,) invested in Provincial Debentures, £436,241 7s. 0d.

6th. The number of acres unsold (No. 8) on 31st December, 1855, are valued at £553,128 8s. 7d.

7th. Amount due on sales made prior to the passage of 18 Vic. (No. 9), for Canada West, £479,019 8s. 10d. No return for Canada East.

8th. Amount now on hand (No. 10),..... £367,805 1 0

Invested in 5 and 6 per cent Debentures..... 317,452 11 1

Cash on hand..... 50,352 10 11

9th. The amount retained to pay Stipends..... 46,346 1 7

Invested in Municipal Loan Debentures..... 30,700 0 0

Cash on hand (No. 11)..... 15,646 1 7

10th. The amount of available Balance for distribution among the several Municipalities (No. 12), under 5th Clause, £321,458 19s. 5d. Amount due previous to the passage of 18 Vic. (No. 9), £479,019 8s. 10d. Estimated value of Lands unsold (No. 8) £553,128 8s. 7d. Total amount due Municipalities, £1,353-606 16s. 10d.

From the above, it appears that out of the 3,228,434 acres of Land set apart for the support of a Protestant Clergy, 2,224,246 acres have been disposed of (see No. 6) from 1829 to 1855, during a period of 26 years, out of the proceeds of which, besides the yearly stipends to various Clergymen, a capital of £436,241 7s. was realized, under the provisions of the 3rd clause, 18 Vic. cap. 2, and £46,346 1s. 7d. under the provision of the 4th clause, leaving for distribution among the Municipalities £800,478 8s. 3d., besides 1,004,188 acres of Land.

If this capital were preserved, it would yield an income of £43,028 14s. 1d., to which may be added the interest on the estimated value of the Land remaining on hand, £33,187 14s. 2d.,—making £81,216 8s. 3d.

If the above Returns are correct, a brief history of the disposal of the Public Lands in both Upper and Lower Canada can be traced on the Journals of the Legislative Assembly up to the present year; and the Committee recommend that the Chief Clerk be directed to refer these statements to the Crown Lands and Receiver General's Departments, that they may be corrected and the figures altered, to make the quantities and amounts correspond to the same period.

These statements point out the following striking facts:—

1st. That although upwards of forty millions of acres had been surveyed and opened for settlement prior to 1849, and although liberal appropriations had been made for the higher branches of Education, not one single acre of the Public Lands had been appropriated for Common Schools up to that year.

2nd. That although the Public Lands, the year they were appropriated for creating a Common School Fund, were valued at £5,478,930 7s. 6d., and although the proceeds realized from the sales thereof, from 1849 to 1855, under 1st clause of said Act, (see Statement No. 3) amounted to £547,308 0s. 0d., no part has been applied to the said School Fund.

3rd. That although the amount of Sales during the same period, out of the one million acres, under 3rd clause of said Act, (No. 4) amounts to £463,946 15s. 0d., out of which £103,882 16s. 9d. has been received. The capital invested up to the 31st December, 1855, amounts to only £79,937 19s. 6d. (Public Accounts, No. 51, p. 304.)

4th. That the proceeds realized up to 1855, (No. 3) under provision of 1st and 3rd clauses, amounted in cash to £307,831 4s. 8d.; still due, £703,420 10s. 5d.; leaving the total amount, which should have been applied to the School Fund, £1,011,251 15s. 1d. The income from which, would yield per year £60,675 2s. 1½d.; whereas the income realized amounts to only £463,946 15s. 0d. (See Public Accounts.)

It appears from these Returns that the Government have wholly overlooked the provisions of the 1st clause of the 12 Vic. cap. 200, as the following extract shews:—"That all monies that shall arise from the sale of any of the Public Lands of this Province shall be set apart for the purpose of creating a capital, which shall be sufficient to produce a clear sum of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, which said capital and the income to be derived therefrom, shall form a separate fund, to be called the Common School Fund."

The 3rd clause of said Act sets apart one million of acres of the Public Lands, and enacts "that the money arising from the sale thereof, shall be invested and applied towards creating the said Common School Fund, deducting the charges for management, and the proportion of Indian annuities due thereon."

The gross receipts from sales was to be applied for creating this Fund, leaving the expenses for the management and sales thereof to be paid out of the other four sources of Revenue, viz.:—Rents of Ferries, Crown Domain, Seigniorship of Lauzon, and Sales of Timber, which in 1844 amounted to £52,711 18s. 4d., less expenses £6,069 4s. 2d., leaving the nett Revenue £46,642 13s. 2d.; and in 1855, £59,781 5s. 11d., less £11,916 13s. 0d. Nett, £47,864 12s. 11d., a Fund quite ample to defray all the expenses of the department.

From Public Accounts (No. 2.), for 1854, the apparent balance at the credit of the Consolidated Fund from the territorial Revenue is £71,216 9s. 0d., when the real balance, after transferring the different items now charged to the Consolidated Fund, would leave only £22,659 7s. 9d.; and in 1855, in place of the apparent balance of £77,741 4s. 1d., there remained only £38,066 14s. 6d. (See Statement, No. 11.)

The first innovation of this Act was the 14th clause of 16th Vic., cap. 159, which authorized the Governor in Council to expend one-fourth of the proceeds in any County; preserving, however, the whole of the one million acres (except 6 per cent) for the management thereof.

From the above statements it is evident that no reliance can be placed under our existing system of management in realizing a sufficient capital from the Public Lands to create a Common School Fund, unless a more efficient check is imposed to preserve them than now exists.

However Your Committee most earnestly recommend that the proceeds of the gross amount of sales heretofore expended for other objects be transferred or re-

stored to the School Fund, as well as the amount now due on all sales of Land, and that the gross amount of all future sales be applied to that object until the income from the capital realized yield £100,000 per year, as intended and expressed under the provision of the 12th Vic., cap. 200.

They also recommend that the capital hereafter to be divided among the different Municipalities arising from the sales of the Clergy Reserves, under the provision of an Act passed during the present Session, be hereafter amended so as to preserve it inviolate for the purposes of General Education.

This reservation would still insure an ample Fund for the education of the children of every parent who may select Canada for their future abode.

It is useless for them to recapitulate the importance of this Fund which has been so frequently and forcibly expressed.

The Public Domain was first pledged for this object by the Legislature of 1841. (See School Act.) A Committee of the Legislative Assembly of 1844 most forcibly pointed out the immense extent of public benefit which a similar appropriation had conferred upon the people of the adjoining States, and all branches of the Legislature unanimously concurred in 1849 to apply the entire proceeds of the Public Land and preserve it for this inestimable object.

All of which is nevertheless respectfully submitted.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT,  
Chairman.

27th June, 1856.

## No. 1.

UPPER CANADA.—RETURN of Lands Surveyed in the years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, prepared in compliance with a Resolution of the Special Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, on the Common School Fund.

| Years.   | Farm, Park<br>and Town<br>Lots. | Re-Surveys | Mining<br>Tracts. | Indian<br>Lands. | Total.  | REMARKS.                                                                                       |
|----------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | Acres.                          | Acres.     | Acres.            | Acres.           | Acres.  |                                                                                                |
| 1845.... | 46435                           | 23600      | .....             | .....            | 70035   | And 537 miles of Rivers,<br>And 764 miles of Rivers,<br>and 447 miles of Ex-<br>ploring Lines. |
| 1846.... | 104325                          | 41000      | 3454              | 3336             | 152115  |                                                                                                |
| 1847.... | 80216                           | 8300       | .....             | .....            | 83516   |                                                                                                |
| 1848.... | 96613½                          | 3428       | 88053             | 31572            | 219666½ |                                                                                                |
| 1849.... | 164748                          | 5112       | 264122            | .....            | 483982  |                                                                                                |
| Totals.. | 492337½                         | 81440      | 355629            | 34908            | 964314½ |                                                                                                |

UPPER CANADA.—RETURN of Lands surveyed in the years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, &c.—(Continued.)

|                                                                                                                                                               | ACRES.    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Estimated quantity of ungranted surveyed Lands in Upper Canada, per Return of 28th January, 1845.....                                                         | 1500000   |
| Add,—Farm, Park and Town Lots, surveyed in the years 1845–49 inclusive as above..                                                                             | 492337½   |
|                                                                                                                                                               | 1992337½  |
| Deduct Lands granted in the above mentioned years.....                                                                                                        | 729028    |
|                                                                                                                                                               | 1263309½  |
| Surveyed Lands ungranted on 1st January, 1850 .....                                                                                                           | 1263309½  |
| Estimated quantity of unsurveyed lands lying to the south of the French River, Lake Nipissing, and the River Mattawan, per Return of 28th January, 1845 ..... | 18592220  |
| Deduct Farm, Park and Town Lots surveyed in the years 1845–49, inclusive as above.                                                                            | 492337½   |
| Unsurveyed, on 1st January, 1850 .....                                                                                                                        | 18099882½ |

Of that portion of Upper Canada which lies between Lakes Superior, Huron, and Nipissing, the French and Mattawan Rivers, and the Hudson's Bay Company Territory, but little is known. As the position of the highlands which bound it to the north, has not been determined; the extent of the tract cannot be given with accuracy, but may be taken at 60,000 square miles, or 38,400,000 acres. The Indian Reserves cover an area of about 590,086 acres, and about 352,175 acres have been surveyed into Mining Tracts, leaving about 37½ millions of acres unappropriated. The shores of the Lakes are generally rocky, broken and sterile, but recent explorations have developed large tracts of fertile land behind the rocky hills. These explorations will be resumed next summer.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT  
Toronto, 13th March, 1856.

UPPER CANADA.—ESTIMATE of the probable value of the Public Lands on the 31st December, 1849, prepared in compliance with a Resolution of the Special Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly on the Common School Fund.

| —       | SURVEYED LANDS.                                                                                                              | Amount.  |    |    |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----|----|
|         |                                                                                                                              | £        | s. | d. |
| 873566  | Acres of ungranted Crown Lands, the greater part being of inferior quality, valued at the average rate of 4s. per acre ..... | 174718   | 4  | 0  |
| 389743  | do of Common School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth, and Wellington, at 10s. per acre .....               | 194871   | 10 | 0  |
| 352175  | do of Mining Tracts on Lakes Huron and Superior at 4s. per acre .....                                                        | £70435   | 0  | 0  |
|         | LESS—Amount received on Account.....                                                                                         | 11260    | 1  | 6  |
|         |                                                                                                                              | 59174    | 18 | 6  |
| 1615484 | Total. <i>Carried forward</i> .....                                                                                          | £ 428759 | 12 | 6  |

UPPER CANADA.—ESTIMATE of the probable value of the Public Lands, &c.—  
(Continued.)

| —        | UNSURVEYED LANDS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Amount. |         |    |   |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----|---|
|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | £       | s.      | d. |   |
|          | <i>Brought forward</i> .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 428759  | 12      | 6  |   |
| 808797   | Acres, Estimated quantity of Crown Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington, at 7s. 6d. per acre                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 301428  | 17      | 6  |   |
| 610257   | do of Common School Lands in the above Counties, at 10s. per acre .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 305128  | 10      | 0  |   |
| 7212808  | do of Crown Lands lying north of the Counties of Simcoe, Peterborough, Hastings, Addington, and Frontenac; and south of the French River, Lake Nipissing, and the River Mattawan, at 2s. 6d. per acre .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 901601  | 0       | 0  |   |
| 4472960  | do additional in the above tract, deducted as bad land, as per return of 28th January, 1845.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |         |         |    |   |
| 37500000 | The extent of that portion of Upper Canada which lies to the north of Lakes Superior, Huron, and Nipissing, and the French River, cannot be given with accuracy, as the position of the highlands which form the boundary between it and the Hudson's Bay Territory, has not been determined; but it may be assumed as about 60,000 square miles, or 38,400,000 acres. The Indian Reserves cover an area of about 590,086 acres; and about 352,175 acres have been surveyed into Mining Tracts, leaving about 37½ millions of acres, at 1s. per acre .. | 1875000 | 0       | 0  |   |
|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | £       | 3811913 | 0  | 0 |
| 50599822 | Total Valued at .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | £       | 3888253 | 7  | 6 |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner.*

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 28th April, 1856.

UPPER CANADA.—RETURN of the Number of Acres of Land surveyed into Farm, Park, and Town Lots, during the years 1850-55 inclusive.

| Years.      | Acres Surveyed. | Acres Sold. | Acres Granted. |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1850.....   | 165793          | 36536       | 35800          |
| 1851.....   | 266856          | 81949       | 36450          |
| 1852.....   | 410412          | 50837       | 32450          |
| 1853.....   | 581310          | 235228      | 33700          |
| 1854.....   | 168388          | 529180      | 42550          |
| 1855.....   | 179830          | 461368      | 24200          |
| Total ..... | 1772589         | 1395098     | 205150         |

As the northern boundary of the Province has not been surveyed, the area of the unsurveyed lands cannot be given with accuracy, but may be assumed at 48 million of acres.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 14th June, 1856.

LOWER CANADA.—STATEMENT of Surveyed and Unsurveyed Lands in Lower Canada, on the 31st December, 1849.

|                                                                                                                      | £         | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| 2,935,339 Acres, Surveyed Lands, unappropriated on 31st December, 1849, at 2s. 6d .....                              | 366917    | 7  | 6  |
| 8,500,000 Acres, Unsurveyed, in a mean depth of 15 miles in rear of Seigniories and Townships, estimated at 2s. .... | 850000    | 0  | 0  |
| 6,000,000, north-eastern part of District of Quebec, at 1s. 3d. ....                                                 | 875000    | 0  | 0  |
| 600,000, south-eastern section of St. Francis, and part of Quebec, at 2s. 6d. ...                                    | 75000     | 0  | 0  |
| Total estimated value .....                                                                                          | £ 1666917 | 7  | 6  |

NOTE.—The difference in the estimated value of the Lands hereinabove returned, and that of the former Statement, (1845) arises from the lower upset prices of Surveyed Crown Lands in 1849.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,  
SURVEYING BRANCH EAST,  
Toronto, 20th March, 1856.

LOWER CANADA.—STATEMENT of Land Surveyed, and of the Sales and Gratuitous Grants, from the year 1845 to 1855 inclusive.

|                   | Acres Surveyed. | Acres sold. | Acres Granted. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| During 1845 ..... | 108785          | 100942      | 50595          |
| do 1846 .....     | 42000           | 36585       | 130900         |
| do 1847 .....     | 39000           | 36948       | 5869           |
| do 1848 .....     | 230240          | 28255       | 3021           |
| do 1849 .....     | 150600          | 11179       | 3121           |
| Total .....       | 570625          | 218909      | 193006         |
| During 1850 ..... | 110000          | 127771      | 2748           |
| do 1851 .....     | 130000          | 115906      | 6196           |
| do 1852 .....     | 635200          | 15373       | 9579           |
| do 1853 .....     | 355000          | 20831       | 2798           |
| do 1854 .....     | 300000          | 71943       | 7059           |
| do 1855 .....     | 531916          | 65855       | 4568           |
| Total .....       | 2062116         | 419679      | 32943          |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,  
SURVEYING DEPARTMENT EAST,  
Toronto, 16th June, 1856.

**No. 2.**

RETURN of Number of Acres sold, and gross amount received on Sales of Crown Lands in Upper and Lower Canada.

| DATE.       | ACRES. |                              | Gross Amount of Sales Received. |    |    |
|-------------|--------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|----|
|             |        |                              | £                               | s. | d. |
| 1845.....   | 143198 | In Canada West and East..... | 64708                           | 8  | 2  |
| 1846.....   | 104464 | do do .....                  | 87549                           | 7  | 0  |
| 1847.....   | 62881  | do do .....                  | 32288                           | 19 | 6  |
| 1848.....   | 34888  | do do .....                  | 16645                           | 16 | 4  |
| 1849.....   | 25444  | do do .....                  | 15540                           | 18 | 0  |
| Total ..... | 370825 | Total amount, Receipts.....£ | 163728                          | 9  | 0  |

MEMO.—The Amount on Sales of Crown Lands during the above years, was always paid in full, so there remained no Amount due.

WILLIAM FORD.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 11th June, 1856.

**No. 3.**

STATEMENT of the Number of Acres of Crown Lands in Canada West and East, sold under cap. 200, Vic. 12.

|           |                                                                                                     | Acres.        | £      | s. | d. |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------|----|----|
| 1850..... | In Canada West.....                                                                                 | 36536         | 12878  | 14 | 1  |
| do .....  | do East.....                                                                                        | 127771        | 18897  | 7  | 6  |
| 1851..... | do West.....                                                                                        | 81949         | 34014  | 2  | 9  |
| do .....  | do East.....                                                                                        | 115906        | 18091  | 12 | 5  |
| 1852..... | do West.....                                                                                        | 50837         | 16774  | 6  | 9  |
| do .....  | do East.....                                                                                        | 17373         | 2871   | 0  | 8  |
| 1853..... | do West.....                                                                                        | 235228        | 76568  | 8  | 1  |
| do .....  | do East.....                                                                                        | 20831         | 2837   | 9  | 8  |
| 1854..... | do West.....                                                                                        | 529180        | 184000 | 4  | 2  |
| do .....  | do East.....                                                                                        | 71943         | 8365   | 15 | 0  |
| 1855..... | do West.....                                                                                        | 461368        | 164833 | 11 | 9  |
| do .....  | do East.....                                                                                        | 65855         | 7175   | 7  | 2  |
|           | Total .....                                                                                         | 1814777       | 547308 | 0  | 0  |
|           | Of the above amount, there has been received for Sales in Canda West and Canada East, in Cash ..... | £148,942 13 4 |        |    |    |
|           | do do, in Scrip .....                                                                               | 55,005 14 7   |        |    |    |
|           |                                                                                                     |               | 208948 | 7  | 11 |
|           | Amount due .....                                                                                    | £             | 343859 | 12 | 11 |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

Commissioner.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 5th June, 1856.



**No. 4.**

STATEMENT of the number of acres sold, and amount due on account of the sale of Common School Lands, being part of the one million acres appropriated for Common Schools 12 Vic., cap. 200.

| Date.                                     | Acres sold. | Average Price per Acre.                          | Amount cost of Management, 6 per cent. |        |    | Gross amount of Sales. |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------|----|------------------------|----|----|
|                                           |             |                                                  | £                                      | s.     | d. | £                      | s. | d. |
| 1851.....                                 | 52611 ..    | At 12s. 6d. per acre .....                       | 334                                    | 18     | 5  | 34963                  | 3  | 6  |
| 1852.....                                 | 61243 ..    | Part at 12s. 6d., and part at 10s. per acre..... | 439                                    | 19     | 9  | 31457                  | 10 | 0  |
| 1853.....                                 | 177483½ ..  | At 10s. per acre .....                           | 1380                                   | 18     | 11 | 84713                  | 16 | 6  |
| 1854.....                                 | 304985½ ..  | At 10s. do .....                                 | 1564                                   | 18     | 2  | 153665                 | 7  | 0  |
| 1855.....                                 | 312393 ..   | At 10s. do .....                                 | 2569                                   | 4      | 8  | 159143                 | 18 | 1  |
| Total ...                                 | 908716      | Total .....                                      | £ 6239                                 | 19     | 11 | 463943                 | 15 | 1  |
| 1855, December 31st.—Amount received..... |             |                                                  | £                                      | 103882 |    | 16                     | 9  |    |
| 1855, December 31st.—Amount due .....     |             |                                                  | £                                      | 360060 |    | 18                     | 4  |    |

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 10th June, 1856.

W. FORD.

**No. 5.**

UPPER CANADA.—A rough Estimate of the probable Extent and Value of the Public Lands on the 31st December, 1856.

| ACRES.           | SURVEYED.                                                                                                                                                                                                | £         | s. | d. |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| 538745           | Of Crown Lands, the greater part of an inferior quality, at 4s., an acre .....                                                                                                                           | 107749    | 0  | 0  |
| UNSURVEYED.      |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |           |    |    |
| * About 6854273  | Of Crown Lands lying to the north of the Counties of Simcoe, Peterborough, Hastings, Addington and Frontenac; and to the south of Lake Nepissing, and French and Mattawan Rivers, at 2s. 6d. an acre.... | 856784    | 2  | 6  |
| * About 4472960  | Of Crown Lands, additional in the above mentioned tract, deducted as bad land, per Return of 28th January, 1845. Appendix N.N. ....                                                                      |           |    |    |
| † About 37500000 | Of Crown Lands lying to the north of Lakes Superior, Huron and Nipissing, and French and Mattawan Rivers, at 1s. an acre.....                                                                            | 1875000   | 0  | 0  |
| 49365978         | Total.....                                                                                                                                                                                               | £ 2839538 | 2  | 6  |

\* As this tract has been but partially explored, these areas and the value are only approximations.

† As the position of the northern boundary of this tract is unknown, and the interior has not been explored, this area and value are equally uncertain.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 16th June, 1856.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

LOWER CANADA.—STATEMENT of the Value of ungranted Lands.

| Acres.    |                                                                                         | £       | s. | d. |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| 4568468   | Surveyed and ungranted on 31st December, 1855, at 2s. 6d.                               | 570433  | 10 | 0  |
| 8500000   | Unsurveyed, in a mean depth of 15 miles in rear of the Seigniorics, &c, at 1s. 6d. .... | 637500  | 0  | 0  |
| 107200000 | Remaining waste Lands in Canada East, at 6s. ....                                       | 368000  | 0  | 0  |
| 120268468 | Total .....                                                                             | 8887933 | 10 | 0  |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

CROWN LAND OFFICE,  
Surveying Department, East,  
Toronto, 16th, June, 1856.

**No. 6.**

NUMBER of Acres sold in Canada West and Canada East, and Amount received on Clergy Reserves.

| DATE.               |                                                                                       | Amount. |    |    |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
|                     |                                                                                       | £       | s. | d. |
| December 31, 1856.. | Number of Acres of Clergy Reserve Lands sold in C.W., 1,786,631, for .....            | 1105521 | 8  | 0  |
| do do, do ..        | do do, C.E., 437,615, for .....                                                       | 113291  | 1  | 5  |
|                     | Total to date .....                                                                   | 1218812 | 9  | 5  |
| do do, do ..        | Amount received on the above 1,786,631 acres sold in C.W., on account Principal ..... | 761048  | 4  | 6  |
| do do, do ..        | do do, do Interest .....                                                              | 180991  | 16 | 9  |
|                     | Total Receipts .....                                                                  | 942040  | 1  | 3  |
| do do, do ..        | Amount received on the above 437,615 acres sold in C.E., on account Principal .....   | 93236   | 8  | 3  |
| do do, do ..        | do do, do Interest .....                                                              | 4282    | 18 | 10 |
|                     | Total Receipts .....                                                                  | 97469   | 2  | 1  |
| do do, do ..        | Amount of Clergy Reserve Lands in C.W., 1,786,631 acres, sold for .....               | 1105521 | 8  | 0  |
| do do, do ..        | do of Principal received in do .....                                                  | 761048  | 4  | 6  |
|                     | Amount due .....                                                                      | 344473  | 3  | 6  |
| do do, do ..        | Amount of Clergy Reserve Lands in C.E., 437,615 acres, sold for .....                 | 113291  | 1  | 5  |
| do do, do ..        | do of Principal received on do .....                                                  | 93236   | 8  | 3  |
|                     | Amount due .....                                                                      | 20054   | 18 | 2  |

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 5th June, 1856.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

*Commissioner.*



RETURN of PAYMENTS and DISBURSEMENTS on account of CLERGY RESERVES, &c.—(Continued.)

| Date. | PRINCIPAL.                |           | Interest.                 |          | Principal           |           | Interest            |          | Lower Canada Clergy       |         | Rents.              |            | Paid to Receiver General  |           | Inspection          |       | Timber Dues.              |       | Inspections.              |       | Disbursements.            |       | Disbursements.      |       | Principal.                 |       |  |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--|
|       | Geo. IV., 7 & 8, cap. 62. |           | Geo. IV., 7 & 8, cap. 62. |          | 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78. |           | 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78. |          | Paid to Receiver General. |         | 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78. |            | Paid to Receiver General. |           | 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78. |       | Paid to Receiver General. |       | Geo. IV., 7 & 8, cap. 62. |       | Geo. IV., 7 & 8, cap. 62. |       | 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78. |       | Paid to Quebec Presbytery. |       |  |
|       | £                         | s. d.     | £                         | s. d.    | £                   | s. d.     | £                   | s. d.    | £                         | s. d.   | £                   | s. d.      | £                         | s. d.     | £                   | s. d. | £                         | s. d. | £                         | s. d. | £                         | s. d. | £                   | s. d. | £                          | s. d. |  |
| 1836  | 20837                     | 0 0       |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1837  | 11000                     | 0 0       |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1838  | 10146                     | 5 4       |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1839  | 2750                      | 0 0       |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1840  | 6000                      | 0 0       |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1841  | 984                       | 0 2       |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1842  |                           | 250 0 0   |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1843  |                           | 73 12 6   |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1844  |                           | 540 19 11 |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1845  |                           | 1507 8 10 |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1846  |                           | 121 10 4  |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1847  |                           | 550 0 0   |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1848  |                           | 112 16 2  |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1849  |                           | 895 3 2   |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1850  |                           | 305 1 3   |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1851  |                           | 193 8 5   |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1852  |                           | 123 2 1   |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1853  |                           | 634 6 7   |                           |          |                     |           |                     |          |                           |         |                     |            |                           |           |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |
| 1854  |                           | 51717 5 6 | 5233 16 9                 | 402 11 4 | 15938 17 6          | 3181 18 3 | 90 15 4             | 1885 5 1 | 443 15 9                  | 393 4 9 | 1486 1 0            | 10564 11 3 | 1760 10 11                | 1666 13 3 |                     |       |                           |       |                           |       |                           |       |                     |       |                            |       |  |

| 18 Vic. cap. 2. | 1855      | Total     |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2482 3 4        | 372 2 5   | 95 4 2    |
| 61 9 1          | 10393 4 9 | 1486 1 0  |
| 61 9 1          | 10393 4 9 | 1486 1 0  |
| 10564 11 3      | 1953 7 4  | 1666 13 3 |

RECAPITULATION.

| RECEIPTS.  |         | DISBURSEMENTS.                                                 |            |
|------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Amount.    | Amount. | Amount.                                                        | Amount.    |
| £          | s. d.   | £                                                              | s. d.      |
| 69032 19 5 | 372 2 5 | Principal, 7 & 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62.—Paid to Commissary General | 51717 5 6  |
| 474 13 4   | 372 2 5 | Principal, 7 & 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62.—Paid to Receiver General   | 5233 16 9  |
| 21237 16 5 | 372 2 5 | Interest, 7 & 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62.—Paid to Receiver General    | 402 11 4   |
| 3758 0 6   | 372 2 5 | Principal, 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78.—Paid to Receiver General        | 18421 4 18 |
| 1655 18 4  | 372 2 5 | Interest, 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78.—Paid to Receiver General         | 18421 4 18 |
| 175 10 8   | 372 2 5 | Lower Canada Clergy Rents.—Paid to Receiver General            | 90 15 4    |
| 631 10 9   | 372 2 5 | Rents, 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78.—Paid to Receiver General            | 1486 1 0   |
| 502 12 8   | 372 2 5 | Inspections, 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78.—Paid to Receiver General      | 993 4 9    |
|            | 372 2 5 | Timber Dues.—Paid to Receiver General                          | 1486 1 0   |
|            | 372 2 5 | Inspections                                                    | 10564 11 3 |
|            | 372 2 5 | Disbursements, 7 & 8 Geo. IV., cap. 62.                        | 1953 7 4   |
|            | 372 2 5 | Disbursements, 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78.                             | 1666 13 3  |
|            | 372 2 5 | Principal.—Paid to Quebec Presbytery                           | 97469 2 1  |
|            | 372 2 5 | Total                                                          | 97469 2 1  |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
Commissioner.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 31st March, 1856.





## No. 6.—(Continued.)

MEMORANDUM of Investments held by the Honorable the Receiver General for the Clergy Funds, Canada West and East, on 31st December, 1854.

| <i>Per Accounts, 31st January, 1855.</i>                                           |  | £      | s. | d. | £        | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------|----|----|----------|----|----|
| Provincial Government Debentures, bearing 5 per cent and 6 per cent Interest ..... |  | 368522 | 17 | 9½ |          |    |    |
| Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, do 6 per cent do ..                              |  | 147650 | 0  | 0  |          |    |    |
| Total for Upper Canada .....                                                       |  |        |    |    | 516172   | 17 | 9½ |
| Provincial Government Debentures, bearing 5 per cent and 6 per cent Interest ..... |  | 62600  | 0  | 0  |          |    |    |
| Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, do 6 per cent do ..                              |  | 11000  | 0  | 0  |          |    |    |
| Total for Lower Canada .....                                                       |  |        |    |    | 73000    | 0  | 0  |
| Total Investments .....                                                            |  |        |    |    | £ 589772 | 17 | 9½ |

NOTE.—The difference between the Investments and the Cash Balance, up to 31st January, 1855, it is presumed, has been expended for Stipends, Surveys and other charges on Clergy Funds.

MEMORANDUM of Investments held by the Honorable the Receiver General for the Clergy Funds, Canada West and East, on 31st December, 1855.

| <i>Per Accounts, 31st January, 1856.</i>                                                                 |  | £      | s. | d. | £        | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------|----|----|----------|----|----|
| Provincial Government Debentures, 5 per cent Interest .....                                              |  | 146802 | 10 | 0  |          |    |    |
| Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund do, 6 per cent do .....                                                 |  | 117950 | 0  | 0  |          |    |    |
| Transferred to Municipalities Fund, C.W .....                                                            |  |        |    |    | 264752   | 10 | 0  |
| Widows' and uncommuted Fund, C.W.—Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, 6 per cent .....                       |  |        |    |    | 29700    | 0  | 0  |
| Total Investment for Canada West .....                                                                   |  |        |    |    | £ 294452 | 10 | 0  |
| Provincial Government Debentures, 5 per cent Interest .....                                              |  | 12000  | 0  | 0  |          |    |    |
| Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund do, 6 per cent do .....                                                 |  | 10000  | 0  | 0  |          |    |    |
| Transferred to Municipalities Fund, C.E. .... £                                                          |  | 22000  | 0  | 0  |          |    |    |
| Widows' and uncommuted Fund, C.E.—Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, 6 per cent Interest ..... |  | 1000   | 0  | 0  |          |    |    |
| Total Investment for Canada East .....                                                                   |  |        |    |    | 28000    | 0  | 0  |
| Total Investment .....                                                                                   |  |        |    |    | £ 317452 | 10 | 0  |

NOTE.—The difference between the Investments and Cash Balance, on the 31st January, 1856, it is presumed, has been expended in Commutations, making up the difference between the Interest and Stipends to the Clergy, and other charges to which the Funds are liable.

C. E. ANDERSON.  
*Deputy Receiver General.*

## No. 7.

REPLIES to certain Queries contained in the Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 29th February, 1856.

No. 5. The commutation money paid to the several bodies referred to in the 3rd Clause of the Act 18 Vic., cap. 2, and more particularly enumerated in the Public Accounts of 1855, is as follows, viz.:—

|                                           | £        | s. | d. |                                         |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|----|----|-----------------------------------------|
| Clergymen, Church of England, U.C. ....   | 245614   | 19 | 3  | In 5 & 6 per cent sterling Debentures.  |
| do, do, L.C. ....                         | 30236    | 5  | 11 | do do do.                               |
| do, Roman Catholic Church, U.C. ....      | 20932    | 15 | 0  | Payable in Cash.                        |
| Ministers, Presbyterian Church, U.C. .... | 103424   | 5  | 0  | } In 6 per cent sterling Debentures.    |
| do, do, L.C. ....                         | 24024    | 0  | 0  |                                         |
| do, United Synod, U.C. ....               | 2240     | 11 | 0  | In Cash.                                |
| do, Wesleyan Methodist, U.C. ....         | 9768     | 10 | 10 | In 5 & 6 per cent. sterling Debentures. |
| Total Currency .....                      | £ 436241 | 7  | 0  |                                         |

## No. 8.

RETURN to the Legislative Assembly of Clergy Reserves remaining unsold.

| COUNTY.         | TOWNSHIP.                | Acres.  | Average Value. |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|----------------|
| STORMONT .....  | Cornwall .....           | 100 ..  | 10s. per Acre. |
|                 | Finch .....              | 3800 .. | 6s. do.        |
|                 | Osnabruck .....          | 1700 .. | 7s. do.        |
| DUNDAS .....    | Roxborough .....         | 9400 .. | 6s. do.        |
|                 | Matilda .....            | 1500 .. | 8s. do.        |
|                 | Mountain .....           | 1800 .. | 6s. 6d. do.    |
| GLENGARRY ..... | Williamsburgh .....      | 1200 .. | 6s. 6d. do.    |
|                 | Kenyon .....             | 6600 .. | 7s. do.        |
|                 | Lochiel .....            | 2800 .. | 7s. do.        |
| PRESCOTT .....  | Lancaster .....          | 400 ..  | 9s. do.        |
|                 | Alfred .....             | 200 ..  | 4s. do.        |
|                 | Caledonia .....          | 2500 .. | 4s. do.        |
|                 | Hawkesbury, East .....   | 200 ..  | 7s. 6d. do.    |
|                 | Hawkesbury, West .....   | 100 ..  | 7s. 6d. do.    |
| RUSSELL .....   | Plantagenet, North ..... | 1800 .. | 5s. 6d. do.    |
|                 | Plantagenet, South ..... | 1200 .. | 5s. do.        |
|                 | Cambridge .....          | 6800 .. | 4s. do.        |
|                 | Clarence .....           | 2400 .. | 4s. 6d. do.    |
|                 | Cumberland .....         | 1200 .. | 5s. do.        |
| CARLETON .....  | Russell .....            | 4600 .. | 4s. do.        |
|                 | Fitzroy .....            | 1100 .. | 7s. do.        |
|                 | Goulbonrn .....          | 1600 .. | 5s. do.        |
|                 | Gower, North .....       | 700 ..  | 6s. do.        |
|                 | Huntley .....            | 2700 .. | 5s. do.        |
|                 | March .....              | 500 ..  | 4s. 6d. do.    |
|                 | Marlborough .....        | 4900 .. | 4s. 6d. do.    |



RETURN to the Legislative Assembly of Clergy Reserves remaining unsold.—  
(Continued.)

| COUNTY.                | TOWNSHIP.               | Acres.       | Average Value.  |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| CARLETON.—(Continued.) | Nepean .....            | 1300 ..      | 14s. per Acre.  |
|                        | Torbolton .....         | 400 ..       | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Gloucester .....        | 2500 ..      | 5s. do.         |
| LANARK .....           | Osgoode .....           | 4300 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Bathurst .....          | 2000 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Beckwith .....          | 1000 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Burgess, North .....    | 3200 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Dalhousie .....         | 6000 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Darling .....           | 6800 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Drummond .....          | 1400 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Elmsley, North .....    | 1600 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Lanark .....            | 3200 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Lavant .....            | 7400 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Montague .....          | 2600 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Pakenham .....          | 3800 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Ramsay .....            | 1600 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Sherbrooke, North ..... | 1200 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | Sherbrooke, South ..... | 2700 ..      | 2s. 6d. do.     |
|                        | RENFREW .....           | Horton ..... | 2300 .. | 3s. 6d. do. |
| McNabb .....           |                         | 3200 ..      | 3s. 6d. do.     |
| Pembroke .....         |                         | 400 ..       | 5s. do.         |
| Ross .....             |                         | 2000 ..      | 4s. 6d. do.     |
| LEEDS .....            | Westmeath .....         | 4500 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Bastard .....           | 500 ..       | 10s. do.        |
|                        | Crosby, North .....     | 4000 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Crosby, South .....     | 3400 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Elizabethtown .....     | 1200 ..      | 15s. do.        |
|                        | Elmsley .....           | 1400 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Escott .....            | 1400 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Kitley .....            | 1000 ..      | 8s. do.         |
|                        | Lansdown .....          | 1200 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Leeds .....             | 600 ..       | 8s. do.         |
|                        | Burgess, North .....    | 1000 ..      | 8s. do.         |
| GRENVILLE .....        | Yonge .....             | 2500 ..      | 8s. do.         |
|                        | Augusta .....           | 1600 ..      | 8s. do.         |
|                        | Edwardsburgh .....      | 1400 ..      | 8s. do.         |
|                        | Gower, South .....      | 400 ..       | 8s. do.         |
|                        | Oxford .....            | 1300 ..      | 8s. do.         |
| FRONTENAC .....        | Wolford .....           | 2100 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Bedford .....           | 7000 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Hinchinbrooke .....     | 7400 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Howe Island .....       | 300 ..       | 20s. do.        |
|                        | Kenebec .....           | 8000 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Kingston .....          | 2000 ..      | 5s. to 10s. do. |
|                        | Loughborough .....      | 5500 ..      | 5s. to 8s. do.  |
|                        | Pittsburgh .....        | 2800 ..      | 5s. to 8s. do.  |
|                        | Storrington .....       | 4200 ..      | 5s. to 8s. do.  |
|                        | Olden .....             | 8600 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Oso .....               | 6200 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Palmerston .....        | 8000 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Portland .....          | 3800 ..      | 7s. do.         |
| LENOX .....            | Wolfe Island .....      | 500 ..       | 25s. do.        |
|                        | Richmond .....          | 2200 ..      | 8s. do.         |
| ADDINGTON .....        | Camden .....            | 3800 ..      | 8s. to 10s. do. |
|                        | Ernesttown .....        | 900 ..       | 10s. do.        |
|                        | Kaladar .....           | 9500 ..      | 5s. do.         |
|                        | Sheffield .....         | 7800 ..      | 6s. to 8s. do.  |

RETURN to the Legislative Assembly of Clergy Reserves remaining unsold.—  
(Continued.)

| COUNTY.             | TOWNSHIP.          | Acres.                  | Average Value. |              |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| HASTINGS .....      | Elzevir .....      | 8800                    | 5s. per Acre.  |              |
|                     | Hungerford .....   | 3600                    | 4s. 6d. do.    |              |
|                     | Huntingdon .....   | 1200                    | 5s. do.        |              |
|                     | Lake .....         | 7400                    | 5s. do.        |              |
|                     | Madoc .....        | 2400                    | 3s. 6d. do.    |              |
|                     | Marmora .....      | 5400                    | 3s. do.        |              |
|                     | Rawdon .....       | 1400                    | 8s. 9d. do.    |              |
|                     | Sidney .....       | 2600                    | 13s. 9d. do.   |              |
|                     | Thurlow .....      | 800                     | 6s. 3d. do.    |              |
|                     | Tyendinaga .....   | 500                     | 11s. 3d. do.   |              |
| PRINCE EDWARD.....  | Ameliasburgh ..... | 400                     | 20s. do.       |              |
|                     | Athol .....        | 600                     | 10s. do.       |              |
|                     | Hallowel .....     | 200                     | 10s. do.       |              |
|                     | Hillier .....      | 100                     | 25s. do.       |              |
|                     | Marysburgh .....   | 1500                    | 12s. 6d. do.   |              |
|                     | Sophiasburgh ..... | 2800                    | 20s. do.       |              |
| NORTHUMBERLAND..... | Ainwick .....      | 1200                    | 13s. 3d. do.   |              |
|                     | Brighton .....     | 2500                    | 20s. do.       |              |
|                     | Cramahe .....      | 2400                    | 20s. do.       |              |
|                     | Haldimand .....    | 400                     | 15s. do.       |              |
|                     | Hamilton .....     | 203                     | 25s. do.       |              |
|                     | Murray .....       | 3000                    | 15s. do.       |              |
|                     | Percy .....        | 1200                    | 15s. do.       |              |
|                     | Seymour .....      | 1600                    | 12s. 6d. do.   |              |
|                     | Cartwright .....   | 100                     | 10s. do.       |              |
|                     | Cavan .....        | 400                     | 8s. do.        |              |
| DURHAM .....        | Clarke .....       | 600                     | 15s. do.       |              |
|                     | Darlington .....   | 400                     | 25s. do.       |              |
|                     | Hope .....         | 800                     | 16s. 3d. do.   |              |
|                     | Manvers .....      | 600                     | 15s. do.       |              |
|                     | PETERBOROUGH ..... | Asphodel .....          | 200            | 3s. 6d. do.  |
|                     |                    | Belmont .....           | 4200           | 3s. 6d. do.  |
|                     |                    | Burleigh .....          | 9600           | 3s. 6d. do.  |
|                     |                    | Douro .....             | 200            | 3s. 6d. do.  |
|                     |                    | Dummer .....            | 4400           | 3s. 6d. do.  |
|                     |                    | Ennismore .....         | 300            | 3s. 6d. do.  |
| Harvey .....        |                    | 10800                   | 3s. 6d. do.    |              |
| Methuen .....       |                    | 8600                    | 3s. 6d. do.    |              |
| Otonabee .....      |                    | 200                     | 3s. 6d. do.    |              |
| Smith .....         |                    | 300                     | 3s. 6d. do.    |              |
| VICTORIA.....       | Bexley .....       | 3000                    | 5s. do.        |              |
|                     | Eldon .....        | 5800                    | 5s. do.        |              |
|                     | Emily .....        | 800                     | 5s. do.        |              |
|                     | Fenelon .....      | 2200                    | 5s. do.        |              |
|                     | Mariposa .....     | 800                     | 5s. do.        |              |
|                     | Ops .....          | 800                     | 5s. do.        |              |
|                     | Somerville .....   | 5400                    | 5s. do.        |              |
|                     | Verulam .....      | 4400                    | 5s. do.        |              |
|                     | YORK.....          | Georgina .....          | 600            | 12s. 6d. do. |
|                     |                    | Gwillimbury, East ..... | 200            | 25s. do.     |
| King .....          |                    | 486                     | 25s. do.       |              |
| Markham .....       |                    | 200                     | 35s. do.       |              |
| Scarborough .....   |                    | 200                     | 30s. do.       |              |
| Vaughan .....       |                    | 500                     | 35s. do.       |              |
| Whitchurch .....    |                    | 667                     | 15s. do.       |              |
| York .....          |                    | 900                     | 50s. do.       |              |

RETURN to the Legislative Assembly of Clergy Reserves remaining unsold.—  
(Continued.)

| COUNTY.          | TOWNSHIP.               | Acres.   | Average Value. |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|
| PEEL .....       | Albion .....            | 250 ..   | 20s. per Acre. |
|                  | Caledon .....           | 1800 ..  | 20s. do.       |
| ONTARIO .....    | Chinguacousey .....     | 200 ..   | 30s. do.       |
|                  | Brook .....             | 1500 ..  | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Mara .....              | 1300 ..  | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Reach .....             | 300 ..   | 25s. do.       |
|                  | Thorah .....            | 200 ..   | 15s. do.       |
| SIMCOE .....     | Adjala .....            | 1000 ..  | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Essa .....              | 1000 ..  | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Flos .....              | 200 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Gwillimbury, West ..... | 400 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Innisfil .....          | 400 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Matchedash .....        | 1000 ..  | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Mono .....              | 400 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Mulmur .....            | 400 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Nottawassaga .....      | 900 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Orillia .....           | 4100 ..  | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Oro .....               | 400 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Sunnidale .....         | 400 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Tay .....               | 595 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Tecumseth .....         | 450 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Tiny .....              | 2010 ..  | 15s. do.       |
| Tosorontio ..... | 400 ..                  | 15s. do. |                |
| Vespra .....     | 1000 ..                 | 15s. do. |                |
| WATERLOO .....   | Wellesley .....         | 28800 .. | 30s. do.       |
| WELLINGTON ..... | Amaranth .....          | 7900 ..  | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Erin .....              | 2700 ..  | 35s. do.       |
|                  | Garrafraxa .....        | 3361 ..  | 20s. do.       |
|                  | Luther .....            | 11200 .. | 20s. do.       |
|                  | Maryborough .....       | 17063 .. | 35s. do.       |
|                  | Peel .....              | 6200 ..  | 35s. do.       |
|                  | Puslinch .....          | 1300 ..  | 35s. do.       |
| GREY .....       | Collingwood .....       | 700 ..   | 30s. do.       |
|                  | Euphrasia .....         | 600 ..   | 25s. do.       |
|                  | Melancthon .....        | 1900 ..  | 20s. do.       |
|                  | St. Vincent .....       | 800 ..   | 30s. do.       |
| WENTWORTH .....  | Beverley .....          | 300 ..   | 40s. do.       |
|                  | Binbrooke .....         | 130 ..   | 40s. do.       |
|                  | Flamborough, East ..... | 200 ..   | 40s. do.       |
|                  | Flamborough, West ..... | 200 ..   | 40s. do.       |
| HALTON .....     | Esquesing .....         | 950 ..   | 20s. do.       |
|                  | Nassagawaya .....       | 1700 ..  | 16s. 3d. do.   |
|                  | Trafalgar .....         | 200 ..   | 25s. do.       |
| LINCOLN .....    | Caistor .....           | 400 ..   | 20s. do.       |
| OXFORD .....     | Oxford, East .....      | 200 ..   | 30s. do.       |
|                  | Oxford, North .....     | 50 ..    | 30s. do.       |
| BRANT .....      | Burford .....           | 700 ..   | 30s. do.       |
|                  | Oakland .....           | 400 ..   | 30s. do.       |
| NORFOLK .....    | Charlotteville .....    | 500 ..   | 40s. do.       |
|                  | Houghton .....          | 700 ..   | 20s. do.       |
|                  | Middleton .....         | 153 ..   | 10s. do.       |
|                  | Townsend .....          | 300 ..   | 50s. do.       |
|                  | Walsingham .....        | 500 ..   | 30s. do.       |
| MIDDLESEX .....  | Carradoc .....          | 300 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Delaware .....          | 400 ..   | 20s. do.       |
|                  | Dorchester, North ..... | 400 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                  | Ekfrid .....            | 482 ..   | 10s. do.       |

RETURN to the Legislative Assembly of Clergy Reserves remaining unsold.—  
(Continued.)

| COUNTY.                 | TOWNSHIP.           | Acres.   | Average Value. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|
| MIDDLESEX.—(Continued.) | London .....        | 800 ..   | 25s. per Acre. |
|                         | Mosa .....          | 300 ..   | 12s. 6d. do.   |
| ELGIN .....             | Bayham .....        | 700 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                         | Dunwich .....       | 400 ..   | 12s. 6d. do.   |
|                         | Malahide .....      | 700 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                         | Southwold .....     | 400 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                         | Yarmouth .....      | 300 ..   | 20s. do.       |
| ESSEX .....             | Colchester .....    | 300 ..   | 10s. do.       |
|                         | Gosfield .....      | 372 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                         | Mersea .....        | 200 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                         | Rochester .....     | 100 ..   | 12s. 6d. do.   |
|                         | Tilbury West .....  | 300 ..   | 11s. 8d. do.   |
| KENT .....              | Camden .....        | 1800 ..  | 20s. do.       |
|                         | Dover East .....    | 250 ..   | 7s. 6d. do.    |
|                         | Howard .....        | 200 ..   | 15s. do.       |
|                         | Raleigh .....       | 100 ..   | 10s. do.       |
|                         | Tilbury, East ..... | 414 ..   | 7s. 6d. do.    |
|                         | Zone .....          | 439 ..   | 20s. do.       |
| LAMBTON.....            | Brooke .....        | 3000 ..  | 20s. do.       |
|                         | Dawn .....          | 200 ..   | 20s. do.       |
|                         | Enniskillen .....   | 1900 ..  | 20s. do.       |
|                         | Euphemia .....      | 300 ..   | 20s. do.       |
|                         | Moore .....         | 100 ..   | 20s. do.       |
|                         | Plympton .....      | 100 ..   | 20s. do.       |
|                         | Sombra .....        | 100 ..   | 20s. do.       |
|                         | Warwick .....       | 166 ..   | 20s. do.       |
| PERTH .....             | Mornington.....     | 18800 .. | 17s. 6d. do.   |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner.*

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, April 29, 1856.

No. 8.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT showing the Number of Acres of Clergy Reserve Lands, in Lower Canada, remaining unsold at the period of passing of the Act 18 Vic. cap. 2, with the Townships in which said Reserves are situated, together with the present average Value thereof per Acre. Called for by Resolution of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 29th February, 1856.

| TOWNSHIP.                 | Acres. | Total. | Average per Acre. |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Abercrombie .....         | 1700   | .....  | 1s. 6d. per acre. |
| Bristol .....             | 1472   | .....  | 3s. 6d. do.       |
| Buckingham .....          | 11000  | .....  | 3s. 6d. do.       |
| <i>Carried over</i> ..... | 14171  |        |                   |

STATEMENT shewing the number of Acres of Clergy Reserve Lands in Lower Canada, remaining unsold, &c.—(Continued.)

| T O W N S H I P .               | Acres. | Total. | Average per Acre. |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| <i>Brought over</i> .....       | 14171  |        |                   |
| Brandon .....                   | 7800   | .....  | 3s. per acre.     |
| Clarendon .....                 | 2600   | .....  | 3s. 6d. do.       |
| Chatham .....                   | 800    | .....  | 2s. do.           |
| Caxton .....                    | 435    | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
|                                 |        | 25807  |                   |
| Eardley .....                   | 1200   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Grenville .....                 | 2500   | .....  | 2s. 6d. do.       |
| Augmentation of Grenville ..... | 1850   | .....  | 2s. 6d. do.       |
| Gore .....                      | 1950   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Gosford .....                   | 3000   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Hunterstown .....               | 400    | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
|                                 |        | 11800  |                   |
| Hull .....                      | 4500   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Harrington .....                | 7500   | .....  | 2s. 6d. do.       |
| Kilkenny .....                  | 7500   | .....  | 2s. 6d. do.       |
| Kildare .....                   | 4200   | .....  | 6s. do.           |
| Litchfield .....                | 2463   | .....  | 3s. 6d. do.       |
| Lochaber .....                  | 2100   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Gore of Lochaber .....          | 1400   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Newton .....                    | 250    | .....  | 6s. do.           |
|                                 |        | 29918  |                   |
| Onslow .....                    | 411    | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Portland .....                  | 2025   | .....  | 3s. 6d. do.       |
| Rawdon .....                    | 6500   | .....  | 2s. 6d. do.       |
| Stoneham .....                  | 6700   | .....  | 1s. do.           |
| Settrington .....               | 2800   | .....  | 1s. 3d. do.       |
| Templeton .....                 | 9281   | .....  | 3s. 6d. do.       |
| Tewksbury .....                 | 9000   | .....  | 1s. do.           |
| Wakefield .....                 | 7450   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Wentworth .....                 | 6800   | .....  | 2s. do.           |
|                                 |        | 50967  |                   |
| Auckland .....                  | 600    | .....  | 6s. do.           |
| Ascot .....                     | 550    | .....  | 6s. 6d. do.       |
| Acton .....                     | 2200   | .....  | 6s. do.           |
| Aston and Augmentation .....    | 3900   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Arthabaska .....                | 1700   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Brome .....                     | 250    | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Bolton .....                    | 5600   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
|                                 |        | 14800  |                   |
| Barford .....                   | 400    | .....  | 6s. 6d. do.       |
| Barnston .....                  | 1700   | .....  | 7s. 6d. do.       |
| Bury .....                      | 200    | .....  | 7s. 6d. do.       |
| Brompton .....                  | 2874   | .....  | 6s. 3d. do.       |
| Bulstrode .....                 | 8485   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Blandford .....                 | 420    | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Broughton .....                 | 5900   | .....  | 3s. 4d. do.       |
|                                 |        | 19979  |                   |
| Chester .....                   | 7350   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Clifton .....                   | 400    | .....  | 7s. do.           |
| Compton .....                   | 1348   | .....  | 7s. 6d. do.       |
| Dunham .....                    | 300    | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Dudswell .....                  | 700    | .....  | 7s. do.           |
| Durham .....                    | 3200   | .....  | 6s. do.           |
|                                 |        | 13298  |                   |
| <i>Carried forward</i> .....    |        | 166564 |                   |

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Acres of Clergy Reserve Lands in Lower Canada, remaining unsold, &c.—(Continued.)

| T O W N S H I P .             | Acres. | Total. | Average per Acre. |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| <i>Brought forward</i> .....  |        | 166564 |                   |
| Ely .....                     | 2800   | .....  | 5s. per acre.     |
| Eaton .....                   | 1633   | .....  | 7s. 6d. do.       |
| Farnham .....                 | 1400   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Granby .....                  | 1900   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Grantham .....                | 4300   | .....  | 4s. do.           |
|                               |        | 12033  |                   |
| Ham .....                     | 24200  | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Hinchinbrooke .....           | 1200   | .....  | 10s. do.          |
| Hatley .....                  | 2140   | .....  | 7s. 6d. do.       |
| Hemmingford .....             | 6300   | .....  | 2s. 6d. do.       |
| Heresford .....               | 5700   | .....  | 6s. 6d. do.       |
| Horton .....                  | 1485   | .....  | 4s. do.           |
| Halifax .....                 | 5200   | .....  | 4s. do.           |
|                               |        | 46225  |                   |
| Ireland .....                 | 1897   | .....  | 3s. 6d. do.       |
| Inverness .....               | 1600   | .....  | 3s. 6d. do.       |
| Kingsey .....                 | 2042   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Leeds .....                   | 2200   | .....  | 4s. do.           |
| Milton .....                  | 1900   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Marston .....                 | 9950   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Maddington .....              | 3000   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
|                               |        | 22589  |                   |
| Newport West .....            | 500    | .....  | 7s. 6d. do.       |
| Nelson .....                  | 1800   | .....  | 3s. 6d. do.       |
| Orford .....                  | 8800   | .....  | 6s. do.           |
| Potton .....                  | 1900   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Roxton .....                  | 1200   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Stanbridge .....              | 850    | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Sutton .....                  | 4500   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Stukely .....                 | 2650   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Shefford .....                | 4150   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Shipton .....                 | 1700   | .....  | 7s. do.           |
|                               |        | 28050  |                   |
| Stoko .....                   | 2000   | .....  | 5s. 6d. do.       |
| Stanstead .....               | 2750   | .....  | 7s. do.           |
| Simpson .....                 | 400    | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Stanfold .....                | 5100   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Somerset & Augmentation ..... | 684    | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Tingwick .....                | 7200   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Thetford .....                | 30320  | .....  | 3s. 4d. do.       |
| Tring .....                   | 8600   | .....  | 4s. 6d. do.       |
|                               |        | 57054  |                   |
| Upton & Augmentation .....    | 3800   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Windsor .....                 | 6400   | .....  | 6s. 3d. do.       |
| Wolfestown .....              | 8390   | .....  | 5s. do.           |
| Wendover .....                | 250    | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Warwick .....                 | 2500   | .....  | 8s. do.           |
| Wickham .....                 | 580    | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Ashford .....                 | 1200   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
|                               |        | 28120  |                   |
| Augmentation of Ashford ..... | 2970   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Armagh .....                  | 8200   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Buckland .....                | 3600   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| <i>Carried over</i> .....     | 14770  | 355635 |                   |

STATEMENT shewing the Number of Acres of Clergy Reserve Lands in Lower Canada, remaining unsold, &c.—(Continued.)

| T O W N S H I P .               | Acres. | Total. | Average per Acre. |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| <i>Brought over</i> .....       | 14770  | 855635 |                   |
| Crambourne .....                | 8800   | .....  | 3s. per Acre.     |
| Cap Chat .....                  | 800    | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Carlton .....                   | 3300   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Cox .....                       | 10200  | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
|                                 |        | 37870  |                   |
| Dorset .....                    | 9200   | .....  | 3s. 6d. do.       |
| Frauxton .....                  | 4100   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Hamilton .....                  | 10600  | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Hope .....                      | 2400   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Ixworth .....                   | 800    | .....  | 2s. do.           |
| Jersey .....                    | 1200   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Matane .....                    | 9800   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
|                                 |        | 38100  |                   |
| McNider .....                   | 8250   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Maria .....                     | 2350   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| New Richmond .....              | 5500   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Newport (North) .....           | 7300   | .....  | 1s. do.           |
| Port Daniel .....               | 10500  | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Restigouche .....               | 6500   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
|                                 |        | 40400  |                   |
| Standon .....                   | 2362   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Augmentation of Standon .....   | 2340   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Shenley .....                   | 6000   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| St. Denis .....                 | 5100   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Augmentation of St. Denis ..... | 4800   | .....  | 1s. 6d. do.       |
| Ware .....                      | 5300   | .....  | 3s. do.           |
| Woodbridge .....                | 2250   | .....  | 2s. do.           |
|                                 |        | 28152  |                   |
| Total Acres.....                |        | 500157 |                   |

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 9th April, 1856.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner.*

No. 8.—(Continued.)

RETURN shewing the amount due on sales of Clergy Reserve Lands in Canada West, and the number of acres remaining unsold on 31st December, 1855, in accordance with a Resolution of the House of Assembly, dated 28th February, 1856.

| —                                                                                                                                                           | No. of Acres unsold. | Principal. |       | Interest. |       | Total. |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|
|                                                                                                                                                             |                      | £          | s. d. | £         | s. d. | £      | s. d. |
| December 31st, 1855.—Amount due on Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands in Canada West, under 7 & 8 Geo. IV. cap. 62, 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78, and 18 Vic. cap. 2 ..... | 546000               | 397616     | 18 2  | 155511    | 10 5  | 553128 | 8 7   |

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 9th April, 1856.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

**No. 9.**

RETURN of the amount due on Clergy Reserves, Canada West, sold previous to the passage of the Act 18 Vic. cap. 2, in accordance with a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly, dated 29th February, 1856.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Principal. |    |    | Interest. |    |    | Total. |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|--------|----|----|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                  | £          | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. |
| December 31st, 1855.—Amount due on Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands in Canada West, under 7 & 8 Geo. IV. cap. 62, and 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78, made previous to 18 Vic. cap. 2, 18th December, 1854..... | 325971     | 3  | 5  | 153048    | 5  | 5  | 479019 | 8  | 10 |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner.*

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 31st March, 1856.

**No. 10.**

No. 8.—The amount now hand is as follows, viz.:—

|                                                              | £        | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| At credit of Municipalities Fund, Upper Canada.....          | 297324   | 18 | 1  |        |    |    |
| do do do, Lower Canada.....                                  | 24134    | 6  | 4  |        |    |    |
| do Widows' pensions to uncommuted stipends, Upper Canada ... | 44441    | 7  | 10 |        |    |    |
| do do do do, Lower Canada .....                              | 1904     | 18 | 9  |        |    |    |
| Total Currency.....                                          | £ 867805 | 1  | 0  |        |    |    |
| Of which there is invested in securities as follows, viz.:—  | £        | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. |
| On Account of Municipalities Fund, Upper Canada,             |          |    |    |        |    |    |
| 5 per cent Provincial Debentures .....                       | 91885    | 16 | 9  |        |    |    |
| 5 per cent Montreal Harbour Debentures .....                 | 52666    | 18 | 4  |        |    |    |
| 6 per cent Law Society do .....                              | 2750     | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
| 6 per cent Municipal Loan do .....                           | 117950   | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
| On Account of Widows' Pensions, &c., Upper Canada,           |          |    |    |        |    |    |
| 6 per cent Municipal Loan Debentures.....                    | 29700    | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
| On Account of Municipalities Fund, Lower Canada,             |          |    |    |        |    |    |
| 5 per cent Provincial Debentures .....                       | 12000    | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
| 6 per cent Municipal Loan Debentures.....                    | 10000    | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
| On Account of Widows' Pensions, &c., Lower Canada,           |          |    |    |        |    |    |
| 6 per cent Municipal Loan Debentures.....                    | 1000     | 0  | 0  |        |    |    |
| Cash on hand .....                                           | 50852    | 10 | 11 | 867805 | 1  | 0  |



## No. 10.—(Continued.)

STATEMENT of Investments held by the Honorable the Receiver General, in trust, for the Special Fund, formerly known as the Clergy Funds Upper Canada, now the Municipalities Fund, C.W. The same being a Return to the 8th Query in the Address of the Legislative Assembly, copy of which forwarded to this office 22nd April, by the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

|                                                                                                            | Currency. |    |    | Currency. |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|                                                                                                            | £         | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| Query 8.—The amount now on hand, what proportion invested, in what description of Securities, and in Cash? |           |    |    |           |    |    |
| Answer.—The amount on hand, as per Public Accounts . . . . .                                               |           |    |    | 297824    | 18 | 1  |
| The Investments are, viz :—                                                                                |           |    |    |           |    |    |
| In Provincial Government Bonds, sterling, "fives" . . .                                                    | 88385     | 16 | 9  |           |    |    |
| In do do, currency, do . . . . .                                                                           | 53000     | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| In Montreal Harbor Bonds, sterling, do . . . . .                                                           | 48666     | 18 | 4  |           |    |    |
| In do do, currency do . . . . .                                                                            | 4000      | 0  | 0  | 144052    | 10 | 1  |
| In Provincial Government Bonds, currency, "sixes":                                                         |           |    |    |           |    |    |
| Municipal Consolidated Loan Fund, 16 Vic. cap. 22 . .                                                      | 117950    | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Law Society Bonds . . . . .                                                                                | 2750      | 0  | 0  | 120700    | 0  | 0  |
| Total . . . . .                                                                                            |           |    | £  | 264752    | 10 | 1  |
| Balance uninvested . . . . .                                                                               |           |    | £  | 82672     | 8  | 0  |

## No. 11.

No. 9.—The Amount retained under the 4th Clause of said Act is as follows, viz :—

|                                                                     | £     | s.    | d. | £     | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----|-------|----|----|
| Widows' Pensions to uncommuted Stipends, Upper Canada . . . . .     | 44441 | 7     | 10 |       |    |    |
| do do do Lower Canada . . . . .                                     | 1904  | 18    | 9  |       |    |    |
| Total Currency . . . . .                                            | £     | 46846 | 1  | 7     |    |    |
| Invested as hereunder, viz :—                                       |       |       |    |       |    |    |
| 6 per cent Municipal Loan Debentures, (Upper Canada Fund) . . . . . | 29700 | 0     | 0  |       |    |    |
| 6 per cent do do (Lower Canada Fund) . . . . .                      | 1000  | 0     | 0  |       |    |    |
| Cash on hand . . . . .                                              | 15646 | 1     | 7  | 46846 | 1  | 7  |

No. 10.—See Answers to 8 and 9.

## No. 12.

(No. 39.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 3rd April, 1856.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 10th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you, the amount due for the sales of Upper Canada Clergy Land, up to 30th October, 1854, was £525,344 2s. 7d.; and for Lower Canada, £23,808 4s. 7d. (See Statements herewith. Nos. 1 and 2.)

The amount for distribution to the several Municipalities in Upper Canada, is £297,324 13s. 1d.; and in Lower Canada, £24,134 6s. 4d., on the 31st January, 1856; and the amount at that date invested in Debentures on account of Upper Canada, is £264,752 10s. 1d.; and on account of Lower Canada, £22,000, for the particulars of which see Statement herewith, No. 3.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM DICKINSON,  
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

The Honorable W. H. MERRITT, M.P.P.,  
Chairman, Toronto.

## No. 1 of No. 12.

STATEMENT of Amount due on Sales, CLERGY RESERVES, Upper Canada.

| Year.  |                                                             | Land Sold. |        |       | Received.              |        |    | Received.                |       |       | Amount |       |       |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|-------|------------------------|--------|----|--------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
|        |                                                             | Amount.    |        |       | Old Sales,<br>Geo. IV. |        |    | New Sales,<br>3 & 4 Vic. |       |       | Due.   |       |       |
|        |                                                             | £          | s.     | d.    | £                      | s.     | d. | £                        | s.    | d.    | £      | s.    | d.    |
| 1829.. | Sold under the Imperial Act 7 & 8<br>Geo. IV., cap 62 ..... | 18299      | 0      | 0     | 2464                   | 14     | 0  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1830.. | do do do .....                                              | 23452      | 4      | 0     | 6153                   | 5      | 9  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1831.. | do do do .....                                              | 17862      | 12     | 1     | 8010                   | 2      | 10 | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1832.. | do do do .....                                              | 32237      | 19     | 0     | 10239                  | 9      | 8  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1833.. | do do do .....                                              | 44747      | 19     | 9     | 14080                  | 16     | 8  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1834.. | do do do .....                                              | 41376      | 18     | 7     | 14467                  | 9      | 6  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1835.. | do do do .....                                              | 40973      | 15     | 8     | 17000                  | 3      | 6  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1836.. | do do do .....                                              | 40934      | 14     | 5     | 18473                  | 3      | 7  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1837.. | do do do .....                                              | 52253      | 7      | 4     | 13318                  | 6      | 8  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1838.. | do do do .....                                              | 14324      | 2      | 7     | 10910                  | 19     | 1  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1839.. | do do do .....                                              | 16237      | 15     | 7     | 19540                  | 6      | 4  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1840.. | do do do .....                                              | 14877      | 19     | 3     | 19143                  | 16     | 1  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1841.. | From 1st January to 30th June ..                            | 1523       | 7      | 6     | 5735                   | 6      | 0  | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
|        |                                                             | £          | 353701 | 15    | 9                      | 104540 | 19 | 8                        |       |       |        |       |       |
| 1841.. | From 1st July to 31st December ..                           | .....      | .....  | ..... | 4940                   | 0      | 11 | .....                    | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1842.. | do do do ..                                                 | .....      | 819    | 19    | 0                      | 11467  | 8  | 5                        | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1843.. | do do do ..                                                 | .....      | 353    | 5     | 6                      | 8191   | 15 | 6                        | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1844.. | do do do ..                                                 | .....      | 364    | 5     | 0                      | 10425  | 11 | 1                        | ..... | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... |
|        |                                                             | £          | 355239 | 5     | 3                      | 205565 | 15 | 7                        |       |       |        |       |       |

STATEMENT of Amount due on Sales, CLERGY RESERVES, Upper Canada.  
(Continued.)

| Year.  |                                         | Land Sold. |    |    | Received.              |    |    | Received.                |    |    | Amount |       |       |
|--------|-----------------------------------------|------------|----|----|------------------------|----|----|--------------------------|----|----|--------|-------|-------|
|        |                                         | Amount.    |    |    | Old Sales,<br>Geo. IV. |    |    | New Sales,<br>3 & 4 Vic. |    |    | Due.   |       |       |
|        |                                         | £          | s. | d. | £                      | s. | d. | £                        | s. | d. | £      | s.    | d.    |
| 1845.. | 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78.....                 | 24490      | 2  | 7  | 16272                  | 19 | 0  | 10584                    | 2  | 3  | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1846.. | do do .....                             | 118777     | 12 | 7  | 13719                  | 10 | 0  | 35433                    | 5  | 4  | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1847.. | do do .....                             | 128803     | 4  | 10 | 9928                   | 9  | 6  | 33252                    | 1  | 6  | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1848.. | do do .....                             | 49428      | 13 | 1  | 5970                   | 0  | 8  | 18939                    | 13 | 10 | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1849.. | do do .....                             | 41887      | 1  | 11 | 5452                   | 4  | 5  | 18781                    | 1  | 6  | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1850.. | do do .....                             | 55220      | 1  | 6  | 8314                   | 7  | 8  | 28304                    | 5  | 6  | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1851.. | do do .....                             | 53935      | 19 | 5  | 5551                   | 15 | 2  | 26902                    | 19 | 10 | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1852.. | do do .....                             | 39488      | 9  | 3  | 4783                   | 15 | 4  | 28303                    | 7  | 6  | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1853.. | do do .....                             | 81826      | 4  | 6  | 8424                   | 8  | 1  | 52870                    | 16 | 3  | .....  | ..... | ..... |
| 1854.. | To 30th June.....                       | 44915      | 1  | 1  | 6248                   | 15 | 4  | 41095                    | 19 | 9  | .....  | ..... | ..... |
|        |                                         | £ 638772   | 10 | 9  | 290232                 | 1  | 6  | 294467                   | 13 | 3  | .....  | ..... | ..... |
|        | Balance due on Old Sales, Geo. IV. .... |            |    |    |                        |    |    |                          |    |    | 64946  | 13    | 9     |
|        | Interest do, say 100 per cent. ....     |            |    |    |                        |    |    |                          |    |    | 64946  | 13    | 9     |
|        | Balance due on New Sales, Vic. ....     |            |    |    |                        |    |    |                          |    |    | 844304 | 17    | 6     |
|        | Interest do, say 15 per cent. ....      |            |    |    |                        |    |    |                          |    |    | 51645  | 17    | 7     |
|        | Total .....                             |            |    |    |                        |    |    | £ 525844                 | 2  | 7  |        |       |       |

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 30th October, 1854.

(Signed,) A. N. MORIN.

No. 2 of No. 12.

STATEMENT shewing the estimated amount of principal and interest due on Lower Canada Clergy sales to 30th June, 1854.

| S E R V I C E .                                                                                               | Principal. |    |      | Interest. |       |       | Total. |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----|------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|----|----|
|                                                                                                               | £          | s. | d.   | £         | s.    | d.    | £      | s. | d. |
| Lower Canada Clergy Sales, under Act Geo. IV., not subject to Interest.....                                   | 3614       | 17 | 3    | .....     | ..... | ..... | 3614   | 17 | 3  |
| Lower Canada Clergy Quit Rent Sales, under Act Geo. IV., bearing an Interest or Quit Rent of 5 per cent ..... | 1405       | 0  | 0    | 1186      | 15    | 0     | 2541   | 15 | 0  |
| £ 5019                                                                                                        | 17         | 3  | 1186 | 15        | 0     | 6156  | 12     | 3  |    |
| Canada East Clergy Sales, under Act 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78, bearing Interest of 6 per cent .....                  | 15349      | 4  | 8    | 2302      | 7     | 8     | 17651  | 12 | 4  |
| Total .....                                                                                                   | £ 20369    | 1  | 11   | 3489      | 2     | 8     | 28808  | 4  | 7  |

(Signed,) W. F. COLLINS,  
for Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,  
Quebec, 30th October, 1854.

## No. 3 of No. 12.

A MEMORANDUM of the Provincial and other Debentures in which the Municipalities Funds for Upper and Lower Canada are invested, viz. :—

| U P P E R C A N A D A .                                           | Amount. |       |        | —      |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|----|----|
|                                                                   | £       | s.    | d.     | £      | s. | d. |
| Provincial Debentures, (£31,550, sterling,) at 5 per cent . . . . | 38885   | 16    | 9      |        |    |    |
| do, do, at do . . . .                                             | 53000   | 0     | 0      |        |    |    |
| Montreal Harbor Debentures, at do . . . .                         | 4000    | 0     | 0      |        |    |    |
| do, (£40,000, sterling,) at do . . . .                            | 48666   | 13    | 4      |        |    |    |
| Law Society Debentures, at 6 per cent . . . .                     | 2750    | 0     | 0      |        |    |    |
| Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures, at do . . . .             | 117950  | 0     | 0      |        |    |    |
|                                                                   |         |       |        | 264752 | 10 | 1  |
| L O W E R C A N A D A .                                           |         |       |        |        |    |    |
| Provincial Debentures, (£7,397 5s. 3d., sterling,) at 5 per cent  | 9000    | 0     | 0      |        |    |    |
| do, do, do, at do ..                                              | 3000    | 0     | 0      |        |    |    |
| Consolidated Municipal Loan Debentures, at 6 per cent             | 10000   | 0     | 0      |        |    |    |
|                                                                   |         |       |        | 22000  | 0  | 0  |
| Total Investment of Upper and Lower Canada . . . . .              | .....   | ..... | .....£ | 286752 | 10 | 0  |

WILLIAM DICKINSON,

*Acting Deputy Inspector General.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 3rd April, 1856.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 31st March, 1856, to His Excellency the Governor General, for a Return in detail of all Timber Duties Collected by Charles E. Belle, Esquire, Crown Timber Agent for the Lower Ottawa, for the year 1855 ; and for other information connected therewith.

By Command.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 21st April, 1856.

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WOODS AND FORESTS,

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 12th April, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with the Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, of the 31st ultimo:—

Firstly, Return in detail of Timber Duties collected by Charles E. Belle, Esquire, Agent of the Lower Ottawa, for the year 1855, marked A.

Secondly, Return of amount of Salary and other Charges paid to the said Charles E. Belle, Esquire, during the same period, marked B.

Thirdly, Return of Salary and other Expenses paid to the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers at William Henry, also for the year 1855, marked C.

I wish to remark, that the Port of William Henry is not within the Agency of Mr. Belle, but is directly connected with the Supervisor of Cullers' Office at Quebec.

With regard to Lachine, there is as yet no Office there connected with this Department. Mr. Belle visits that port once or twice a week during the business season, to see that the duties of the Cullers are properly performed, for which he receives no extra remuneration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The Honorable GEORGE ET. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary.

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A.

STATEMENT in detail of TIMBER DUTIES collected by CHARLES E. BELLE, Esquire, AGENT of the LOWER OTTAWA, for the year 1855, shewing the description and number of Pieces of Timber and Saw Logs upon which Duty has been collected, the amount paid by each party, with the names of the parties who paid the same.

| NAMES.         | Saw Logs.   |      | White Pine. |       | Red Pine. |       | Bass-wood. |       | Tamarack. |       | Elm.    |       | Oak.    |       | Ash.    |       | Cedar.  |       | Oars. | Cedar Rails & Ties. | Flots. | Amount of duty collected. |       |    |
|----------------|-------------|------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------|----|
|                | White Pine. | Oak. | Pieces.     | Feet. | Pieces.   | Feet. | Pieces.    | Feet. | Pieces.   | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. |       |                     |        | £                         | s.    | d. |
| Joachim Dolbec |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 4                         | 11    | 8  |
| do             | 300         |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 6                         | 5     | 0  |
| M. Coyne       |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       | 32      | 1088  |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 4                         | 10    | 8  |
| R. Low         |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       | 18      | 612   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 2                         | 11    | 0  |
| J. Cameron     |             |      | 12          | 840   |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 1                         | 15    | 0  |
| P. Keeler      |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       | 47      | 1598  |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 6                         | 18    | 2  |
| do             |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       | 50      | 1700  |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 7                         | 1     | 8  |
| do             |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       | 5       | 170   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 0                         | 14    | 2  |
| Henry Stacy    |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       | 47      | 1598  |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 6                         | 18    | 2  |
| J. Laroach     |             |      | 14          | 551   |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 1                         | 12    | 11 |
| John Fuseo     |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 0                         | 2     | 9  |
| L. J. Gannon   | 18          |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 0                         | 7     | 6  |
| John McMahon   |             |      | 11          | 770   |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 1                         | 12    | 1  |
| John Sumey     |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       | 20      | 680   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 2                         | 16    | 8  |
| George McBain  |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 2                         | 17    | 0  |
| G. McCleave    |             |      | 16          | 1080  |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 2                         | 5     | 0  |
| Angus McDonald | 560         |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 11                        | 18    | 4  |
| Carried over   | 878         |      | 53          | 3241  |           |       |            |       |           |       | 219     | 7446  |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 64                        | 2     | 9  |
|                |             |      |             |       |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |        | 228                       | 11011 | £  |

11000 at 10d. per 100 pieces.

Ties, 11 at 3d. each.

228 at 3d. each.

STATEMENT in detail of TIMBER DUTIES collected by CHARLES E. BELLE, Esquire, AGENT of the LOWER OTTAWA,  
&c.—(Continued.)

| NAMES.              | Saw Logs.   |         | White Pine. |       | Red Pine. | Bass-wood. |       | Tama-rack. |       | Elm.    |       | Oak.    |       | Ash.    |       | Cedar.  |       | Oars. | Cedar Rafts. | Floats. | Amount of duty collected. |         |       |         |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------|------------|-------|------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------|
|                     | White Pine. | Spruce. | Pieces.     | Feet. |           | Pieces.    | Rect. | Pieces.    | Rect. | Pieces. | Rect. | Pieces. | Rect. | Pieces. | Rect. | Pieces. | Rect. |       |              |         | Rect.                     | Pieces. | Rect. | Pieces. |
| <i>Brought over</i> | 878         |         | 53          | 3241  |           |            |       |            |       | 219     | 7446  |         |       |         |       |         |       | 228   | 11011        |         |                           | 64      | 2     | 9       |
| J. Cameron          |             |         | 15          | 690   |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 1       | 8     | 9       |
| John Goudie         |             |         | 8           | 360   |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 0       | 15    | 0       |
| Hamilton & Co.      | 20071       |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 418     | 211   | 8       |
| Thompson & Co       | 28576       |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 595     | 6     | 8       |
| do                  | 24059       |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 501     | 4     | 7       |
| Alexander Kennedy   |             |         | 12          | 662   |           |            |       |            |       | 5       | 187   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 211     | 2     | 7       |
| H. Bradford         | 27          |         | 2           | 108   |           |            |       |            |       | 12      | 432   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 211     | 9     | 9       |
| do                  |             |         | 31          | 1404  |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 218     | 6     | 6       |
| Bellefeuille        |             |         | 250         | 12687 |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 26      | 8     | 7       |
| McLaren & King      |             |         | 175         | 6890  |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 14      | 7     | 1       |
| A. O. Green         |             |         | 606         | 21682 |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 45      | 3     | 5       |
| John McDonald       |             |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       | 7       | 259   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 1       | 1     | 7       |
| do                  |             |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 4       | 17    | 10      |
| John Collins        |             |         | 70          | 8736  |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 18      | 4     | 0       |
| L. Charpentier      |             |         | 3           | 129   |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 0       | 5     | 4       |
| P. Brennan          |             |         | 4           | 190   |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 0       | 7     | 11      |
| Ira Moak            |             |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       | 23      | 782   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 3       | 5     | 2       |
| J. McMillan         |             |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       | 8       | 272   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 1       | 2     | 8       |
| Kenneth McLellan    |             |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       | 25      | 850   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 0       | 19    | 10      |
| do                  |             |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       | 7       | 238   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 4       | 13    | 3       |
| do                  |             |         | 31          | 2170  |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 5       | 4     | 2       |
| J. & B. Greer       |             |         | 49          | 2499  |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 2       | 0     | 4       |
| C. Routier          |             |         | 22          | 968   |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 2       | 0     | 4       |
| J. Johnson          |             |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 2       | 0     | 4       |
| R. & M. Stewart     |             |         | 161         | 6842  |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           | 200     | 1     | 2       |
| F. Mercier          | 200         |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           |         | 14    | 5       |
|                     |             |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           |         | 4     | 1       |
|                     |             |         |             |       |           |            |       |            |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |              |         |                           |         | 4     | 3       |

|                                                      |        |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  |      |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|------|--------|--|----|-----|---|----|-----|-------|----|------|--|---|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|------|---|--|------|----|----|
| B. Marcellet                                         |        |     | 31   | 1620   |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     | 110  | 3740 |   |  | 715  | 10 |    |
| do                                                   |        |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 3    | 7  |    |
| D. McCuaig                                           | 168    |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    | 49  | 686   |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 2    | 17 |    |
| do                                                   | 500    |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 3    | 10 |    |
| Joseph Sicard                                        | 500    |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 10   | 8  |    |
| do                                                   | 1200   |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 10   | 8  |    |
| do                                                   | 100    |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 25   | 0  |    |
| do                                                   | 500    |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 2    | 1  |    |
| do                                                   | 333    |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 10   | 8  |    |
| do                                                   | 800    |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 6    | 18 |    |
| G. J. Dunning                                        |        |     | 119  | 5712   |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 16   | 13 |    |
| A. Foubert                                           |        |     | 196  | 5880   |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 11   | 18 |    |
| do                                                   |        |     | 564  | 27319  |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 12   | 5  |    |
| A. McDonald                                          | 1553   |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 12   | 5  |    |
| Alexander Cowan                                      |        |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 56   | 18 |    |
| John O'Brien                                         | 462    |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    | 25  | 860   |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 31   | 19 |    |
| P. McQuister                                         | 43     |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 3    | 11 |    |
| R. Hamilton                                          | 300    |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 9    | 12 |    |
| H. Lord                                              | 14897  |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 0    | 17 |    |
| Gilmour & Co                                         | 1969   |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 6    | 5  |    |
| Scallon & Leprohon                                   |        |     | 10   | 400    |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 3    | 10 |    |
| R. Achert                                            |        |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    | 15  | 600   |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  |      | 4  | 1  |
| M. Roddy                                             |        |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    | 6   | 186   |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  |      | 3  | 6  |
| Neil McArthur                                        |        |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    | 20  | 680   |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  |      | 0  | 15 |
| J. B. Perrault                                       | 100    |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 19   | 18 |    |
| Denis Farnier                                        | 40     |     | 24   | 1680   |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 1    | 0  |    |
| J. A. Perkins                                        | 9176   |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 4    | 6  |    |
| Thompson & Co                                        | 51025  |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 191  | 3  |    |
| Hamilton, Brothers                                   | 2424   |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  | 1063 | 0  |    |
|                                                      | 159783 | 100 | 2436 | 111869 |  | 20 | 680 | 1 | 22 | 421 | 13478 | 30 | 1021 |  | 3 | 108 | 310 | 10540 | 428 | 11011 | 100 | 3658 | 1    | 2 |  |      |    |    |
| On account of Mr. Belle's Agency, per Mc.L. Stewart. |        |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  |      |    |    |
| Alexander Cameron                                    |        |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    | 76  | 2316  |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  |      | 9  | 13 |
| 50 per cent for Trespass.                            |        |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  |      | 4  | 16 |
| John McInnes                                         |        |     | 30   | 1813   |  |    |     |   |    | 188 | 6103  |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  |      | 29 | 4  |
| 50 per cent for Trespass.                            |        |     |      |        |  |    |     |   |    |     |       |    |      |  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |      |      |   |  |      | 14 | 12 |
| <i>Carried over</i>                                  | 159783 | 100 | 2466 | 113682 |  | 20 | 680 | 1 | 22 | 685 | 21897 | 30 | 1021 |  | 3 | 108 | 310 | 10540 | 428 | 11011 | 100 | 3716 | 6    | 9 |  |      |    |    |

STATEMENT in detail of TIMBER DUTIES collected by CHARLES E. BELLE, Esquire, AGENT of the LOWER OTTAWA, &c.—(Continued.)

| NAMES.                    | Saw Logs.   |         | White Pine. |        | Red Pine. |       | Bass-wood. |       | Tamarack. |       | Elm.    |       | Oak.    |       | Ash.    |       | Cedar.  |       | Oars. | Cedar Rails & Tics. | Floats. | Amount of Duty collected. |    |    |    |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|----|----|----|
|                           | White Pine. | Spruce. | Pieces.     | Feet.  | Pieces.   | Feet. | Pieces.    | Feet. | Pieces.   | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. |       |                     |         | £                         | s. | d. |    |
| <i>Brought over</i>       | 159783      | 100     |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         | 3716                      | 6  | 9  |    |
| Bailey & Paterson         |             |         | 2466        | 113682 |           |       | 20         | 680   | 1         | 22    | 685     | 21897 | 30      | 1021  | 3       | 108   | 310     | 10540 | 428   | 11011               | 100     |                           | 0  | 9  | 10 |
| C. McConnell              |             |         | 4           | 179    |           |       |            |       |           |       | 1       | 28    |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 2  | 14 | 2  |
| 50 per cent for Trespass. |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       | 22      | 650   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 1  | 7  | 1  |
| John Tierney              |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 0  | 3  | 9  |
| John McCuaig              |             |         | 305         | 24673  |           |       |            |       |           |       | 7       | 229   | 2       | 80    |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 52 | 7  | 2  |
| do                        |             |         | 361         | 17580  |           |       |            |       |           |       | 131     | 4883  | 5       | 86    |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 57 | 18 | 6  |
| John Findlay              |             |         | 90          | 4626   |           |       |            |       |           |       | 11      | 380   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 11 | 4  | 5  |
| 50 per cent for Trespass. |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 5  | 12 | 3  |
| John McKercher            |             |         | 7           | 304    |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 1  | 13 | 5  |
| William Russell           |             |         | 95          | 5002   |           |       |            |       |           |       | 1       | 31    |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 11 | 16 | 0  |
| 50 per cent for Trespass. |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 26 | 1  | 10 |
| William Fetterley         |             |         | 230         | 12390  |           |       |            |       |           |       | 2       | 117   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 0  | 9  | 2  |
| A. Rutherford             |             |         | 2           | 120    |           |       |            |       |           |       | 3       | 114   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 44 | 16 | 3  |
| Burns & Morgan            |             |         | 856         | 21281  |           |       |            |       |           |       | 15      | 565   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 29 | 12 | 6  |
| J. & G. Cameron           |             |         | 237         | 13089  |           |       |            |       |           |       | 1       | 30    |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 0  | 18 | 4  |
| F. Langtill               |             |         | 6           | 379    |           |       |            |       |           |       | 6       | 186   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 0  | 15 | 6  |
| J. McDonell               |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       | 9       | 408   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 12 | 7  | 11 |
| W. H. Baker               |             |         | 92          | 5143   |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 6  | 3  | 11 |
| 50 per cent for Trespass. |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 2  | 17 | 9  |
| William Richardson        |             |         | 4           | 228    |           |       |            |       |           |       | 15      | 547   | 1       | 21    |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 2  | 17 | 9  |
| D. A. Cameron             |             |         | 1           | 52     |           |       |            |       |           |       | 3       | 86    |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 0  | 9  | 4  |
| G. McCleaves              |             |         | 35          | 2400   |           |       |            |       |           |       | 42      | 1886  |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| Samuel Smith              |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 5  | 15 | 6  |
| 50 per cent Trespass      |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 2  | 17 | 9  |
| C. Lang                   |             |         | 11          | 478    |           |       |            |       |           |       | 4       | 123   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 1  | 10 | 2  |
| P. Cockburn               |             |         | 92          | 5254   |           |       |            |       |           |       | 60      | 1703  | 17      | 411   |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           | 20 | 12 | 3  |

|                                  |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  |      |    |    |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----|------|--------|----|-----|----|-----|---|----|------|-------|----|------|---|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|--|------|----|----|
| C. Lang, 50 per cent Trespass    |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 0    | 15 | 1  |
| P. Cockburn                      |        |     | 75   | 5264   |    |     |    |     |   |    | 7    | 238   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 11   | 19 | 2  |
| M. Gillis                        |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 22   | 689   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 2    | 17 | 5  |
| M. McMillan                      |        |     | 2    | 113    |    |     |    |     |   |    | 27   | 990   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 4    | 7  | 3  |
| 50 per cent Trespass             |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 2    | 3  | 7  |
| A. McMillan                      |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 21   | 781   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 3    | 5  | 1  |
| 50 per cent Trespass             |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 1    | 12 | 7  |
| J. McDougall                     |        |     | 80   | 4987   | 2  | 85  |    |     |   |    | 23   | 805   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 13   | 18 | 5  |
| J. McCrea                        |        |     | 17   | 936    |    |     |    |     |   |    | 14   | 689   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 4    | 12 | 3  |
| 50 per cent Trespass             |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 2    | 6  | 2  |
| J. E. Mabey                      |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 31   | 1054  |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 4    | 7  | 10 |
| do                               |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 13   | 442   | 4  | 136  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 2    | 13 | 10 |
| E. McDonell                      |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 60   | 2341  |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 2    | 13 | 10 |
| 50 per cent Trespass             |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 0    | 15 | 1  |
| A. Dewar                         |        |     | 24   | 1345   |    |     |    |     |   |    | 18   | 817   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 4    | 17 | 6  |
| 50 per cent Trespass             |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 6    | 4  | 2  |
| J. Urquhart                      |        |     | 45   | 3064   |    |     |    |     |   |    | 174  | 6803  |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 3    | 2  | 1  |
| 50 per cent Trespass             |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 84   | 14 | 7  |
| J. Cameron                       |        |     | 191  | 18928  |    |     |    |     |   |    | 2    | 106   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 17   | 7  | 3  |
| A. Link                          |        |     | 76   | 5432   |    |     |    |     |   |    | 2    | 58    |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 39   | 17 | 6  |
| P. Cockburn                      |        |     | 21   | 1196   |    |     |    |     |   |    | 1    | 27    |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 11   | 11 | 2  |
| 50 per cent Trespass             |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 2    | 12 | 1  |
| J. McKirley                      |        |     | 25   | 1295   | 15 | 360 |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 1    | 6  | 1  |
| 50 per cent Trespass             |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 3    | 9  | 0  |
| A. Cattenach                     |        |     | 3    | 195    |    |     |    |     |   |    | 2    | 58    |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 0    | 4  | 10 |
| J. McArthur                      |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 4    | 164   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 1    | 1  | 10 |
| H. Rippon                        |        |     | 25   | 1269   |    |     |    |     |   |    | 7    | 272   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 1    | 1  | 2  |
| H. McLennan                      |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 16   | 477   | 2  | 263  |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 6    | 5  | 7  |
| 50 per cent Trespass on £ 4 12 8 |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 2    | 6  | 4  |
| A. McDonell                      |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 9    | 343   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 1    | 8  | 6  |
| J. McGregor                      |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 7    | 275   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 1    | 2  | 11 |
| S. Tucker                        |        |     | 444  | 22535  |    |     |    |     |   |    | 126  | 4744  |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 66   | 14 | 4  |
| J. P. McDougall                  |        |     | 88   | 2569   |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 5    | 7  | 1  |
| Cullen & Tully                   |        |     | 70   | 3555   |    |     |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 8    | 0  | 8  |
| Ira Moak                         |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 2    | 81    |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 0    | 6  | 9  |
| A. Cullen                        |        |     | 202  | 9503   | 2  | 85  |    |     |   |    |      |       |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 19   | 19 | 6  |
| H. Row                           |        |     |      |        |    |     |    |     |   |    | 6    | 232   |    |      |   |     |     |       |     |       |     |  | 0    | 19 | 4  |
| <i>Carried over.</i>             | 159783 | 100 | 5732 | 309846 | 19 | 530 | 20 | 680 | 1 | 22 | 1613 | 55943 | 71 | 2134 | 3 | 108 | 310 | 10540 | 428 | 11011 | 100 |  | 4334 | 9  | 6  |



STATEMENT in detail of TIMBER DUTIES collected by CHARLES E. BELLE, Esquire, AGENT of the LOWER-OTTAWA, &c.—(Continued.)

| NAMES.               | Saw Logs.   |         | White Pine. |        | Red Pine. |       | Bass-wood. |       | Tamarack. |       | Eim.    |       | Oak.    |       | Ash.    |       | Cedar.  |       | Oars. | Cedar Rafts & Ties. | Floats. | Amount of Duty collected. |      |      |    |    |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------|------|------|----|----|
|                      | White Pine. | Spruce. | Pieces.     | Feet.  | Pieces.   | Feet. | Pieces.    | Feet. | Pieces.   | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. |       |                     |         | £                         | s.   | d.   |    |    |
| <i>Brought over</i>  | 159788      | 100     | 5732        | 3098   | 19        | 530   | 20         | 680   | 1         | 22    | 1613    | 559   | 43      | 71    | 2134    | 3     | 108     | 310   | 105   | 40                  | 428     | 11011                     | 100  | 4334 | 9  | 6  |
| R. Allan             |             |         | 1           | 48     |           |       |            |       |           |       | 97      | 3068  |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 0    | 2  | 0  |
| P. Cockburn          |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 12   | 15 | 8  |
| 50 per cent Trespass |             |         | 5           | 249    |           |       |            |       |           |       | 1       | 41    |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 6    | 7  | 10 |
| P. Cockburn          |             |         | 205         | 11644  |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 0    | 13 | 10 |
| Alexander Taylor     |             |         | 40          | 2272   |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 24   | 5  | 2  |
| 50 per cent Trespass |             |         | 4838        | 271335 | 17        | 620   |            |       |           |       | 11      | 357   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 12   | 2  | 7  |
| Alexander Taylor     |             |         | 228         | 12631  |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 4    | 14 | 8  |
| A. Gilmour & Co.     |             |         | 191         | 11074  |           |       |            |       |           |       | 8       | 312   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 508  | 1  | 3  |
| S. Tucker            |             |         | 143         | 8461   | 1         | 39    |            |       |           |       | 3       | 152   |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 26   | 6  | 4  |
| J. O'Donnell         |             |         | 1           | 48     |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 1    | 6  | 0  |
| J. C. Mongson        |             |         | 2           | 118    | 1         | 30    |            |       |           |       | 170     | 5314  | 2       | 56    |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 23   | 1  | 5  |
| J. B. Greer          |             |         | 1           | 68     |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 18   | 6  | 11 |
| J. McDougall         |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 0    | 2  | 0  |
| Pat. Grant           |             |         | 2           | 118    | 1         | 30    |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 23   | 9  | 10 |
| H. Kennedy           |             |         | 1           | 68     |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 0    | 6  | 2  |
| D. McDonell          |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 0    | 4  | 10 |
| A. R. McDonell       |             |         | 54          | 2430   | 2         | 72    |            |       |           |       | 111     | 3616  | 3       | 76    |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 15   | 10 | 10 |
| do                   |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       | 379     | 12582 | 2       | 60    |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 58   | 0  | 3  |
| S. Tucker            |             |         |             |        |           |       |            |       |           |       | 250     | 8258  |         |       |         |       |         |       |       |                     |         |                           |      | 34   | 8  | 2  |
| Total                | 159788      | 100     | 11441       | 630224 | 40        | 1291  | 20         | 680   | 1         | 22    | 2643    | 89043 | 79      | 2342  | 3       | 108   | 310     | 105   | 40    | 428                 | 11011   | 100                       | 5163 | 15   | 3  |    |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
Commissaire.

WOODS AND FORESTS, CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 12th April, 1856.

## B.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Salary and other charges, paid to Charles E. Belle, Esquire, Crown Timber Agent for the Lower Ottawa, for the year 1855; also, shewing the amounts allowed to the said Charles E. Belle for the payment of parties aiding him in the collection of the Timber Revenue during the same period.

|                                                                                                           | £  | s. | d. | £   | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Paid Charles E. Belle, Salary for 1855 .....                                                              |    |    |    | 800 | 0  | 0  |
| do N. G. Bourbonnière for services as Clerk during 1855 ..                                                |    |    |    | 39  | 0  | 0  |
| do C. R. Stewart, Deputy Agent for Prescott and Russell,<br>Salary for 1855 .....                         |    |    |    | 35  | 0  | 0  |
| do Malcolm McCallum, Bush-ranger, Salary for 1855 .....                                                   |    |    |    | 15  | 0  | 0  |
| do A. Daley, as Bush-ranger .....                                                                         |    |    |    | 5   | 2  | 11 |
| do Donald McLean, as do .....                                                                             |    |    |    | 11  | 5  | 0  |
| do S. Hart, as do .....                                                                                   |    |    |    | 12  | 0  | 0  |
| do do, as do .....                                                                                        |    |    |    | 8   | 1  | 0  |
| do A. G. Forrest, as do .....                                                                             |    |    |    | 20  | 5  | 0  |
| do H. W. McCann, for services rendered in 1854, in collec-<br>tion of Timber dues.....                    |    |    |    | 33  | 6  | 0  |
| do Samuel Hart's services, for looking after trespassers .....                                            |    |    |    | 1   | 8  | 10 |
| do William Morrison's services, for do do .....                                                           |    |    |    | 0   | 11 | 8  |
| do Donald McLean's services, for do do .....                                                              |    |    |    | 0   | 11 | 8  |
| do Samuel Hart's, services, for do do .....                                                               |    |    |    | 1   | 11 | 9  |
| do George Kain's, services, for do do .....                                                               |    |    |    | 0   | 7  | 6  |
| do Alexander Daley, services, for do do .....                                                             |    |    |    | 0   | 7  | 1  |
| do for postages, Montreal Post Office .....                                                               |    |    |    | 1   | 16 | 11 |
| do for Telegraph Despatches .....                                                                         |    |    |    | 0   | 9  | 3  |
| do Advertising in Montreal "Freeman" .....                                                                |    |    |    | 2   | 12 | 8  |
| do Thomas Gardner, for washstand for office .....                                                         | 1  | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| do for one bowl, jug, and lock, for do .....                                                              | 0  | 12 | 6  |     |    |    |
|                                                                                                           |    |    |    | 2   | 2  | 6  |
| do R. A. Miller, for Copying Press, Book and Ink .....                                                    |    |    |    | 3   | 9  | 9  |
| do C. Glackemeyer, for six months' Rent of Office .....                                                   | 10 | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| do G. Desbarats, for 6 months' do .....                                                                   | 16 | 5  | 0  |     |    |    |
|                                                                                                           |    |    |    | 26  | 5  | 0  |
| do S. Guibord, for sweeping office 5 months .....                                                         |    |    |    | 2   | 10 | 0  |
| do expenses of removal and cleaning office .....                                                          |    |    |    | 0   | 17 | 8  |
| do Mrs. Malstreau, cleaning and sweeping office.....                                                      |    |    |    | 0   | 10 | 0  |
| do Travelling expenses to Prescott, Bytown, Templeton,<br>&c., 12 days at 17s. 6d .....                   | 10 | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| do do to S. Nation, to examine proceedings of<br>C. R. Stewart, as to clearances, 4 days at 17s. 6d ..... | 3  | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| do do to Quebec, for information relating to<br>Agency, list of Lots, &c., 4 days at 17s. 6d .....        | 3  | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| do do to Lachine, to look after Rafts.....                                                                | 0  | 16 | 0  |     |    |    |
|                                                                                                           |    |    |    | 18  | 6  | 0  |
| do G. W. Fowler, for services in office .....                                                             |    |    |    | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| do Travelling Expenses to Three Rivers and Quebec, for Plans,<br>4 days, at 17s. 6d.....                  | 3  | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| do do to Lachine & Pointe Claire, about Timber,<br>and R.R. Ties, Logs, and Rafts.....                    | 2  | 0  | 2  |     |    |    |
| do do to Vankleekhill & Grenville, 4 days, at 17s.<br>6d .....                                            | 3  | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| do do to Lachine, to seize Foubert's Timber, and<br>to see McBean .....                                   | 2  | 10 | 0  |     |    |    |
| do do to Quebec, for consultation, 2 days, at 17s.<br>6d .....                                            | 1  | 15 | 0  |     |    |    |
|                                                                                                           |    |    |    | 18  | 18 | 2  |
| <i>Carried over</i> .....                                                                                 | 18 | 5  | 2  | 544 | 18 | 2  |

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Salary and other charges paid to Charles Belle, Esquire, Crown Timber Agent for the Lower Ottawa, for the year 1855, &c.—(Continued.)

|                                                                                                               | £  | s. | d. | £   | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| <i>Brought over</i> .....                                                                                     | 13 | 5  | 2  | 544 | 18 | 2  |
| Paid Travelling Expenses to Three Rivers, to see Plans, &c ..                                                 | 1  | 15 | 0  |     |    |    |
| do do to Lachine & Longue Pointe.....                                                                         | 0  | 12 | 6  |     |    |    |
| do do through Agency, collecting statement of<br>number of Saw Logs, 14 days, at 17s. 6d.....                 | 12 | 5  | 0  |     |    |    |
| do do to Industry & Rawdon, 3 days, at 17s. 6d.                                                               | 2  | 12 | 6  |     |    |    |
|                                                                                                               |    |    |    | 80  | 10 | 2  |
| do Mrs. Malstreau, for cleaning Office, 6 months, at 10s....                                                  |    |    |    | 3   | 0  | 0  |
| do for Postages, May to October, inclusively .....                                                            |    |    |    | 3   | 14 | 9  |
| do for Telegraph Despatches .....                                                                             |    |    |    | 0   | 11 | 3  |
| do Express Office, for transmission of Plans from Bytown..                                                    |    |    |    | 0   | 2  | 6  |
| do Weir & Dunn, for Letter Book & Copying Ink .....                                                           |    |    |    | 0   | 15 | 9  |
| do A. Langlois, for 7 Cords Firewood, at 21s. 3d.....                                                         |    |    |    | 7   | 8  | 9  |
| do —Holmes, for Tin Cover for Papers.....                                                                     |    |    |    | 0   | 1  | 6  |
| do E. Baird, for Office Chair .....                                                                           |    |    |    | 3   | 15 | 0  |
| do R. W. S. McKay, for copy of Directory .....                                                                |    |    |    | 0   | 7  | 6  |
| do for one Box Wax Matches.....                                                                               | 0  | 1  | 10 |     |    |    |
| do for Shovel & Tongs for Office Stove.....                                                                   | 0  | 3  | 9  |     |    |    |
| do for Gallowspipe for do .....                                                                               | 0  | 15 | 0  |     |    |    |
|                                                                                                               |    |    |    | 1   | 0  | 7  |
| do for sawing & splitting 7 Cords Wood, at 5s .....                                                           |    |    |    | 1   | 15 | 0  |
| do E. Pepin, for an Inside Door and Partition .....                                                           |    |    |    | 4   | 4  | 5  |
| do Thomas Musson, for Carpeting for Office .....                                                              |    |    |    | 4   | 6  | 7  |
| do Advertizing in Montreal Transcript .....                                                                   | 25 | 14 | 11 |     |    |    |
| do do in do Pilot .....                                                                                       | 12 | 17 | 2  |     |    |    |
| do do in do Gazette .....                                                                                     | 20 | 5  | 10 |     |    |    |
| do do in Ottawa Citizen .....                                                                                 | 2  | 8  | 0  |     |    |    |
|                                                                                                               |    |    |    | 61  | 5  | 11 |
| do Neil Stewart, for Copy of Lists of Lots sold by C. R.<br>Stewart, as C. T. Agent .....                     | 1  | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
| do do for List of Lots in Prescott & Russell...                                                               | 1  | 0  | 0  |     |    |    |
|                                                                                                               |    |    |    | 2   | 0  | 0  |
| do Rollo Campbell, for Printing Notices .....                                                                 |    |    |    | 7   | 7  | 6  |
| do A. Miller, for Stationery .....                                                                            |    |    |    | 1   | 4  | 9  |
| do Weir & Dunn, for an Invoice Box.. ..                                                                       |    |    |    | 0   | 6  | 3  |
| do Beauchemin & Payette, for Stationery.....                                                                  |    |    |    | 7   | 1  | 4  |
| do Travelling Expenses to Cornwall in June & August,<br>1854, omitted to be charged, 2 days, at 17s. 6d ..... |    |    |    | 1   | 15 | 0  |
|                                                                                                               |    |    |    |     |    |    |
| Total .....                                                                                                   |    |    | £  | 687 | 12 | 8  |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

Commissioner.

WOODS AND FORESTS,  
CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 12th April, 1856.

## C.

STATEMENT of amounts paid to the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers at William Henry, and to the Cullers and others employed under him, during the year 1855; also, shewing the Expenses incurred by the Deputy Supervisor for Office Rent and other Charges during the same period.

|                                                                           | £   | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Paid George Colley, Deputy Supervisor, Salary for the year 1855 . . . . . | 300 | 0  | 0  |
| do Robert Russell, Culler, for his services, Fees . . . . .               | 162 | 17 | 6  |
| do P. W. Ronald, for his services as Clerk, during the season . . . . .   | 30  | 0  | 0  |
| do Michael Morgan, Rent of Office . . . . .                               | 7   | 10 | 0  |
| do Robert Middleton, for Books and Stationery . . . . .                   | 7   | 15 | 11 |
| do Postages, Telegraph Despatches, Boat-hire, &c . . . . .                | 2   | 10 | 9  |
| Total . . . . . £                                                         | 511 | 3  | 2  |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
*Commissioner.*

WOODS AND FORESTS,  
CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, 12th April, 1856.

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# ACCOUNTS

Of the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, and of the Deputy Supervisors at Sorel, and Montreal and Lachine, for the year 1855.

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Schedule of Documents relative to the Supervisor of Cullers' Accounts transmitted herewith.

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- A.—General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements.
- B.—Statement of Receipts for Lumber measured, culled, &c.
- C.—Statement of Fees paid Cullers, with Vouchers. Vouchers 1-62 inclusive. (*Ordered not to be printed.*)
- D.—Statement of Salaries paid Clerks, with do. Vouchers 63-85 inclusive.
- E.—Statement of Contingent Disbursements, with do. Vouchers 86-122 inclusive.
- F.—Amount paid Deputy Supervisor at Sorel, with Voucher 123.
- G.—An Abstract of the number of pieces and number of cubic feet of each description of timber measured and culled, under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1855; with the section of the Province from whence the same was procured.
- H.—An Abstract of the number of pieces of all Lumber (square timber excepted) measured and culled, under the superintendence of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1855; with the section of the Province wherefrom.
- I.—Statement of Crown Dues, as furnished the Supervisor by the Collector of Timber Duties, and endorsed by the Supervisor on the several specifications of measurement. (*Ordered not to be printed.*)
- E.—Inventory of Sundry Articles of Office Furniture remaining in the possession of the Supervisor of Cullers. (*Ordered not to be printed.*)

WILLIAM QUINN,  
Supervisor of Cullers

Supervisor of Cullers' Office,  
Quebec, 31st December, 1855.

A.  
The Supervisor of Cutlers General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Measuring, Culling and Counting Lumber, from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.

|                                                                                                                                            | £ | s.     | d. |    | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------|----|----|---|----|----|
| To Gross Receipts for Measuring, Culling and Counting Lumber, as per Statement.....                                                        | B | 13091  | 19 | 1  |   |    |    |
| To Balance.....                                                                                                                            |   | 986    | 14 | 10 |   |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                            |   | 14078  | 13 | 11 |   |    |    |
| To Balance as per Statement A, rendered 31st December, 1854.....                                                                           |   | 351    | 15 | 5  |   |    |    |
| To received from Quebec Fire Insurance Office, amount of Policy on Office Furniture damaged and destroyed by fire 10th November, 1854..... |   | 150    | 0  | 0  |   |    |    |
| To amount received from Surplus Funds of office, under Provincial Warrant, dated 30th April last.....                                      |   | 250    | 0  | 0  |   |    |    |
| To Balance.....                                                                                                                            |   | 234    | 19 | 5  |   |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                            |   | £986   | 14 | 10 |   |    |    |
| By amount paid Cutlers, per Statement.....                                                                                                 | C |        |    |    |   |    |    |
| Do salaries of Clerks, per Statement.....                                                                                                  | D |        |    |    |   |    |    |
| Do Contingent Disbursements, per Statement.....                                                                                            | E |        |    |    |   |    |    |
| Do Deputy Supervisor (Sorel) balance, per do                                                                                               | F |        |    |    |   |    |    |
| Do late Supervisor's salary, from 1st January to 31st May, 1855, five months, at £500 per annum, under Act 9 Vic. cap. 16.....             |   |        |    |    |   |    |    |
| Do salary of Supervisor, from 1st June to 31st December, 1855, seven months, at £500 per annum, under Act 9 Vic. cap. 16.....              |   |        |    |    |   |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                            |   | 208    | 6  | 8  |   |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                            |   | 291    | 13 | 4  |   |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                            |   | £14078 | 13 | 11 |   |    |    |
| By Balance brought down on transactions of the current year.....                                                                           |   | 986    | 14 | 10 |   |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                            |   | £234   | 19 | 5  |   |    |    |

WILLIAM QUINN,  
Supervisor of Cutlers.

Supervisor of Cutlers' Office,  
Quebec, 31st December, 1855.

Sworn to before me, at the  
City of Quebec, this 5th January, 1856.

J. MAGUIRE, J. P.

B.

STATEMENT of Lumber Measured, Culled and Counted, at the Port of Quebec, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, during the season of 1855.

|                          | Pieces. | Measured off.                                           | Tons.                               | £                                       | s. | d.      |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----|---------|
| White Pine.....          | 195,246 | do                                                      | 315,180 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> |                                         |    |         |
| Basswood.....            | 306     | do                                                      | 401 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>     |                                         |    |         |
| Butternut.....           | 37      | do                                                      | 42 1                                |                                         |    |         |
|                          |         |                                                         | 315,574 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>7</sub> | At 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d..... | 36 | 15 19 2 |
| Red Pine.....            | 55,479  | do                                                      | 56,064 2                            |                                         |    |         |
| Oak.....                 | 29,009  | do                                                      | 50,584 2                            |                                         |    |         |
| Elm.....                 | 51,008  | do                                                      | 46,321 9                            |                                         |    |         |
| Ash.....                 | 2,706   | do                                                      | 3,127 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>7</sub>   |                                         |    |         |
| Tamarac.....             | 3,933   | do                                                      | 6,008 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>1</sub>   |                                         |    |         |
| Birch.....               | 1,556   | do                                                      | 740 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>7</sub>     |                                         |    |         |
| Maple.....               | 47      | do                                                      | 52 4                                |                                         |    |         |
| Beech.....               | 6       | do                                                      | 5 7                                 |                                         |    |         |
| Hemlock.....             | 880     | do                                                      | 485 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>1</sub>     |                                         |    |         |
| Spruce.....              | 8       | do                                                      | 7 7                                 |                                         |    |         |
| Walnut.....              | 628     | do                                                      | 710 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>     |                                         |    |         |
| Chestnut.....            | 100     | do                                                      | 182 2                               |                                         |    |         |
|                          |         |                                                         | 164,240 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>7</sub> | At 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d..... | 25 | 56 5 3  |
| White Pine.....          | 2,285   | Culled and Measured, or Measured in shipping order..... | 2,790 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>5</sub>   | At 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d..... | 62 | 9 10    |
| Red Pine.....            | 212     | do do do                                                | 189 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>5</sub>     | At 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d..... | 4  | 18 10   |
| Elm.....                 | 35      | do do do                                                | 36 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>3</sub>      |                                         |    |         |
| Birch.....               | 6,424   | do do do                                                | 2,559 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>   |                                         |    |         |
|                          |         |                                                         | 2,596 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>   | At 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d..... | 77 | 1 7     |
| Oars.....                | 11,095  | do do do                                                | per 100 pieces.....                 | At 4s. 6d.....                          | 24 | 19 3    |
| Oars.....                | 4,964   | Counted off, per 100 pieces.....                        |                                     | At 1s. 2d.....                          | 2  | 17 11   |
|                          | 16,069  |                                                         |                                     |                                         |    |         |
| Masts and Bowsprits..... | 320     | 24 inches and upwards, each.....                        |                                     | At 3s. 10d.....                         | 61 | 6 8     |
| Do do.....               | 277     | 19 to 24 inches, each.....                              |                                     | At 3s. 3d.....                          | 45 | 0 3     |
| Do do.....               | 26      | 12 to 19 inches, each.....                              |                                     | At 2s. 2d.....                          | 2  | 16 4    |
| Do do.....               | 623     |                                                         |                                     |                                         |    |         |



B.—(Continued.)

|                                                                                      | Pieces.             |                                                                                                          | At 2s. 10d..... | At 2s. 2d.....  | £       | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|----|----|
| Spars, Red Pine.....                                                                 | 2                   | 24 inches and upwards, each.....                                                                         | At 2s. 10d..... | At 2s. 2d.....  | 9       | 16 | 4  |
| Do do .....                                                                          | 172                 | 19 to 24 inches, each.....                                                                               | At 2s. 10d..... | At 2s. 2d.....  | 0       | 7  | 8  |
| Do do .....                                                                          | 2,985               | 12 to 19 inches, each.....                                                                               | At 2s. 10d..... | At 2s. 2d.....  | 27      | 19 | 0  |
|                                                                                      | 3,159               |                                                                                                          | At 2s. 10d..... | At 2s. 2d.....  | 283     | 7  | 6  |
| Spars, Spruce.....                                                                   | 26                  | 12 to 19 inches, each.....                                                                               | At 2s. 10d..... | At 2s. 2d.....  | 9       | 16 | 4  |
| Staves, Standard.....                                                                | 1,903,493           | 1,805m. Oc. 1qr. Ops, per mille.....                                                                     | At 14s. 6d..... | At 14s. 6d..... | 1308    | 12 | 11 |
| Do West India.....                                                                   | 3,610,854           | 3,009m. Oc. 1qr. 24ps, per mille.....                                                                    | At 6s. 4d.....  | At 6s. 4d.....  | 992     | 17 | 4  |
| Do Barrel.....                                                                       | 468                 | 0m. 3c. 3qr. 18ps, per mille.....                                                                        | At 4s. 6d.....  | At 4s. 6d.....  | 0       | 1  | 9  |
| Deals.....                                                                           | 1,496,098           | Culled, 1,670,765 <sup>25</sup> standard pieces, 100 standard.....                                       | At 2s. 10d..... | At 2s. 10d..... | 2366    | 18 | 5  |
| Do .....                                                                             | 710,302             | Counted off, per 100 pieces.....                                                                         | At 1s. 2d.....  | At 1s. 2d.....  | 414     | 6  | 10 |
| Do .....                                                                             | 307,551             | Counted off, 343,037 <sup>49</sup> standard, per Order in Council dated 28th day of September, 1855..... | At 2d.....      | At 2d.....      | 100     | 1  | 7  |
| Plank.....                                                                           | 187,800             | Counted off and Culled, per 100 pieces.....                                                              | At 2s.....      | At 2s.....      | 187     | 6  | 0  |
| Do .....                                                                             | 29,134              | Counted off per Order in Council dated 18th day of September, 1855.....                                  | At 1s. 8d.....  | At 1s. 8d.....  | 94      | 5  | 7  |
| Lathwood, Cords.....                                                                 | 3,453 <sup>14</sup> | Counted off and Culled, per cord.....                                                                    | At 1s. 8d.....  | At 1s. 8d.....  | 287     | 15 | 10 |
|                                                                                      |                     |                                                                                                          |                 |                 | £12,160 | 11 | 4  |
|                                                                                      |                     |                                                                                                          |                 |                 | 910     | 5  | 3  |
| Returned outstanding, as per Statement B of 31st December, 1854, since received..... |                     |                                                                                                          |                 |                 | £13870  | 16 | 7  |
| Remaining outstanding this present season.....                                       |                     |                                                                                                          |                 |                 | 278     | 17 | 6  |
|                                                                                      |                     |                                                                                                          |                 |                 | £13091  | 19 | 1  |

WILLIAM QUINN,  
Supervisor of Cullers.

Supervisor of Cullers' Office,  
Quebec, 31st December, 1855.

D. DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT OF SALARIES PAID CLERKS EMPLOYED BY THE SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1855.

| Name of Clerk.     | Employed as                      | Department engaged. | Term of Engagement.                               | No. of Voucher. | Salaries. |       | Amount.   |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
|                    |                                  |                     |                                                   |                 | £         | s. d. |           |
| Matthew Harbeson   | Head Clerk and Deputy Supervisor |                     | Twelve months' salary, ending 31st December, 1855 | 63              | 360       | 0 0   | 2856 12 6 |
| Charles S. Graddon | Cashier                          |                     | do do                                             | 64              | 300       | 0 0   |           |
| Alexander Fraser   | Book-keeper                      |                     | do do                                             | 65              | 300       | 0 0   |           |
| J. Y. Cooke        | Specification Clerk              | Timber Department   | Season—1st May to 20th November                   | 66              | 181       | 5 0   |           |
| Edward Byrne       | do                               | do                  | do 31st December                                  | 67              | 187       | 10 0  |           |
| John O'Kane        | do                               | do                  | do do                                             | 68              | 200       | 0 0   |           |
| Alexander McGillis | do                               | Deal Department     | do do                                             | 69              | 193       | 15 0  |           |
| James Prendergast  | do                               | Timber Department   | do 20th November                                  | 70              | 150       | 0 0   |           |
| Pierre Miller      | do                               | do                  | 1st January to 1st May                            |                 |           |       | } .....   |
| Do                 | do                               | do                  | 1st May to 31st December                          |                 |           |       |           |
| Jer. Crolley       | do                               | Deal Department     | 1st May to 1st June                               | 71              | 171       | 17 6  |           |
| Francis Quinn      | do                               | do                  | do 31st December                                  | 72              | 10        | 0 0   |           |
| James Vaughan      | do                               | Timber Department   | do do                                             | 73              | 137       | 10 0  |           |
| Thomas Kelly       | do                               | do                  | do do                                             | 74              | 125       | 0 0   |           |
| Octave Yezina      | do                               | do                  | do do                                             | 75              | 125       | 0 0   |           |
| James O'Leary      | do                               | do                  | do do                                             | 76              | 125       | 0 0   |           |
| Charles Miller     | do                               | do                  | do do                                             | 77              | 93        | 15 0  |           |
| Thaddeus Walsh     | do                               | do                  | do do                                             | 78              | 62        | 10 0  |           |
| Do                 | do                               | do                  | 1st January to 1st May                            |                 |           |       | } .....   |
| Do                 | do                               | do                  | 1st May to 31st December                          |                 |           |       |           |
| W. A. Laminere     | do                               | do                  | 26th July to 27th November                        | 79              | 81        | 5 0   |           |
| J. B. Charlton     | do                               | do                  | do                                                | 80              | 52        | 5 0   | } .....   |
| M. Towby           | do                               | do                  | do                                                | 81              |           |       |           |
| W. Ferguson        | do                               | do                  | do                                                | 82              |           |       |           |
| L. Hearn           | do                               | do                  | do                                                | 83              |           |       |           |
| Ed. Duggan         | do                               | do                  | do                                                | 84              |           |       |           |
| Ed. Duggan         | do                               | do                  | do                                                | 85              |           |       | 54 15 0   |
|                    |                                  |                     |                                                   |                 |           |       | 2856 12 6 |
|                    |                                  |                     |                                                   |                 |           |       | £2911 7 6 |

WILLIAM QUINN,

Supervisor of Cullers.

Supervisor of Cullers' Office,  
Quebec, 31st December, 1855.

## E.

STATEMENT of Contingent Disbursements for the Supervisor of Cullers' Office  
for the Season of 1855.

|                                                                                             |       | £   | s. | d. | £ | s. | d.        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----|----|----|---|----|-----------|
| By Paid I. Leaycraft, for one half-year's rent of Office, in J. B. F Lane                   | 86    | 12  | 10 | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do Heirs Heaven, (per C. W. Wurtele, Agent,) rent of two Offices                            | 87    | 22  | 0  | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do Henry Atkinson, rent of office, from 1st January to 1st May, 1855                        | 88    | 20  | 0  | 0  |   |    |           |
|                                                                                             |       |     |    |    |   |    | 54 10 0   |
| Do Henry Atkinson, rent of office, from 1st May, 1855, to 30th April, 1856                  | 89    | 200 | 0  | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do Three Quarters' Water Tax                                                                | ..... | 5   | 12 | 6  |   |    |           |
|                                                                                             |       |     |    |    |   |    | 205 12 6  |
| Do R. Middleton, for Stationery                                                             | 90    | 77  | 19 | 8  |   |    |           |
| Do A. Coté & Co, do                                                                         | 91    | 47  | 17 | 8  |   |    |           |
| Do W. S. Jackson, do                                                                        | 92    | 19  | 4  | 4  |   |    |           |
| Do A. Thomson, do                                                                           | 93    | 6   | 14 | 9  |   |    |           |
| Do Proprietor Quebec "Colonist"                                                             | 94    | 4   | 13 | 4  |   |    |           |
| Do John Duncan, for Stationery                                                              | 95    | 2   | 0  | 9  |   |    |           |
| Do E. E. Frechette, for advertising and Subscription to paper                               | 96    | 4   | 1  | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do G. T. Cary, for advertising                                                              | 97    | 1   | 1  | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do Proprietors "Morning Chronicle," for advertising and Subscription to paper               | 98    | 3   | 15 | 2  |   |    |           |
| Do Thos. McGreevy, Carpenter                                                                | 99    | 35  | 16 | 11 |   |    |           |
| Do J. O. Valiér & Son, Cabinetmakers                                                        | 100   | 106 | 18 | 6  |   |    |           |
| Do — Hemmings, Joiner                                                                       | 101   | 1   | 2  | 6  |   |    |           |
| Do P. Parent, Tinsmith                                                                      | 102   | 2   | 17 | 9  |   |    |           |
| Do S. & J. Shaw, Hardware                                                                   | 103   | 3   | 9  | 2  |   |    |           |
| Do Thos. Bickell                                                                            | 104   | 2   | 8  | 1  |   |    |           |
| Do H. Benjamin                                                                              | 105   | 6   | 18 | 9  |   |    |           |
| Do P. Ryan                                                                                  | 106   | 6   | 13 | 6  |   |    |           |
| Do W. A. Leggo, Engraver                                                                    | 107   | 2   | 3  | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do Jos. Porter, Bell hanger                                                                 | 108   | 1   | 15 | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do Peter Vonontrepon                                                                        | 109   | 1   | 0  | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do P. W. Hartigan                                                                           | 110   | 11  | 10 | 8  |   |    |           |
| Do J. Musson                                                                                | 111   | 1   | 10 | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do Insurance on Office Furniture                                                            | 112   | 1   | 6  | 3  |   |    |           |
| Do Assessment and Chimney Money                                                             | 113   | 4   | 13 | 4  |   |    |           |
| Do Fuel                                                                                     | 114   | 37  | 13 | 3  |   |    |           |
| Do Postages and Sundry Petty Expenses                                                       | 115   | 15  | 4  | 8  |   |    |           |
|                                                                                             |       |     |    |    |   |    | 410 9 0   |
| Do Lydia Watts, washing, &c.                                                                | 116   | 8   | 0  | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do Mrs. Jordan, do                                                                          | 117   | 3   | 17 | 6  |   |    |           |
| Do Calèche, Boat and Cariole hire                                                           | 118   | 16  | 17 | 11 |   |    |           |
| Do Disbursements on Account Board of Examiners                                              | 119   | 9   | 10 | 3  |   |    |           |
| Do Charles Alleyn, Advocate, for professional advice and opinion during Season of 1855      | 120   | 17  | 10 | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do Charles Jordan, Office keeper, Messenger, from 1st January to 31st December, 1855        | 121   | 100 | 0  | 0  |   |    |           |
| Do James McPhee, under Letter of Instruction from the Secretary, dated, 17th December, 1853 | 122   | 25  | 0  | 0  |   |    |           |
|                                                                                             |       |     |    |    |   |    | 180 15 8  |
|                                                                                             |       |     |    |    |   |    | £ 851 7 2 |

WILLIAM QUINN,  
Supervisor of Cullers.

Supervisor of Cullers' Office,  
Quebec, 31st December, 1855.

---

F.

DEPUTY SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,  
Sorel, 24th December, 1855.

Received from William Quinn, Supervisor of Cullers, the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-one Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Five Pence (£271 15s. 5d.,) being in full to cover all expenses and charges for my Office, for the year ending 31st December, 1855.

GEORGE COLLEY,  
Deputy Supervisor of Cullers.

G.

An Abstract of the number of Pieces and Cubic Feet of each description of Cullers at the Port of Quebec, during the season of 1855, with the section

| 1855. No. of Section. | Section of the Country.                                 | White Pine. |            | Red Pine. |         | Oak.  |         | Elm.  |         | Ash.  |        |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
|                       |                                                         | Pieces      | Feet.      | Pcs.      | Feet.   | Pcs.  | Feet.   | Pcs.  | Feet.   | Pcs.  | Feet.  |
| 1                     | Quebec and Montreal.....                                | 4,071       | 210,039    | 221       | 7914    | ..... | .....   | 11    | 338     | 8     | 341    |
| 2                     | St. Lawrence, from Montreal to the head of Ontario..... | 23,168      | 1,023,916  | 861       | 32625   | 2506  | 96776   | 27965 | 1050206 | 527   | 22927  |
| 3                     | Grand River and Lake Erie.....                          | 2,612       | 186,301    | 4         | 162     | 24724 | 1894265 | 6003  | 210520  | 39    | 1091   |
| 4                     | Ottawa River and its Tributaries below Bytown .....     | 26,359      | 1,572,180  | 135       | 5897    | 580   | 11849   | 12883 | 421081  | 1728  | 80185  |
| 5                     | Gatineau .....                                          | 3,287       | 203,606    | 30        | 1290    | ..... | .....   | ..... | .....   | 8     | 312    |
| 6                     | Rideau .....                                            | 995         | 55,756     | 22        | 727     | 9     | 280     | 2077  | 75627   | 311   | 15497  |
| 7                     | Ottawa River and its Tributaries above Bytown .....     | 137,039     | 8,362,042  | 54358     | 2201526 | 1189  | 30153   | 788   | 24605   | 85    | 3854   |
| 8                     | United States.....                                      | .....       | .....      | .....     | .....   | 1     | 39      | 1816  | 71023   | ..... | .....  |
| Total.....            |                                                         | 197,531     | 12,716,840 | 55631     | 2250147 | 29009 | 2023362 | 51043 | 1854322 | 2706  | 125107 |

Ottawa Section "above Bytown,"

|            |                                                        |         |           |       |         |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1          | Carp and Quid Rivers .....                             | 7,400   | 433,163   | 26    | 1017    | 8     | 177   | ..... | ..... | 2     | 91    |
| 2          | Duchene and Chats Lakes.....                           | 4,369   | 243,485   | 3     | 115     | 17    | 506   | 33    | 1188  | 19    | 892   |
| 3          | Mississippi River .....                                | 10,424  | 637,108   | 62    | 2800    | 416   | 11432 | 205   | 6677  | 37    | 1798  |
| 4          | Madawaska.....                                         | 24,219  | 1,702,090 | 14054 | 614042  | 213   | 5026  | 11    | 302   | 18    | 595   |
| 5          | Bonnechere.....                                        | 16,217  | 1,163,546 | 5030  | 202053  | 2     | 46    | 22    | 830   | ..... | ..... |
| 6          | Calumet Island and Fort Cologne River and Lake.....    | 8,837   | 507,650   | 163   | 5852    | 222   | 5503  | 2     | 66    | ..... | ..... |
| 7          | Black River.....                                       | 13,182  | 868,714   | 1753  | 67660   | 3     | 124   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8          | Westmeath, Les Allumettes Island and Lake Culbute..... | 14,602  | 815,946   | 506   | 16544   | 218   | 4953  | 58    | 2130  | 7     | 384   |
| 9          | Indian Muskrat and Snake Rivers .....                  | 5,934   | 323,543   | 1355  | 49358   | 74    | 1866  | 216   | 6249  | ..... | ..... |
| 10         | Pittawawa River .....                                  | 7,153   | 509,589   | 17991 | 750200  | 1     | 20    | 1     | 32    | 2     | 94    |
| 11         | Chalk River .....                                      | 2,940   | 225,716   | 1039  | 72616   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12         | Deep River, Deux Joachim Rapids and upwards .....      | 21,647  | 1,396,492 | 10876 | 419269  | 15    | 385   | 240   | 7181  | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... |                                                        | 137,039 | 8,362,042 | 54358 | 2201526 | 1189  | 30153 | 788   | 24605 | 85    | 3854  |

Supervisor of Cullers' Office, Quebec, 31st December, 1855.

Timber Measured and Culled under the superintendence of the Supervisor of the Province whence the same was produced.

| Basswood. |       | Butter-nut. |       | Tamarac. |        | Birch. |        | Maple. |       | Beech. |       | Hemlock. |       | Spruce. |       | Walnut. |       | Chesnut. |       |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| Pcs.      | Feet. | Pcs.        | Feet. | Pcs.     | Feet.  | Pcs.   | Feet.  | Pcs.   | Feet. | P.     | Feet. | Pcs.     | Feet. | P.      | Feet. | Pcs.    | Feet. | Pcs.     | Feet. |
| .....     | ..... | .....       | ..... | 4306     | 73657  | 7759   | 124430 | .....  | ..... | .....  | ..... | 79       | 17402 | .....   | ..... | .....   | ..... | .....    | ..... |
| 67        | 3877  | 9           | 421   | 513      | 15190  | 7      | 238    | 3      | 127   | .....  | ..... | .....    | ..... | .....   | ..... | .....   | ..... | .....    | ..... |
| 5         | 310   | .....       | ..... | 450      | 12189  | .....  | .....  | .....  | ..... | .....  | ..... | .....    | ..... | .....   | ..... | 623     | 28418 | 100      | 7232  |
| 140       | 7076  | 28          | 1260  | 2846     | 84107  | 186    | 6261   | 37     | 1740  | 6      | 207   | .....    | ..... | 2       | 97    | .....   | ..... | .....    | ..... |
| 1         | 48    | .....       | ..... | .....    | .....  | .....  | .....  | .....  | ..... | .....  | ..... | .....    | ..... | .....   | ..... | .....   | ..... | .....    | ..... |
| 44        | 2536  | .....       | ..... | 950      | 30260  | 15     | 622    | 6      | 256   | .....  | ..... | .....    | ..... | 3       | 95    | .....   | ..... | .....    | ..... |
| 49        | 2224  | .....       | ..... | 862      | 24939  | 13     | 415    | 1      | 21    | .....  | ..... | 1        | 19    | 3       | 115   | .....   | ..... | .....    | ..... |
| 306       | 16071 | 37          | 1681  | 9933     | 240341 | 7980   | 132016 | 47     | 2144  | 6      | 207   | 880      | 17421 | 8       | 307   | 623     | 28418 | 100      | 7232  |

subdivided under the following heads:—

|       |       |       |       |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1     | 30    | ..... | ..... | 2   | 115   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11    | 495   | ..... | ..... | 17  | 691   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23    | 1107  | ..... | ..... | 275 | 9283  | 1     | 42    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2     | 74    | ..... | ..... | 490 | 12205 | 1     | 12    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | 19    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3   | 81    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1     | 85    | ..... | ..... | 22  | 663   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | 12    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2     | 75    | ..... | ..... | 4   | 178   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1     | 48    | ..... | ..... | 1   | 19    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25  | 1053  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | 65    | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2   | 73    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8     | 310   | ..... | ..... | 21  | 578   | 11    | 361   | 1     | 21    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1     | 38    | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 49    | 2224  | ..... | ..... | 862 | 24939 | 13    | 415   | 1     | 21    | ..... | ..... | 1     | 19    | 3     | 115   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

WILLIAM QUINN, Supervisor of Cullers.



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Schedule of Documents connected with the Accounts of the Deputy Supervisor of Cullers at Sorel, transmitted herewith.

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- A.—Statement of Timber measured at Sorel during the season of 1855; and section of the Province where produced.
- B.—An Abstract of the quantity of Timber measured at Sorel during the season of 1855, chargeable with Crown Timber Dues.
- C.—Statement shewing the amount of Crown Timber Dues, accruing and secured on Timber measured at Sorel, during the season of 1855.
- D.—General Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for measuring and culling Timber at Sorel, during the season of 1855.
- E.—Inventory of Office Furniture. (*Ordered not to be printed.*)

GEORGE COLLEY,  
Deputy Supervisor of Cullers.

Deputy Supervisor of Cullers' Office,  
Sorel, 30th November, 1855.

A.

STATEMENT of Timber Measured at Sorel, during the Season of 1855, and Section of the Province where produced.

| Section of Country.      | White Pine. |        | Red Pine. |       | Oak.    |       | Elm.    |       | Ash. |       | Russwood. |       | Birch.  |       | Tamarac. |       |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
|                          | Pieces.     | Feet.  | Pieces.   | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | P's. | Feet. | Pieces.   | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces.  | Feet. |
| Ottawa—Black River.....  | 905         | 50041  | 28        | 1015  | 1       | 19    |         |       |      |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| Madawaska.....           | 1518        | 113144 | 3         | 80    |         |       |         |       |      |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| Westmeath.....           | 1375        | 74640  | 1         | 28    | 66      | 1689  | 13      | 532   |      |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| South Nation.....        | 9365        | 452168 | 18        | 467   | 52      | 988   | 377     | 12309 | 60   | 2422  | 5         | 227   | 3       | 76    | 384      | 11424 |
| St. Lawrence—Thames..... | 7           | 495    |           |       | 103     | 8432  |         |       |      |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| Trent.....               | 1048        | 66083  | 1         | 27    | 26      | 929   | 125     | 4489  |      |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| Glengarry.....           | 4           | 208    |           |       |         |       | 332     | 11163 | 1    | 34    |           |       |         |       | 45       | 1572  |
|                          | 14222       | 756779 | 51        | 1617  | 248     | 12057 | 847     | 28493 | 61   | 2456  | 5         | 227   | 3       | 76    | 429      | 12996 |

GEO. COLLEY,  
Deputy Supervisor of Cullers.

Deputy Supervisor of Culler's Office,  
Sorel, 30th November, 1855.



B.

AN ABSTRACT of the Quantity of Timber Measured at Sorel during the Season of 1855, chargeable with Crown Timber Dues.

| Whose Lot.                            | White Pine. |        | Red Pine. |       | Oak.    |       | Elm.    |       | Ash.    |       | Basswood. |       | Birch.  |       | Tamarac. |       |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
|                                       | Pieces.     | Feet.  | Pieces.   | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces.   | Feet. | Pieces. | Feet. | Pieces.  | Feet. |
| John McDougall.....                   | 1           | 48     |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| Charles Mongeau.....                  | 191         | 11074  |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| Geo. & Wm. Aird.....                  | 1518        | 113144 | 3         | 80    |         |       |         |       |         |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| Stephen Tucker.....                   | 228         | 12631  |           |       | 5       | 128   | 13      | 532   |         |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| S. A. Huntington.....                 | 779         | 43074  | 28        | 1016  | 1       | 19    | 250     | 8258  |         |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| John Coghlan.....                     |             |        |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| Stephen Tucker.....                   |             |        |           |       |         |       |         |       |         |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| Total Chargeable with Crown T. Dues.  | 2717        | 179971 | 31        | 1096  | 6       | 147   | 263     | 8790  |         |       |           |       |         |       |          |       |
| Balance Measured, Free of C. T. Dues. | 11505       | 576808 | 20        | 521   | 242     | 11910 | 584     | 19703 | 61      | 2456  | 5         | 227   | 3       | 76    | 429      | 12996 |
|                                       | 14222       | 756779 | 51        | 1617  | 248     | 12057 | 847     | 28493 | 61      | 2456  | 5         | 227   | 3       | 76    | 429      | 12996 |

GEO. COLLEY,  
Deputy Supervisor of Cullers.

Deputy Supervisor of Culler's Office,  
Sorel, 30th November, 1855.

## C.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Crown Timber Dues accruing and secured on Timber Measured at Sorel, during the season of 1855.

|                                                                                           | £       | s. | d.       | £   | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----------|-----|----|----|
| Reported to Mr. McLean Stewart, Quebec, for Collection :—                                 |         |    |          |     |    |    |
| John McDougall—Crown Dues .....                                                           | 0       | 2  | 0        |     |    |    |
| Charles Mungeau do .....                                                                  | 23      | 1  | 5        |     |    |    |
| Geo. & Wm. Aird do .....                                                                  | 235     | 17 | 8        |     |    |    |
| S. A. Huntington do .....                                                                 | 3       | 0  | 4        |     |    |    |
|                                                                                           |         |    |          | 262 | 1  | 5  |
| Reported to Mr. McCrae, Collector of Customs, St. Johns, and endorsed on specification :— |         |    |          |     |    |    |
| Stephen Tucker—Crown Dues.....                                                            | 26      | 6  | 4        |     |    |    |
| John Coghlan do .....                                                                     | £91     | 19 | 5        |     |    |    |
| Ditto Slidage Bond for .....                                                              | 26      | 5  | 0        |     |    |    |
|                                                                                           | 118     | 4  | 5        |     |    |    |
| Stephen Tucker—Crown Dues.....                                                            | 34      | 8  | 2        |     |    |    |
|                                                                                           |         |    |          | 178 | 18 | 11 |
| The above Rafts contain in Timber as follows, per Statement B, viz. —                     |         |    |          | 441 | 0  | 4  |
| 2717 pieces White Pine, 179,971                                                           |         |    |          |     |    |    |
| 31 " Red " 1,096                                                                          |         |    |          |     |    |    |
|                                                                                           | 181,067 | at | ½d. .... | 377 | 4  | 6  |
| 263 " Elm, 8790 at 1d.....                                                                |         |    |          | 36  | 12 | 6  |
| 6 " Oak, 147 at 1½d.....                                                                  |         |    |          | 0   | 18 | 4  |
|                                                                                           |         |    |          | 414 | 15 | 4  |
| Amount of Slidage Bond for.....                                                           | 26      | 5  | 0        |     |    |    |
|                                                                                           |         |    |          | 441 | 0  | 4  |

GEO. COLLEY,  
Deputy Supervisor of Cullers.

Deputy Supervisor of Cullers' Office,  
Sorel, 30th November, 1855.

D.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR MEASURING AND CULLING TIMBER AT SOREL, DURING THE SEASON OF 1855.

| To Gross Receipts for Measuring Timber, per Statement                                       |                                   | £   | s.  | d. | Vouchers.                                                     | £   | s.  | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|----|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| A.:                                                                                         |                                   |     |     |    | 1                                                             | 162 | 17  | 6  |
| 14,222                                                                                      | pieces White Pine, 18,919 10 Tons |     |     |    | 2                                                             | 30  | 0   | 0  |
| 5                                                                                           | do Basswood, 5 27 do              |     |     |    | 3                                                             | 7   | 10  | 0  |
| 14,227                                                                                      | pieces 18,925 6 Tons, at 23d..... | 216 | 17  | 0  | 4                                                             | 7   | 15  | 11 |
| 51                                                                                          | pieces Red Pine, 40 17 Tons       |     |     |    | 5                                                             | 2   | 19  | 9  |
| 248                                                                                         | do Oak, 301 17 do                 |     |     |    | <i>(The Vouchers for the above ordered not to be printed)</i> |     |     |    |
| 847                                                                                         | do Elm, 712 13 do                 |     |     |    | By Paid for my Salary for services as Deputy Supervisor       |     |     |    |
| 61                                                                                          | do Ash, 61 16 do                  |     |     |    | of Cullers for Sorel, and for recording and                   |     |     |    |
| 429                                                                                         | do Tamarac, 324 36 do             |     |     |    | reporting Crown Dues on Timber Exported                       |     |     |    |
| 3                                                                                           | do Birch, 1 36 do                 |     |     |    | via Sorel, from 1st January to 31st December.                 |     |     |    |
| 1639                                                                                        | pieces 1442 15 Tons, at 23d....   | 22  | 10  | 9  |                                                               | 300 | 0   | 0  |
| To Cash Received from William Quinn, Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec, to Balance Account..... |                                   |     |     |    |                                                               |     |     |    |
|                                                                                             |                                   | 271 | 15  | 5  |                                                               |     |     |    |
|                                                                                             |                                   | £   | 511 | 3  | 2                                                             | £   | 511 | 3  |
|                                                                                             |                                   |     |     |    |                                                               |     |     |    |

GEO. COLLEY,  
Deputy Supervisor of Cullers.

Deputy Supervisor of Culler's Office,  
Sorel, 30th November, 1855.

STATEMENT of Timber Measured and Culled at the Ports of Montreal and Lachine, during the Season of 1855.

| Quality of Timber square. | No. of Pieces. | No. of Feet. | Quality of Timber flat.  | No. of Pieces | No. of Feet. |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| White Pine .....          | 15,790         | 774,455      | White Pine .....         | 10,287        | 423,249      |
| Elm .....                 | 1,230          | 30,192       | Tamarac .....            | 3,791         | 133,855      |
| Red Pine .....            | 579            | 27,159       | Elm .....                | 591           | 18,726       |
| Tamarac .....             | 425            | 13,297       | Oak .....                | 655           | 20,454       |
| Ash .....                 | 385            | 15,106       | Basswood and Maple ..... | 200           | 5,676        |
| Oak .....                 | 281            | 6,552        | Red Pine .....           | 305           | 12,582       |
| Hemlock .....             | 167            | 5,151        | Hemlock .....            | 45            | 1,555        |
| Basswood .....            | 55             | 2,236        | Ash .....                | 39            | 1,238        |
| Birch .....               | 56             | 1,709        | Butternut .....          | 27            | 600          |
| Beech .....               | 3              | 1, 99        | Hickory .....            | 16            | 560          |
|                           | 18,971         | 873,986      |                          | 15,956        | 618,495      |

Saw Logs, 5,198 equal to 3,748 Standard Logs.  
 Number of Rafts, 80.

Pipe, Merchantable Staves ..... M 19.8.0.0  
 Pipe, Culls ..... 14.1.3.21  
 W. O. W. S. Staves ..... 24.0.2.26  
 W. O. W. S. Culls ..... 37.8.2.13  
 M 95.9.1.0

(Signed,)

C. E. BELLE,  
 C. T. A. and D. S. C.

True copy,  
 P. M. PARTRIDGE.

# REPORT

Made to the Crown Lands Department by Albert Pellew Salter, Esquire, P. L. S., upon the Country bordering upon the North Shore of Lake Huron, recently explored by that Gentleman.—Furnished in compliance with the letter of the Hon. Provincial Secretary, dated 31st March, 1856.

JOS CAUCHON,  
Commissioner Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,  
Toronto, 3rd April, 1856.

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*To the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, Commissioner of Crown Lands :*

Sir,—I have the honor to lay before you the following Report upon my exploration of the country bordering on the north shore of Lake Huron, under your instructions of the 1st June last ; and to transmit, herewith, for your information, a Map, drawn on the scale of one mile to an inch, shewing the several lines traversed in the course of my researches.

After receiving your instructions, I used the utmost despatch in procuring my necessary instruments and supplies ; and, on the 2nd July, left home for Detroit : on the following morning, accompanied by Mr. De Rottermund, I left for the Sault Ste. Marie, the point from which I had determined to commence my examination ; having previously despatched an assistant to Penetanguishine, for the purpose of engaging men and canoes, with orders to push to the Sault as fast as possible.

On my arrival at the Sault on Thursday, the 5th July, as my party had not arrived, I engaged a party for Mr. De Rottermund, and, on the following Monday, proceeded, with that gentleman, to examine the country immediately in rear of the village. On the following Thursday, my party having arrived, at the request of Mr. De Rottermund, I accompanied him to the Bruce Mines, and leaving him there, returned to Garden River, and again pushed into the interior.

On my return to the Bruce Mines, on Friday, July 20th, I found awaiting me your instructions of the 4th of that month ; and having communicated with Mr. De Rottermund, as directed, we separated, I having, at his request, paid and provisioned his party, as well as my own, to that time.

I subsequently ascended the Thessalon, Mississaga, Blind, Serpent, Spanish and French Rivers, making a careful examination of each, as also of the coast of the Lake. On my descent from Lake Nipissing, the weather, which, throughout the season, had been unusually wet and boisterous, was such as to render remaining longer on the Lake, dangerous, and I therefore determined to close my work for the season ; and reaching Penetanguishine on Saturday, the 3rd of November, paid and discharged my party on Monday, 5th.

Having thus given you a condensed account of my proceedings for the season, I beg to refer you to my diary, forwarded herewith, for a detailed account of my daily work.

The general features of the country bordering on the River Ste. Marie, and upon Lake Huron, are very similar; at times, bold, rugged, and declivitous, and scantily clothed with stunted spruce, balsam, pine, and birch, the coast affords but slender hopes of finding much land fit for agricultural purposes; at others, rising gently from the margin of the water, and covered with a fair growth of hard wood timber, birch, maple, and iron-wood, it holds out inducements to an explorer to penetrate before condemning; whilst here and there, extensive tracts of level land are seen, in some places low and swampy, presenting an almost impenetrable thicket of black alder and sallow; in others, open prairie, covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grass

Leaving the shores of the river or lake, at distances varying from two to five miles, the scene changes; and the topographical features of the country may be described as consisting of rich alluvial valley, varying in width from a quarter to seven miles, heavily timbered with mixed timber; crossed at intervals by rock ridges, and traversed by small rivulets of excellent water. These ridges, with the exception of the Gros Cap and Laclouche, form no regular mountain range; but are short escarpments of rock, seldom more than three-fourths of a mile in length, and varying in height from 30 to 250 feet, rounded on the flanks; and although bold and declivitous on the southerly sides, are, on the north, easy of approach, as the descent from the summit is regular, and the side generally well timbered with hardwood. On the summits, they are, for the most part, destitute of vegetation for a distance of from two to eight chains.

In the valleys, the soil is, generally, decayed vegetable matter, or a rich sandy loam, with a subsoil of reddish blue or white clay; in many instances resembling lime-stone in a state of decomposition; the timber mixed, and consisting of birch, maple, ironwood, cedar, elm, ash, pine, spruce, balsam, hemlock and poplar, according to the locality.

The surface rises gradually from the water's edge for the distance of half a mile, in rear of the present village plot of Ste. Marie; and although partly covered with boulders, produces a fine growth of grass and clover.

From this point to Root River, the surface is generally level, with a slight inclination to the eastward, or towards Garden River; the soil is here a fine sandy loam, and the sub-soil a reddish blue clay.

The timber has for the most part been destroyed by fire; where still standing, it consisted of maple, birch, ironwood, spruce, balsam, cedar, elm, and ash.

Root River, flowing south-easterly, is a small stream, and empties into the Ste. Marie on the westerly side of Little Lake George; it is shallow, with clear water, rapid current, and gravel bottom; the banks are about five feet high, and its general breadth one chain.

The soil on both sides of the river is good; but near its confluence with the Ste. Marie, it is low and swampy. Northward of the river, for six miles, the surface is gently undulating, broken here and there by the rock ridges above described; the soil and timber being much the same as on the south side.

In rear of the last range ascended, a valley of seven or eight miles in width extends eastward to the high land surrounding Echo Lake, and westward to the Gros Cap range at the foot of Lake Superior; its regularity broken here and there by ranges of rock, the soil and timber being much the same as before described.

Garden River, flowing southerly and south westerly, empties into the Ste. Marie a short distance eastward of Little Lake George. It is a fine stream; its general width about three chains.

Immediately at the mouth, there is an Indian settlement of considerable extent, and the inhabitants, unlike this people generally, have turned their attention to agricultural pursuits, there being some fine plantations adjoining the village, on which were growing luxuriantly, oats, maize, potatoes and grass.

The soil on the banks of this river and for a considerable distance inland, on either side is of the best quality, being a fine rich sandy loam, the timber large and thrifty, and much the same in character as that on Root River.

In rear of the Indian reserve, the valley, entered northward from Root River, was again seen presenting the same appearance, and stretching eastward to the high land surrounding Echo Lake, as described above. This valley is crossed by Garden River, and is also watered by several small tributaries of excellent water. I intended to have proceeded a considerable distance into the interior by this river, but was prevented by the swollen state of the stream, caused by the immense quantity of rain which had fallen the few days previously.

The Thessalon, with its chain of Lakes, flowing from the north west, empties into Lake Huron about 12 miles eastward of the Bruce mines, and immediately eastward of the point of the same name, which projects into the Lake for a considerable distance. At the mouth of the river the water is shallow, and the approach consequently difficult in boisterous weather. On the westerly side of the mouth, there is a fine sandy beach, and its easterly limit is composed of rock rising gradually from the water to the height of about thirty feet. Nine miles from its entrance into Lake Huron, the navigation is impeded by rapids, and between it and Otter-tail Lake, the first of the chain, there are four rapids and falls, round three of which it is necessary to portage canoes.

From the third Lake the river still keeps a north westerly direction as far as explored.

The land on the margin of the river is of good quality and heavily timbered. The surface rises gently from the waters' edge, and at the top of the bank the rock is near the surface; this continues, however, but a short distance, when it descends gradually, and for several miles to the eastward, the soil is of good quality and deep; the surface rolling, and the timber fine and thrifty, maple, birch, cedar, elm and ash prevailing. Much good pine is also scattered through this section.

Westward of the river, or in rear of the Bruce mines, the country is more broken and rugged. North and west from Desert Lake the second of the chain, the coast is low and swampy, for the distance of three quarters of a mile, but in rear the surface rises gradually, and, though broken here and there by the rock ranges, which form a marked feature in the topography of this country, affords a considerable extent of land fit for settlement, the soil being deep and rich, and the timber principally hard wood, fine and thrifty.

North and East from Lake Deception, the third of the series, there are extensive tracts of excellent land, timbered chiefly with hard wood; these tracts extend eastward to the Mississâga, and southward to within two miles of the coast of Lake Huron, which here is generally composed of flat shelving rocks. Numerous small islands and sunken rocks, lie along this portion of the coast, rendering approach to the shore dangerous in stormy weather.

The Mississâga, entering Lake Huron about thirty miles eastward of "Point Thessalon" is, at its entrance into the Lake, a fine broad stream, with a considerable depth of water; and its mouth being protected, eastward, by several islands, affords a safe and commodious harbour. The navigation is, however, totally impeded four miles from its mouth, where a rock range crossing the river, forms a fall of five feet. Further up, also, in addition to the falls, of which there are three to the point called the "Grand Portage," shoals or spits of sand and gravel, are constantly met, which render access to the interior, by this river, impracticable save in canoes, or boats of a very light draft of water.

At the mouth of the river, the land is low and swampy, but the surface rises gradually, and at the distance of one and a half miles from the Lake, the banks on both sides are high and the soil and timber of good quality, the former being a rich red sand, with a sub-soil of blue clay, and the latter consisting of birch, hard and soft maple, cedar, poplar, spruce, balsam, black and white ash, and elm.

The banks of the river are in some places, forty and fifty feet high of sand.

Between the northerly limit of the Indian Reserve, and "Little White River" a south west flowing tributary of the Mississâga, there is a tract of country of considerable extent, fit for settlement.

Northward of "Little White River," there is a fine block of land, extending nearly to the "Grand Portage," and stretching to the eastward for a considerable distance.

North of the "Grand Portage," the country presents a very rugged and barren appearance.

Westward from this point or towards the Thessalon River, for five miles the land, though light, is of good quality, and the timber fine and thrifty, but beyond this the surface is either rough and broken or low and swampy.

A river was met about nine and a half miles westward of the "Grand Portage," flowing through an extensive marsh, which from the direction it took I supposed to be a branch of the Thessalon. Being unable to cross it, there being no timber in the vicinity, I passed it to the south.

The tract of country north of Lake Waquokobing, is considerably broken, and although many valleys of good hard wood land were crossed, they were narrower and less frequent than south of the Lake.

Much good pine was met on both sides of the Mississâga; and large tracts of this valuable timber, have, I regret to say, been destroyed by fire.

The Blind River, forming the easterly limit of the Indian Reserve, enters Lake Huron, about four miles east of the Mississâga. At the mouth a person named Servail has a saw mill, driven by water. This river, flowing generally south easterly, takes its rise in lakes several miles in the interior.

The land on the easterly side, except a very narrow strip, immediately bordering on the river is rough, broken, and barren, for some distance to the east.

Narrow valleys of hard wood land were found here and there, but no extensive tracts fit for settlement.

The pine on the Indian Reserve is of good quality, but that obtained by Servail, eastward of the river, smaller and not so good. The mill is capable of cutting only 5,000 feet of lumber per day, for which the proprietor finds ready sale at the Bruce Mines, and Sault Ste. Marie.

The coast of the Lake between the Mississâga and Serpent River, differs from that westward, inasmuch as spots of sand or gravel beach are more frequently met with, which, rising gradually from the margin, extend inland a considerable distance. The soil, however, is a very light sand and stony, and although some fine pine were seen, red and white, the timber is generally of little value, but in the interior tracts of hard wood land of some extent were met.

Serpent River empties into a deep bay or inlet of Lake Huron, about twenty-five miles east of the Mississâga. The Bay into which it empties is unsurpassed as a harbour, by any I have seen upon either Lake Huron or Superior.

At the mouth of the river, on the westerly side, the land is of good quality but low and level. Ascending the river the scene is rugged and rough, the rock ranges running close to the margin of the river, and parallel to it. In rear however, on both sides, some valleys of good hard wood land were met, but more particularly on the west, the same being a continuation of the valleys seen from the east bank of the Mississâga.

The coast of the Lake between the Serpent and Spanish Rivers is rocky and barren, and affords but little hope of finding land fit for agricultural purposes within any reasonable distance of the shore. This is to be accounted for from the fact that this portion of the coast is a narrow peninsula, both rivers entering Lake Huron about the same latitude.

Spanish River empties into a large and beautiful bay of Lake Huron, which being completely land-locked by islands, affords a safe and commodious harbour.



It has two entrances, the main one being from the westward, through a narrow but deep channel called the "Petit Detour;" it can also be entered on the easterly side.

For two or three miles from the mouth the width of the river is nearly half a mile; this width, however, is lessened by marshes, formed from the deposit of the river, through which run several channels of deep water. Shortly above this the breadth diminishes to about six or eight chains, but again spreading, the river for several miles is about twenty-five chains in breadth; and at the first water fall, thirty miles from its mouth, its breadth is five chains.

At the entrance and for five miles up, the country on either side is rugged and barren, and, with the exception of a few alluvial flats, destitute of both soil and timber, save a stunted growth of spruce and pine. Further up, or within six miles of the point at which the Aux Sables, the first tributary, enters the river, the land on both sides is good and well timbered, pine very thrifty and fine, prevailing to a great extent.

Entering from this point northward, I crossed the Aux Sables and continued as far as Loon and Bark Lakes, passing through a fine section of country, the surface rolling and the soil and timber of the best quality; a few rock ridges were crossed, but the general character of the country was very fine. Crossing Bark Lake I returned to the main river, striking it near the mouth of the second tributary.

Although the country was more rugged and broken on this line, yet much fine land was seen affording an ample field for a fine settlement. The soil is a fine sandy loam, the subsoil a retentive white clay, and in addition to the several hard wood timbers usually met, large quantities of fine beech were seen. Extensive groves of very fine Pine were also seen through this section.

The River Aux Sables furnishes unlimited water power.

From the mouth of the second tributary to the first fall, the banks are frequently very steep and high, composed of sand resting on the white clay above described.

Above the first, and in the neighborhood of all the falls, the country is more rugged and broken; on the margin of the river it is bold and declivitous, the tops of the hills being mostly destitute of soil and timber.

Entering northward near the second fall, I pushed inland for several miles, passing through a section of country much the same as that met below; presenting the same rolling surface, and the soil and timber being very similar, pine of a very fine character being constantly met, and in large quantities.

Crossing the river below the third fall, I examined the country on the east side to the third tributary, which enters the river immediately below the second fall. On this section much good land was seen near the banks of the main river, but further inland the country was more broken and rugged.

This river, the finest entering Lake Huron, presents advantages not met with on any other part of the country visited. A fine stream navigable for several miles, large tracts of excellent land, extensive forests of valuable pine, cedar and hemlock timber, and water power unlimited, lead one to hope that at no very distant period this section of the country will become one of considerable commercial importance to the Province.

This tributary takes its rise within a very short distance of White Fish Lake, and, although navigable for canoes, the route is tedious from the number and extent of the portages.

The country on both sides is very similar in character to that met on the main branch, at times bold, declivitous and barren, particularly at the points where the navigation is obstructed by the falls, at others flat or rolling and covered with a fine and heavy growth of timber, white oak and elm being very frequently met with.

Inland on either side the same appearance prevails, and although the hard wood timber is smaller and scarcer than on the main river, the soil is of good quality and throughout the whole section groves of very fine pine were constantly seen.

On both sides of White Fish, Round and Mud Lakes, there are extensive tracts of good land, the soil being much the same as already described, and the timber birch, maple, pine, white and red, hemlock, cedar, spruce, balsam, elm and ash, prevailing in the order mentioned.

In the neighborhood of the last mentioned lake were seen large valleys bearing very fine white oak. The descent to the coast of Lake Huron, by the White Fish River and chain of lakes is difficult and hazardous, there being twelve portages to cross; and the approach to some of the falls, except with experienced canoemen, being dangerous in the extreme.

Leaving Mud Lake, the country on both sides of this route is more rugged and rough, and on a near approach to Lake Huron is essentially so; high ranges of barren rocks, and intervening valleys of alluvial deposit, form the general feature, the former higher than any yet met, the latter narrower and much broken up by lakes, large and small, and low marshy hollows.

Pine, however, prevails to a great extent throughout the whole section, and near the point at which White Fish River enters Lake Huron are seen valleys bearing good hard wood timber.

This River empties into a large bay which, being protected lakeward by numerous islands and projecting headlands, affords a safe harbour, but at a mile from its mouth the navigation is totally impeded by a rock range, which, crossing the river, forms a fall of thirty feet, offering a magnificent water privilege.

The coasts of the Lake, from the mouth of White Fish River to the harbour Shebahonahning, now called Killarney, is grand, bold and precipitous, being a high range of rock hills, a portion of the Laclache Mountains.

Shebah-onahning, or Killarney, a small trading post or village containing about forty inhabitants, is situated nearly midway between Penetanguishine and the Sault Ste. Marie.

The harbour is a narrow channel or strait, bounded on the north by the main land, on the south by a large island, and is protected to the westward by several smaller islands, which, in all weathers, render it perfectly secure.

Immediately in rear of the post there is an area of about nine square miles of tolerably good land, behind this, however, are seen the mountain ranges and high lands passed in descending the White Fish River. I would respectfully submit that should you decide upon surveying this country, that this point would be a desirable position for a small Town, or Village plot. Between this point and French River, the coast and islands are, for the most part, low rocks, chiefly destitute of vegetation of any kind.

Midway between Shebah-onahning and French River, a small stream called the Mahzenazing empties into "Collins inlet," On this River Messrs. Waddell and Murray have erected a saw mill driven by water power, and working two upright saws, a circular or edger, and a siding machine.

The mill is a fine structure and the machinery of the most approved kind. The Proprietors exported during the season of 1855, one and a half million feet of Pine lumber.

The River flows, generally, southerly, and south-easterly, and rises in lakes some distance inland; not being able to proceed up for drift wood, I obtained from an Indian a sketch of it which I have placed on my plan.

The country on the margin of this river is rocky and broken, and timbered chiefly with small pine, spruce and balsam. Further inland, alluvial flats are met crossed by groves of fine pine timber, but there are no tracts of good arable land of any extent.

This River resembles White Fish River in one respect, in as much as it is a chain of long narrow lakes connected together by straits.

These lakes are studded with islands, some of which are of considerable area. Passing through these, the waters of Lake Nipissing join those of Lake Huron by

four main outlets; and at several points ascending the main channels a number of smaller outlets branch off, which, together, divide the country at the mouth of the River, into numerous small islands, among which the inexperienced voyageur has considerable difficulty in threading his way.

Ascending the north channel the country is, generally, rocky and barren. Immediately on the margin of the River, the banks are abrupt and precipitous, rising in many places to the height of sixty feet; and, clothed with a stunted growth of red and white pine, cypress, birch and poplar, they present a sterile and barren appearance.

A short distance inland on the westerly side of the river from "Owl Point," there is a fine tract of land of considerable extent reaching to the southward, nearly to the Recollet Falls, and to the Northward, nearly to the Chaudière Island, this tract, as I was informed by an Indian chief, extends to within a short distance of the deep bays at the westerly end of Lake Nipissing. The soil is a fine sandy loam, the sub-soil clay, and the timber principally hard wood, remarkably fine and thrifty. Basswood and elm of very large dimensions were also constantly met with on this tract, also groves of very fine pine.

Ascending the River from this point, the land on either side presents the same sterile appearance as below to the entrance of Lake Nipissing.

The Southerly and westerly coasts of Lake Nipissing, are indented by numerous bays and narrow inlets, which, on the margin, are low and swampy, and with the exception of these Prairies in which were frequently seen wild rice beds, the remainder of the coast consists of level plateaux of rock sparsely timbered with cypress, red and white pine, poplar, spruce, balsam and a few birch. Inland the surface is higher but the same appearance prevails both as regards soil and timber.

The northerly coast of this Lake, westward of Sturgeon River, is also low at the margin, and when the waters of the lake are high, is, from its appearance, submerged.

The "River Beuve," or as it is sometimes called "West River," empties into Lake Nipissing, about four miles westward of Sturgeon River.

At the mouth there are prairies of considerable extent, covered with a fine growth of grass. Ascending the river the surface rises slightly, and above the falls is rugged and broken. Surrounding the prairie tracts of white oak, mixed with soft maple were seen. The former timber is, however, of little value, being stunted in growth.

Both sides of this river, about four miles above its entrance into Lake Nipissing, afford a fine growth of Pine, both Red and White, and inland the same timber prevails; but few hard wood flats were met, and, on the whole, this section, save for its Pine forests, is uninteresting.

Sturgeon River, emptying into Lake Nipissing nearly due north from Point Wabishcaunk, the entrance to French River, is a fine deep stream and its average breadth about six chains.

The first fall which impedes the navigation is about six miles from its mouth.

The land at its entrance into Lake Nipissing is low and swampy, consisting on both sides of open prairie; and on the westerly side there is a cranberry marsh of considerable extent, from which are gathered, yearly, a large quantity of this valuable fruit.

One mile from the mouth, on the Westerly side of the river, is a post of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, and from this, ascending the river, the surface gradually rises, and with the exception of the points at which the rock ridges cross the river, and from the several falls, the land on both sides is of good quality; the soil a rich sandy loam, the sub-soil a clay, and the timber birch, soft maple, pine, hemlock, cedar, spruce and balsam.

Inland, for several miles, the appearance of both soil and timber is the same, and large extensive tracts of very fine pine timber were met on both sides of the

river above the first fall, and near it some fine white oak were observed. No hard maple was observed on this section.

Lake Nipissing is very shallow and studded with numerous small islands, particularly at the western end, and a very slight breeze renders the navigation impracticable with a loaded canoe.

Its breadth from Point Wabishecaunk to the mouth of Sturgeon River is about six and a half miles.

Point Aux Croix is a high bluff point on the south-east coast of Lake Nipissing.

On examining the country southward of this, I discovered a tract of considerable extent stretching several miles to the south and east, but turning west on the line traversed, where within four miles of French River, the same sterile country is met as on the River; bare ridges of rocks, or sparsely timbered with cypress, spruce, balsam and poplar, crossed by narrow gorges of low land generally bearing tamarac or cedar, are general features.

In rear of Point Aux Croix, in addition to the timbers described as prevailing in those sections of the country where land fit for agricultural purposes was found, a large quantity of fine thrifty birch was met.

Descending to Lake Huron, by a channel further to the eastward than the one ascended, the same appearance prevails as on the north channel, and with the exception of an Island, forming, as I learn, an Indian Reserve, no land fit for settlement was seen.

On my descent to Lake Huron, for the reasons given in the opening part of this report, I closed my work for the season.

In prosecuting my field operations, I found the traces of the several places of Mr. Murray, the Assistant Provincial Geologist, furnished me for my guidance, of very essential service, and gladly bear testimony to their great accuracy. I have also availed myself of them in preparing my plan, and the Thessalon, Missis-âga, Spanish and North Channel of French Rivers, as I have laid them down, are copies of those places.

The White Fish, Serpent, Sturgeon and other small rivers, as also the southerly and westerly coasts of Lake Nipissing, and the easterly channel of French river, are protracted from my own notes, the bearings having been taken by a box compass, and the distance measured by a log line, the rate of my canoe being marked by a watch.

The positions of the small inland lakes were determined by keeping the general course travelled from known points, and estimating the distance by the time travelled, allowance having been made for the nature of the country traversed, which although not critically correct, may serve to give you some idea of the general surface of the country.

It next becomes my duty, in compliance with your instructions, and in furtherance of the service with which I have been entrusted, to speak of the resources of the country, and while I approach the subject with diffidence, feeling my inability to do justice to it, I must say that after a further examination, and mature reflection, I see no reason to change the opinion I had formed when penning my report to you of 30th July last.

Viewed in three points; First, as an agricultural country; Secondly, as a mixed timber and mineral producing region; and Thirdly, as regard its fisheries, I feel warranted in saying that at no very remote period, this section will be a source of vast revenue to the Province.

As an agricultural country, although it is true that on the coast of the Lake and for some miles inland, the country is, in most places, rugged and barren, and equally true that further in the interior the valleys of good, arable land are crossed by rock hills, presenting the same sterile appearance, yet large and extensive tracts were found with a deep alluvial soil, furnishing material for the formation of, I con-

sider, at least sixty fine townships of thirty-six square miles area each, capable of producing to perfection, rye, oats, barley, maize, grass and all kinds of root crops.

That this is no theoretical view is substantiated from the fact, that in many places rude Indian clearings were met, where several of these crops were seen growing luxuriantly, and from this I think I may safely arrive at the conclusion that, were the country settled by a class of industrious agriculturists, that which is now produced under the rude husbandry of the half civilized savage, could be profitably grown by those accustomed to tilling the soil.

I have not mentioned wheat, autumn or spring, because from the length of the winter, and the great depth of the snow, I am of opinion the former cannot be cultivated to advantage, and that the latter would, in many instances, be a precarious crop; but in expressing this opinion, I will mention that from a person named "Walker," settled on "Campment D' Ours" near Port Lock Harbour, I learned that wheat had been successfully cultivated, three years in succession, on St Joseph's Island, which, as a crop, both in quality and quantity, proved remunerative to the grower.

As a timber region, many extensive tracts of pine, of a very fine quality were seen, both red and white, and this valuable timber is scattered to a greater or less extent throughout the whole country, and further the birch, tamarac, cedar and spruce, of which timber there is no lack, all serve to enhance its value as a lumber country.

Pine the most valuable of all is more frequently met with in the most broken and rugged sections of the country.

That I do not exaggerate the value of this country as a timber region, the following quotation from the "Democratic Press," an American newspaper, will shew.

"The lumber trade of Chicago is one of her most important and leading branches of business. Next to the grain trade, that in lumber, claims pre-eminence, and maintains a most powerful rivalry. During the year large additions have been made to its extent and value, and it may now be well questioned, whether there exists in the United States, a greater lumber market than Chicago. Her supplies are drawn from every direction, and from the most distant localities, from Pennsylvania and the valley of the Susquehanna, from Michigan and Wisconsin, from Canada and the St. Lawrence.

The demand from the whole growing region about her is immense and is yearly increasing. The receipts of lumber in 1847 were 32,000,000 feet, in 1855 they were 300,000,000.

To the market of Chicago this region has ready access during the summer months, as from its geographical position, lumber can be delivered there more readily, and at less cost, than from any other portion of Canada. The markets of Toronto and Oswego are equally accessible, and with an increased demand for lumber, extensive forests and water power unlimited, I cannot think this section of Canada will long remain in its present unimproved state.

Of the mineral resources of the country, as I am not a professional Geologist, it would be presumption in me to speak, particularly after the careful examination which has been made of it by gentlemen so eminently qualified for that service, but I may be permitted to say, that, in the most sterile sections, indications of mineral were constantly met which would lead me to hope that, at some future period, these portions will serve to increase the revenue of the country.

The Fisheries, though of minor import to the subjects above treated of, I feel it my duty to touch upon, as they, at present furnish the principal staple production of the country, many hundred barrels of white fish and trout being yearly exported from the several Fishing stations on the Lake.

The principal parties employed in taking the fish are half-breeds, who resort to the same grounds year after year; and no reasonable doubt can be entertained but

that there are many other stations on the coast, now unfrequented, which, if worked, would considerably increase the take and export of this article of commerce.

The resources of the country may then be summed up in a few words.

The coast, rugged and rough as it is, affords employment to those who, unable or unwilling to follow any other line of business, devote their time to the taking and curing of fish for export.

The rivers with their magnificent water-power, and the more rugged and broken portions of the interior, hold out inducements to capitalists to employ their means in the manufacture of lumber, or to the developement of the mineral resources of the country; while to those who prefer agricultural pursuits, an ample field is offered for obtaining the means of subsistence for themselves, and of supplying the wants of those whose inclination leads them to embark in either of the other callings.

In offering a few suggestions respecting the developement of the resources of this country, I shall not, I trust, be exceeding my duty; and under this head I embrace the survey and settlement, should it be deemed advisable to subdivide it.

First, with regard to the method of survey, I would respectfully recommend the plan adopted in the United States.

The principal recommendation of this system is, I think, its simplicity, and to that portion of our country under consideration, I consider it peculiarly applicable.

In commencing the survey of a new tract of country, two principal lines are run from such points as may be deemed the most convenient, the one called "The Principal Meridian" is due North and South, and the other at right angles to it, or East and West, called "The Base Line."

Correction lines, parallel to the base, are run at the end of every ten townships, and form bases for all townships north of them. This is done to correct the error which would arise from the convergency of meridians. All these lines are run astronomically, and careful observations are taken at the end of every mile, or oftener if necessary, to detect or prevent error.

Upon the principal meridian, at the end of every mile section corners are established, and at every sixth mile a township corner. From these corners on the base line, range lines are run parallel to the principal meridian, on which section and quarter section corners are established, and at the end of the sixth mile a temporary post is set, but at the end of the sixth mile on the most Easterly range line of the tract to be surveyed, a township corner is established. From this corner a line is run due West to intersect the temporary posts set on the range lines previously run, and exactly at the intersection of the range lines, whether it be at the temporary posts or not, the corners of the several townships are established.

Each township is then divided into thirty-six sections, each containing six hundred and forty acres, which are again subdivided into quarter sections, or one hundred and sixty acres. Any further subdivision required, is made at the expense of the purchaser or proprietor.

No allowance is made for roads in the surveys, but they are established by Municipal law. Where practicable, the township and section lines are always taken for the public roads; and should there be natural obstructions which would render a divergency from these lines necessary, it is done by the Municipality. The proprietors of the property through which such road may be formed, other than the General Government, claiming damages from the Municipality, provided they can prove that the injury done to their property is greater than the benefit they derive from the construction of such road. For a further and more accurate elucidation of this system than I could give in a Report, I would respectfully refer you to the sketches and explanatory notes forwarded herewith, which were kindly furnished to me from the Surveyor General's Office of the State of Michigan.

I would further respectfully suggest that only such townships as are found to contain a large proportion of arable land should be subdivided, but that the outlines

# REDUCTION OF PLAN OF EXPLORATION OF THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE HURON BY

ALBERT PELLEW SALTER P. I. S.

Scale 6 Miles to an Inch.

The Deline S. A. D.

London 1856



Crown Land Department

TORONTO 15<sup>th</sup> APRIL 1856

*Joseph Cambrian*

Commissioner of Crown Lands

of all should be run and the corners marked by cairns of stone, or other durable monument. My reason for this is, that many tracts of the country will be found valuable only for their timber or mineral productions, and although the benefit to be derived from them will not at present be commensurate with the cost of subdividing them into small sections, the outlines being marked and established, will enable parties the more readily to explore them, in order to develop their resources.

In order to facilitate the settlement of the cultivable portions of the country, I would respectfully recommend that the land should be offered to actual settlers at the lowest possible price; and that, as far as possible, speculation in them should be prevented.

A bar to the ready settlement of the country will, I fear, be found in the position of the Indian reserves, they being generally at the mouths of the rivers, and although the land in rear is much better in character, I apprehend it will be difficult to induce settlers to penetrate and open up the interior, while large tracts unimproved, or only very partially cultivated, lie between them and the front. I allude more particularly to the reserves at the Garden, Thessalon and Mississauga Rivers.

In conclusion, Sir, I would again respectfully refer to a subject mentioned in my report of 30th July, relative to the necessity that exists for the appointment of an officer and staff for the administration of Justice at the Sault Ste. Marie.

Although the inhabitants are generally peaceable and orderly, yet cases from time to time occur, which call for magisterial interference.

I have thus, Sir, endeavoured, as briefly as possible, to give you a faithful description of the country, its resources and its wants, as far as they were brought under my notice, and to perform to the best of my ability the responsible duty with which you were pleased to intrust me,

And have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed,)

ALBERT PELLEW SALTER,

Provincial Surveyor.

Chatham, January 26th, 1856.

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TORONTO:

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# R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly for a Copy of the Report of Count de Rottermund, of his Exploration of Lakes Superior and Huron.

CROWN LANDS' OFFICE,  
Toronto, 15th April, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the Report of Count de Rottermund, of his exploration of Lakes Superior and Huron, and of the River St. Maurice, required by your letter of 1st April, instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH CAUCHON.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Hon. G. E. Cartier,  
Provincial Secretary.

To the Honorable  
Joseph Cauchon,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you my report of the examination and inspection of the Mines of a part of Canada West, in pursuance of instructions received from you, dated 12th June last. In conformity with those instructions, I proceeded to Chatham to meet Mr. Salter, deputy provincial surveyor, to make with him the arrangements relating to the exploration. Thence we proceeded to Sault St. Marie, by way of Detroit. In an excursion which we made to the rear of the small range of hills north of the River St. Marie, we ascended Root River as far as the great mountain-range, which is the continuation of Big Cape, on Lake Superior. From Sault Ste. Marie, we coasted, each in his canoe, along the north west side of Isle St. Joseph, to the Bruce Mines.

Having examined the Bruce and Wellington Mines, and part of the country adjacent, I found that there was both difficulty and danger to be apprehended from continuing the voyage in a bark canoe, on account of the winds, and I procured a boat with four hands and proceeded to Portlock Harbour.

At the mouth of a river which is on the land granted as a location to Geo. Desbarats, Esquire, I met Mr. Salter with whom I returned to the Bruce Mines. There we parted our provisions and separated.

Having procured a tolerably strong boat, capable of bearing up against the the gales so frequently occurring on the large lakes, I proceeded at once to Lake Superior, as far as the Island of Michipicoten, coasting it on the east and north; I crossed over to the Island and examined it all round. From thence I returned by the same route, passing at other places to examine and observe the interior.

After this examination, I returned to Sault Ste. Marie, and finding the season too far advanced to continue the exploration advantageously or satisfactorily, on account of the frequent occurrence of gales of wind and storms at that season of the year, occasioning a great loss of time; I dismissed the hands and returned to Quebec, by Collingwood, Toronto and Montreal.

There the Honorable the Minister of Public Works acting in your absence, directed me to proceed to the River St. Maurice, where I remained till the first snow fell. The ground being now covered, all observation become impracticable and the road impassable, and I was compelled to suspend operations for the season. I then went to Toronto to classify and arrange the specimens of different minerals and stones collected in my journey of exploration, and to prepare the necessary materials, on which I was to found my report. My principal object was to visit the places, where works had been carried on, the next to discover those important points, where the labors of mineralogical exploration may be of general interest to the public. Being provided only with Bayfield's chart, which merely shows the position and the outline of the shores of the Lake, and unable to procure any which might have shewn at least the direction of a few rivers, except one, a sketch of the course of the River Michipicoten, for which I was indebted to the kindness of Mr. McDonald, Deputy Provincial surveyor. I found it impossible to penetrate to any distance into the interior, as I had no means of fixing with precision any place which I might visit, for want of the proper instruments.

In order to avoid a confusion of ideas, and the introduction of new systems, and a nomenclature not generally used in science, as well as to make my descriptions more intelligible, I have considered it expedient to copy the classification of earths by Mr. Roderick Impey Murchison, published in 1845, and that of Messrs. Dufresnoy and Elie de Beaumont, published in 1842, the latter being that which was used in making the Geological map of France.

*Classification of Earths published by Mr. Roderick Impey Murchison, in 1845.*

- F. Tertiary.....Tertiary Deposits.. { Pliocene.  
Miocene.  
Eocene.
- F. Secondary..... { Cretaceous.  
Jurassic.  
Triassic.  
Permian.
- F. Palæozoic..... { Carboniferous.  
Devonian.  
Silurian.
- Azoic..... Gneiss, penetrated by Granite.  
Eruptive and Metamorphic rocks.

*Classification of Earths published by Messrs. Dufresnoy and Elie de Beaumont in 1842.*

| ORDER.    | UNDER GROUPE<br>OF<br>FORMATION.        | NAMES OF FORMATIONS.                                                                                                          |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alluvion. | Man exists on the surface of the globe. | Alluvial Earths, Modern Volcanoes, extinct and in action; the great Volcanoes of the Andes were thrown up during this period. |

| ORDER.           | UNDER GROUPE<br>OF<br>FORMATION.                                                                               | NAMES OF FORMATIONS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tertiary Earths. | The Mammifera begin to appear in the lower section of this group, and become very abundant towards the middle. | <p><i>System of the principal chain of the Alps, direction 'E. 16° N.</i></p> <p>Superior Tertiary formation; Subappennine group sands of the Landes, ancient alluvions of La Bresse. Tuff with bony remains of L'Auvergne. Eruptions of Trachytes and of Basalts, for the most part corresponding with this epoch.</p>                                                                                                                 |
|                  |                                                                                                                | <p><i>System of Western Alps, direction 'N. 26° E. by S. 26° W.</i></p> <p>Middle Tertiary Earths. { Faluns of Touraine, Fresh water limestone with mill-stone, contains a great deal of lignites in the south of France, and in Germany, sandstone of Fontainebleau.</p>                                                                                                                                                               |
|                  |                                                                                                                | <p><i>System of Islands of Corsica and Sardinia, direction N. S.</i></p> <p>Inferior Tertiary Earths. { Marl with gypsum, bones of Mammifera. Coarse limestone, Paris building stone. Plastic clay, lignites of the Soissonnais.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                  |                                                                                                                | <p><i>System of the chain of the Pyrenees and that of the Apennines E. 18° S by W. 18° N.</i></p> <p>Upper Chalk. { Beds with Flints. Beds without Flints.</p> <p><i>System of Monte Viso, direction N N. W. by S. S. E.</i></p> <p>Lower Chalk. { Gravelly Chalk (craie tuffeau). Green sand. Ferruginous sandstone and sand formation. Nescoman formation, Wealden formation.</p>                                                     |
| Earths.          | Cretaceous Earths or Formations.                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Secondary        | Lime-stone.                                                                                                    | <p><i>System of the Côte d'Or, direction E. 40° N. by W. 40° S.</i></p> <p>Upper bed. { Portland Limestone. Kimmeridge Clay. Honfleur Clay.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|                  | Earth of the Jura.                                                                                             | <p>Middle bed. { Oxford Oolite, Limestone of Lisieux, Coralrag. Oxford Clay. Dive Clay.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                  | <p>Considerable abundance of Saurians.</p> <p>Oolitic Limestone.</p>                                           | <p>Lower bed. { Corn-brash and Forest marble (<i>calcaire à polypiers</i>) great oolite (<i>calcaire de Caen</i>), Fuller's earth (<i>blanc bleu de Caen</i>) Lower oolite. Marls and Limestone of Célemnites, upper Marls of Lias, lignites in the Departments du Tarn et de la Lozère.</p> <p>Lias or griphite lime-stone. { Lower Lias <i>Calcaire à gryphées argnées</i>. Sandstone of Lias or infraliasic sandstone, Dolomite.</p> |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tryas . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                               | } | <i>System of Thuringerwald (the serpentines of the centre of France belong to this system,) direction W. 40° N. by E. 40° S.</i>                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   | Saliferous and gypseous shales and sandstone ( <i>Marnes irisées</i> ) with masses of gypsum and salt. Working of lignites in Lorraine, Alsace, and la Haute Saone. Muschelkalk. Variegated sandstone ( <i>Grès bigarré.</i> ) |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   | <i>System of the Rhine, direction N. 21° E. by S. 21° W.</i>                                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   | Sandstone of the Vosges ( <i>Grès des Vosges.</i> )                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Transition Earths.                                                                                                                                                                                            | } | <i>System of Belgium and South Wales, direction E. 5 S. by W. 5 N.</i>                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   | Zechstein (Magnesian Limestone,) fish-schists of Mansfield, rich in copper, red sandstone, contains masses of porphyry and agate balls.                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   | <i>System of the North of England, direction S. 5° E. by N. 5° W.</i>                                                                                                                                                          |
| This group is characterised by a great abundance of vascular cryptogams and by the almost total absence of the dicotyledon plants. The vertebrated animals are represented only by a few impresses of fishes. | } | Coal measurs. { Sandstone, schists with beds of coal and carbonate of Iron, carboniferous limestone or blue limestone with beds of coal.                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   | <i>System of the Ballons (Vosges) and of the hills of the Bocage de la Normandie, direction E. 15° S. by W. 15° N.</i>                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   | Upper transition Earths. { Old Red Sandstone (Devonian system.) Anthracite of la Sarthe, and of the environs of Angers.                                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   | Middle transition Earths. { Limestone of vicinity of Brest. Dudley Limestone. Schist ( <i>Ardoises d'Angers.</i> ) Quartzite Sandstone Caradoc. Sandstone of the English (Silurian system.)                                    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   | <i>System of Westmorland and Hundsruck, direction E. 25° N. by W. 25° S.</i>                                                                                                                                                   |
| Lower transition Earths.                                                                                                                                                                                      | } | Lower transition Earths. { Compact Splintering Limestone. Argillaceous Schist, (Cambrian system.)                                                                                                                              |

Granitic formations... Granite forming the principal crust of the globe.

In my expedition, my aim was not so much to ascertain the epoch of the formation of earths, as to discover the presence and metallic wealth and nature of minerals, and the causes which may have occasioned the metallic deposit.

On this account, I shall divide them for the present into two distinct classes, namely, into palæozoic and azoic rocks, following in this Mr. Murchison. These terms are already in use among the learned of Europe. I shall arrange the palæozoic rocks, according to the fossils which I discovered in the different localities, whether of Lake Superior or Lake Huron. This classification demands great

attention, and very minute discrimination, to avoid the solecism of giving names according to individual fancy, not used in the scientific world. Such are the names applied to formations in Canada of Huronian, Sillery, Laurentine, Richelieu, peculiar to the localities which they indicate, substituted for Jurassic, Carboniferous, Cambrian, Devonian, &c., which are so well classified, defined and admitted throughout the scientific world. The azoic rocks will be classed according to their composition. I brought with me the following collection and as nearly as I could observe in my rapid journey specimens of the different localities, characterizing the nature of the mines and minerals, as well as of the different kinds of granitic rocks.

Feldspathic Rocks and derivatives,  
 Grauwacke of different kinds,  
 Sandstone of different kinds,  
 Molass,  
 Jasper of different kinds,  
 Dioritic rock,  
 Paddingstone,  
 Amygdaloids,  
 Breccia,  
 Limestone,  
 Serpentine,  
 Quartzose rocks of various qualities,  
 Sands,  
 Clays, (*Terres Glaises*),  
 Cupriforous rocks,  
 Minerals, as copper of various kinds,  
 Iron,  
 Lead,  
 Silver,  
 Gold,  
 Zinc,  
 Cobalt,  
 Agates { Waved,  
           Arborescent,  
           Sardonyx,  
           Calcedony,  
           Cornelian,  
           Chrysoprases,  
           Onyx,  
 Zeolites of different kinds,  
 Chabasite,  
 Prehnite,  
 Heulandite,  
 Mesotype,  
 Chlorite,  
 Zircon,  
 Petrified vegetable substances,  
 Bones and different kinds of fossils, as  
 Limnea,  
 Terebratula,  
 Encrinites,  
 Orthoceras Lateralis,  
 Hyppurites,  
 Catenipora, &c., &c.

It is not possible to give the names of all the minerals and fossils which I possess in my collection, without previously ascertaining the designations of the former, by their chemical composition, and those of the latter by their form and nature. It is necessary to compare them with the tables published for the purpose. A most important fact is the discovery of fossils about Lake Superior. Here are the remarks of the Report of progress for the year 1846-7, page 36.

“The age of the volcanic formations of Lake Superior is a question that has not yet been finally settled, and the doubt concerning them seems to be whether they are older or newer than the Potzdam sandstone of New York. The difficulty arises from the absence of fossils, none of a satisfactory kind, that I am aware of, having been obtained, from any beds whose relation to the volcanic rocks is undoubted, either on the north or south side of the lake.”

In the Report of Progress of 1849, the opinion founded upon the absence of fossils is confirmed, page 21: “In the position assigned to them by Dr. Houghton, late Geologist to the State of Michigan, as being below the lowest known fossiliferous deposits, a position which, as may be seen in the Report of progress which I had the honor submit to Your Excellency in 1846.”

The discovery of fossils on the Canadian shore, north of Lake Superior, and that made by David Owen, Geologist to the United States, published in 1852, might tend to alter the opinion adopted on account of the absence of these fossils.

The rocks and minerals will be arranged, not only in mineralogical order, but according to the places in which they were collected.

As the two Lakes are of two different characters and very distinct from each other, in respect of the copper ores, as also of the rocks, I shall divide them into distinct categories, that of native copper, and that of copper pyrites. I shall then proceed to some general remarks relating to the interests of the mines which I have visited.

To this day, the nature of the native copper, on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, has not been described nor established, but only that of the copper of the United States, (see the well known and highly esteemed work of Mr. Witney, published in Philadelphia in 1854, in which are some details of the mines of Lakes Superior and Huron, in the Canadian territory,) while copper in the metallic state abounds no less on our side, and seems to be the predominant characteristic of certain localities. This seems, moreover, to afford one great advantage, namely, that the rocks in which zeolitic metallic copper is found, are worked at much less expense than those which are described as existing on the south side.

The Island of Michipicoten and the east side of Lake Superior yield, for the most part, nothing but the native mineral. The oxides and the sulphurets are more rare and secondary. I found several veins of the sulphuret at the extreme north of the lake, and also at the north-east. Native copper is found in two different states, one, that of a thread or vein, the other, arborescent or rather zeolitic in a rock of greywacke. This distinction in the nature and position of the mineral is very important, as it may throw light on the mode in which it was formed, constituting as it does the principal wealth of the district of the lake.

As sandstone and greywacke act a very important part, I consider it right to give the synonyms of those terms, to avoid the mistakes which might arise from diversity of nomenclature.

Here is the description given by Messrs. Dufresnoy and Elie de Beaumont:—

“Greywacke,—This is the arenaceous rock of transition earths. It is formed by the union of old rocks and a greyish cement, composed sometimes of argillaceous schist, sometimes of clay. In some particular circumstances, this cement consists of micaceous schist, talcose schist, and even of a compact rock analogous to feldspar.”

“ In this case, the greywacke has been subjected to causes which have altered it, and communicated to it a crystalline texture. The fragments contained in the greywacke are usually quartz, granite, porphyry and argillaceous schist, &c. Sometimes the fragments or pebbles (*galets*) are large and form by their union a pudding stone; most usually they are very small and the greywacke is then termed fine-grained. Frequently, the fragments of mica predominate, and as these fragments are always in small plates, they rest on the flat face and produce little layers of mica which give a schistose structure to the rock. It is then distinguished by the name of schistose greywacke.

“ This rock is included among the psammites of Mr. Brongniart.

“ Schistose greywacke passes insensibly into argillaceous schists, which are likewise the effect of a sedimentary deposit.

“ Greywacke is generally grey, a circumstance from which it derives its name; sometimes, however, it is red, as in the transition earths of England. The Geologists of that country have even used the term old red sandstone to designate these greywackes, in contradistinction to the new red sandstone, which is coeval with the red-and-white sandstone (*grès bigarré*.)

“ There are in the Alps, rocks having all the external character of greywacke; they have been till now so described and designated, but as they belong to earths of later date they are not to be confounded with those rocks which belong exclusively to transition earths.

“ Coal-sandstone,—This is formed out of the debris of old rock, and contains a great number of silicious pebbles combined by an argillaceous cement, often very micaceous. In certain localities coal-sandstone is composed for the greater part, of fragments of granite, and on this account it has been termed recomposed granite, (*du granit recomposé*). It contains a great deal of mica, which is deposited in layers, and gives it a schistose structure. It then resembles certain micaceous schists, but the mica glitters only on the lamellæ of stratification, whereas, in micaceous schists the lamellæ of mica are disposed in various directions. This characteristic suffices to distinguish the arenaceous rock from schists of old earths.

“ The coal-sandstone is akin to greywacke; only it is composed of coarse pebbles, and the cementing matter is always earthy. The schistose coal-sandstone passes by imperceptible gradations into schistose clay and bituminous schists. The schists and clays (*argiles*) of the coal-fields consist of sandstone of which the particles are extremely fine.

“ Red sandstone,—This is composed of an argillaceous and sandy cement embedding pebbles of hyalin quartz, lydian quartz, argillaceous schists, porphyry, granite, &c. Calcareous breccias, besides the different arenaceous rocks which we have enumerated, we frequently find calcareous breccias. These exist throughout all the formations, from the transition earths to the tertiary earths.

We find by this description of Messrs Dufresnoy and Elie de Beaumont that sandstone and greywacke are a species of rock, formed of detritus of different kinds, and this is the reason why we have several kinds of sandstone, their nature depending partly on the materials, partly on their molecular condition and structure. We find, moreover, that the common designations (*synonymes*) of sandstone and greywacke must indicate an epoch more recent than that of the earliest appearance of solidified rocks, more especially, if, as some are fond of supposing, they were ever in a fluid state.

In order to the formation of sandstone, that is to say to the cementation of the molecules or particles of rock, the rock must have passed from the solid to the loosely molecular state; the several kinds of sandstone cannot therefore be classed among the most ancient formations. It is true that the presence of fossils



renders classification very easy, but their absence ought not therefore to cause the formation in what it occurs to be assigned to the most remote periods; for I have many specimens which prove the partial or complete destruction of fossils in different rocks, not by volcanic media nor by chemical solvents, but by the very distinctly apparent influence of electro magnetic power.

Looking at the characteristics presented by Lake Superior, it is no work of the imagination to maintain, at least, with reference to that part of the country, the theory of injections by the agency of volcanic fire. I would ask those who still endeavour, in despite of the progress of the science of chemistry and of the knowledge of physics made in the present century, to maintain the theory by which every fact is explained by the agency of volcanic fires or polar cold, how it happens that certain regions are exclusively in possession of gold and silver, while others have nothing but copper or iron, or even lead, zinc, or any other metal; how it happens, moreover, that the various kinds of metals found in the same formation are never in the same state of combination? How will they explain the fact, that one country abounds more with one description of minerals than it does with another, although they are found in the same silurian formation (or any other formation) that is to say, that they belong to the same epoch of formation or revolution of the globe?

If minerals owe their existence to volcanic injections, coming from the centre of the earth, they should be all alike; yet experience shews vast differences, in respect both to their nature and to their formation and mode of combination. The iron of Sweden for instance, exists nowhere else on the continent of Europe, although there are formations of the same epoch; the native copper, found on Lake Superior, has not yet been discovered in any other place, although the same formation must exist in other localities possessing minerals. I conclude then, that those who generalize the idea of the existence of minerals being the effect of volcanic injections, maintain a theory which is completely refuted by observation and experience. If minerals owe their existence to volcanic action, volcanoes must have been of various characters (*natures différentes*) at each epoch of general eruption. This must necessarily lead to a general classification of the different kinds and qualities of minerals, according to the order of the different epochs and characters of the volcanic eruptions, as geologists classify fossils; but it is impossible to tell whether the volcanic emanations of lead are of earlier or later origin than those of copper, iron, gold, or other metals; inasmuch as almost all the metals are found in all the formations, from the oldest to the most recent, classed according to the fossils.

• Taking into consideration the labours of Messrs. Dufresnoy and Elie de Beaumont, who classify formations, and arrange their system according to magnetic direction, together with the labours of Mr. Hopkins and several others; looking closely into discoveries attended by so many well established proofs, chemical and physical; I fearlessly adopt as my guide, in judging of the formation of minerals, particularly those of Lake Superior, the electro-magnetic theory. This, although still imperfect, in regard to our knowledge of the immense variety found in different rocks, has nevertheless become too undeniably evident by means of various experiments, to admit of our having faith in the currents of terrestrial fluids. On this head it may perhaps be useful to cite the opinion of Mr. Jackson before giving my own: "were the metallic veins filled by igneous injection by sublimation, or by watery or galvanic deposit. This is a question of great practical and scientific interest concerning which geologists and miners are far from being agreed.

"The objections to be alleged against the hypothesis of an igneous origin are, 1. That the copper has received the impress of the crystals of prehnite which have not been rendered anhydrous by the melted copper; 2. That if the

“copper ever were in a fluid state, its point of fusibility being much higher than that of silver, the latter metal would have become combined with it, whereas it contains none of it, although the veins of silver are most intimately mixed with the metallic copper. These objections apply equally to the hypotheses of the sublimation of copper and silver, for silver is not volatile at the temperature of our furnaces.

“Taking the hypothesis of a watery deposit, we must assume a chemical solution of copper, and a reacting influence, by which the copper may be precipitated, and then the result of the decomposition ought to be found in the vein which is the product; moreover, we must suppose a solution of metallic copper, one to three inches in depth, completely filling the crevices of the rock in which it is found.

“It has been supposed that a galvanic separation might explain the origin of those veins of copper, but from what matters has the copper been separated? Galvanism could never have separated copper from rocks of traps or sandstone; and it would be difficult to form an idea of the position of the poles of a voltaic pile of sufficient force to effect the deposit of masses of copper so considerable. Traps are known to be magnetic and polar; this has been satisfactorily demonstrated by Dr. Locke and other observers of the rocks of Lake Superior; this property is the result of the action by induction of terrestrial magnetism, on the vast abundance of magnetic iron ore contained in the trap. I have ascertained in fact, that a specimen of trap assayed in the furnace, yielded about 12 per cent of metallic iron. The magnetic needle gives us no assistance to ascertain whether electric currents exist, because its variation is produced by the influence of polar magnetism in the trap.

The presence of crystals of native copper among those of prehnite datholite, carbonate of lime and quartz, clearly indicates the simultaneous formation of the copper and the minerals containing it. If the igneous formation by injection or by sublimation of the zeoliths and carbonate of lime be admitted, how shall we explain the circumstance that Jacksonite and anhydrous prehnite are the only minerals which are not hydrates?

“It is a matter of inquiry, whether the native copper in the amygdaloids was originally diffused throughout the sandstone, or has been mechanically introduced by the agency of the trap? It has been alleged that the sandstone being formed of the detritus of older rocks, might contain copper ore of the same date of deposit as itself, afterwards reduced to the metallic state by the agency of the trap; and this assertion would be admissible if it could be proved that in the neighborhood of traps, sandstone contains copper in sufficient quantity to yield the amount of that metal found in the amygdaloids. But this is not the case. It has been asserted likewise, that the deposit of ore might have taken place in certain parts of the sandstone, in which it might be subsequently reduced by the trap. This we confess supposes a remarkable degree of intelligence in the trap, which must in some way, have been able to hit upon the places in which the mineral was deposited.

But wherefore should this faculty exclusively belong to volcanoes, since they inject at one time lead, at another zinc, or gold, or copper? It seems that they are mindful, not only of the direction of the fissures, but even of electrochemical affinities, as in the injection of sulphur, gold, arsenic, copper, &c. May not trap, which they say owes its existence to volcanoes have inherited some degree of intelligence, at least in regard to copper?

“In the conglomerate there are veins of carbonate of spathic lime, containing crystals of copper weighing sometimes half a pound, and generally in shape rhomboidal dodecahedrons; in the veins of carbonate of lime, at Agate Harbour mine, there are masses of copper weighing several hundred pounds.

“M. Teschemachet found in the mass of the black oxide at Copper Harbour, nine regular cubic crystals of that oxide. Those crystals shew that the ore is not metallic, copper stained by earthy matters as it had been supposed. A specimen of this ore in a state of purity, being analysed in my laboratory, gave 79.86 of copper.”

Caloric is known to be a species of fluid which in certain bodies generates electricity, and the smallest friction produces heat, and therefore generates electricity. Electricity produces magnetism. Metals are distributed in the direction of the electric and magnetic currents as they assume a position in relation to each other depending on their specific gravity, their bulk and the force to which they are subjected being the same.

As the terrestrial globe turns from west to east, and the sun's rays therefore travel from east to west, the friction of the atmospheric air the production of electricity, and the generation of the magnetic fluid towards the north and south poles, cause minerals to assume a direction consentaneous to the influence of these several forces. Taking for granted the earliest epoch of the globe, when its nature must have been homogeneous, all mineral matters must necessarily, after certain periods of electro magnetic action, assume a position which is the result of the perpetual action of these two forces; and in those periods the globe must have undergone a decomposition more or less homogeneous according to the intensity of these forces, when once the different kinds of matter have found their relative positions according to their power of attraction or repulsion under the influence of the electro-chemical, magnetic and other fluids.

The body of the globe has therefore undergone a change in its mode of resistance in certain directions, and it is probable that mountains must have been formed either by the force of expansion in gases produced by internal heat, occasioned by the action of electricity and evolved during the combination and decomposition of bodies, or in other places by the action of depressing causes, sometimes even by their own weight, owing at one time to the disappearance of certain bodies, at another to a certain condition of atomic separation, previously incident to rocks; and the formation of mountains must therefore have their greatest dimension of length in the same direction; nothing could turn them aside; for the matters which offered the greatest power of resistance must have also been the most homogeneous possible, at the period when the revolution of the terrestrial globe on its axis was first established.

The displacement of bodies, depending on their adaptation to the action of fluids (*la nature qu'ils possèdent pour l'action des fluides*) must have produced some effect in changing the centre of gravitation in the globe. This being changed, the direction of the poles must also have been altered; but in its constant rotation the rays of the sun communicating to the terrestrial globe the generative action of the fluids; the metals must have undergone a new arrangement differing from that of the first era, but ever conformable to the combined result of the forces, *viz*: from east to west, from north to south and occasionally from pole to pole (*celle des polarisation's.*). But the fluids meeting in their transit bodies endowed with various degrees of fitness as conductors, the direction of the aggregate power of the active forces, to effect the combination and decomposition of bodies, must necessarily have undergone modification, and have effected combinations, greatly varying in their nature.

As an effect of the various revolutions which the territorial globe has undergone, whether by the alteration of the centre of gravitation and the formation of mountains, by earthquakes, the result of an accumulation of fluids arrested in their transit by an obstruction (*digue*) composed of bodies of various degrees of fitness as conductors, or finally, by the partial action of volcanoes, or by an inundation of greater or less duration contemporaneous with the primitive forma-

tion, the decomposition of terrestrial matter must have proceeded irregularly (*a dû subir des lignes brisées*) and the terrestrial globe must therefore in subsequent revolutions have become less and less homogeneous, in regard both to the nature of its component parts, to their power of resisting expansive forces and to the depression produced by the weight of masses. The mountainous formations must have been greatly shortened and of unequal height, and metals must, during subsequent changes have been subjected to many various influences, and have performed an almost exceptional part among the more direct and general operations, acting on the great mass of the terrestrial globe.

In the present day, after the lapse of many periods characterised by various formations, there is great difficulty in anticipating the true position, direction and circumstances of combination in which we may expect to find minerals. In order to form a just conclusion, sufficient leisure is necessary to enable the geologist to observe the locality with accuracy, and to study the different action and effect of bodies on each other, in the peculiar circumstances in which they exist. For at different periods, metals must have been arrested by the direct and intense action of certain fluids, and by the proximity of large masses of other substances; and the progress of combination on decomposition in the several stages of varying activity may have impelled them to take a direction more or less partial, or altogether exceptional.

I regret exceedingly my inability, through the want of means, to present to you such a description as I myself could have desired to produce of the different specimens which I possess; for I will not enumerate them, until I shall have been able to make a chemical examination of the substances of which they consist. I am well aware of the importance and the utility of such a work, to the welfare of the mining region, and of the advantages which, apart from the interests of science, persons concerned in the working of the mines may derive from them. But I would publish nothing at random, nothing of the truth of which I had not the fullest conviction. Such publication may often have pernicious effects, either by inducing too strong a confidence on the one hand, or exaggerated fears on the other; and at a later day we are compelled to be at variance with ourselves.

Wherever in the regions about Lake Superior the amygdaloid greywacke is met with, we find abundance of metallic copper, and where the rock assumes a crystalline character, it appears to be less rich; the copper disappears, or assumes a different form: it is still found, but in the form of sulphurets, oxides of different kinds, or it exists in the shape of salts, as carbonates, &c.

The Island of Michipicoten, Gargantua and Mica Bay, appear to me to be the centres of observation. On the Island of Michipicoten fossils are found in a state of partial decomposition. This decomposition is often almost complete.

The presence of certain kinds of fossils, at one point must have produced the action of an electro-chemical current. On this Island has been found the finest bed of agates of all kinds, in mass, in nodules, in veins, and in small pebbles. These agates are also in different stages of decomposition, from a state of the most perfect purity to complete disorganization. On this Island too, we find the most beautiful specimens of zeolith as well as of the minerals, chabasie, mesotypes, heulandits, &c., &c., and the rocks contain native copper in the zeolitic state; several veins of barytine of varying richness, besides jasper of various kinds and colours.

Native copper is found at Mamains, but I have noticed that the native copper of Mamains is now in veins, and no longer in the zeolitic state.

At Gargantua we find some rocks in which there are agates in process of decomposition. The want of time did not permit me to ascertain the presence of copper, in quantity for mining, but I found native copper, in small pieces, and I

doubt not that a more particular examination would ascertain its presence in veins sufficient to be worked.

The sulphurets are found north and north-east from the lake. I discovered old red-sandstone of copper in a native state. In coming down Lake Huron, between Batchewauanong and Goulais Bay, we find a new red-sandstone and variegated sandstone. I should not feel surprised, if on minute search we should find coal in rear of Gros Cap, above Sault Ste. Marie. I discovered no evidence characteristic of the current of polarization; that is to say, of that current, which, passing through the centre of the earth to the zenith ensures the existence of deep veins, and I should therefore be slow to affirm that the veins of copper extend to a y great depth. But such being the case, they must lie in the direction of the island of Michipicoten and that of Mamains; for to the northward, above Mica Bay, the currents appeared to be horizontal, similar to those of the Bruce Mines; in which the action appears to have been strongest near the surface. Lake Superior is likewise interesting, in respect of the azoic formations.

At the point in Mica Bay there is a phenomenon, most interesting to science. Within the space of one hundred square feet we find several varieties of rock: granites, syenites, porphyry, amygdaloid, greywacke, zeoliths, agates in veins, and nodules, and silicious rocks of schistose structure, lying one over the other in masses which occasionally assume the character of veins, but so indistinctly that it is impossible to discern which is interrupted by another, and which was the primitive formation. On account of the smallness of the space, it is impossible to admit any volcanic action as a cause of this derangement, or any other revolution of nature, except the electro-magnetic action affecting in this case, not an extended field, but one isolated point, perhaps by an earthquake or some other accident occurring to divert the ordinary current for a longer or a shorter interval: the residue or remains of the different matters interrupted, subsequently undergoing changes depending on their various modes of combination.

Above this point both north and south, and at the falls of the River Montreal, there is a similar phenomenon, but less complicated and of a smaller extent. On Lake Superior the mica seems to exist in a state of complete decomposition, among porphyric and silicious matters.

In this place we meet with, not veins, but mountains of the purest quartz, 250 or 300 feet in height, intersected by a vein of trapp or rather black trappoidal jasper: that is to say, right prisms, forming regular steps.

I noticed also the presence of the *schorls* so well described in the Memoirs of the mines of Sweden and Norway. Nowhere throughout the whole eastern part of Lake Superior did I find any trace of schists, except in the neighbourhood of Goulais Bay. I found only granite, syenites, porphyry, greywacke, quartzose rocks, quartz nearly pure, talin, sandstone, and jasper.

At the north-eastern extremity, in the neighbourhood of the River Michipicoten the rocks assume the schistose character, without, however, becoming schist, properly so called. On the left bank, at the mouth of the river, there is a brook issuing from a small lake, and appearing nearly parallel with the River Michipicoten. At this place I found schist, running in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, from the foot of the mountain where it commences. This schist cuts across the brook. I also noticed bands or veins of schist, altogether to the north of the lake, on one of the mountains, to the right of the River Dorée. From the River Michipicoten to the River à la Chienne, that is to say, on the north side of the lake, it assumes the structure, rather than the character and nature, of that genuine formation which is known as argillaceous schist, and which is found in the townships of Lower Canada, in Belgium, and in some parts of the north of France.

I have now only to remark, in speaking of mineral formations, that the differ

ent characters which are found in the mines of Sweden are apparently repeated here; that is to say, wherever mica least abounds, we find copper in greatest abundance.

Quartzes exercise a repellent action particularly upon iron pyrites and upon some other matters, whilst chlorytose matters exercise an attractive influence.

Upon examination of Michipicoten Island, which may serve to illustrate all the north and north-east section of Lake Superior, it is found to be composed of greywackes, jaspers of different kinds, of agatiferous rock, of old red sandstone, of rock of a porphyric nature, and of schorl, with a total absence of mica.

Copper ore and ores of all other descriptions are the results of the decomposition of primitive rocks, but on Lake Superior the copper, in its native state is due to the deposit of certain species of organic matters which have a tendency to increase the electro chemical action, and which decompose the sulphurets, oxides, &c., which the abundant deposit of matter containing traces of talc serpentine and chlorites, has brought together or concentrated in a certain limited space. For nearly all the rocks contain in the crystalline cleavage, and also in the veins these matters which appear sometimes to be a sort of cementation, if, indeed, it be not the state of combination of detritus, of desintegration of primitive rocks which have arrived at the state of sandstone and greywacke. Amygdaloidal and zeolitic rock are to be found only at the western extremity of Lake Huron, which I have visited. For although the rocks in this region are cupriferous, they are of a totally different nature.

The existence and the richness of the mines of native copper in the formations of Lake Superior, in my opinion, is due, first to the decomposition of primitive rocks, secondly to the formation of schorl which has retained the accumulation of cupriferous matters, and, lastly, to the presence of zeolites. These zeolites appear to have come into existence at the period at which the metallic matters were deposited in the rocks in which the greater part of the silicates had been already crystallized.

The formation of agates under the influence of organic animal matter, must also have contributed to the reduction of the ore to the native state. If we attentively examine not only the state of chemical combination, but also the molecular state, we should be astonished to observe to what extent the almost invariable progress, not only of the deposit, but also of the form and direction taken by the metals with respect to the rocks may be traced. Thus we find the rock impregnated with matter in an invisible molecular state, and sometimes in such a state of combination that it is scarcely appreciable; afterwards may be seen more and more distinctly, sometimes a small globule, sometimes a sort of pointed spar, gradually increasing in volume, sometimes a sort of rock in which the metallic copper seems to act the same part as the fragments of the rocks, that is to say, that the rock might be looked upon as a sort of puddingstone, but instead of pieces of granite rock, of porphyry, quartzites, &c., the fragment of copper is seen which appears to be embedded in a cement. Again we observe the piece of conglomerate copper forming a species of misshapen boulders, sometimes retaining its crystalline condition, and more particularly the dodecahedral form; it then forms itself into distinct veins as it exists at Mamains. The existence of native copper in the crystalline form, or in a compact or diffused condition, is due to the differences in the action of the electric current; for it is well known that the form, size, and purity of the crystallization of matter, depend upon the force more or less powerful brought to bear upon them by the electric currents. These different conditions in which the metallic copper is found, from its state of dissemination in the rock in the form of little spars or grains in crystals, up to the period of its assuming the form of veins, in which the matter appears to have been in a general and constant state of activity afford visible and palpable proof of the action of the electro chemical and magnetic fluid. I should be glad if any one who supports the

theory of volcanic action would demonstrate the direction and the cause to which the condensation of copper vapors is to be attributed. But inasmuch as volcanoes exert not only a chemical and physical power, but also a mechanical power which may be represented in figures and geometrical forms, that is to say, admitting any force whatever exerting a vertical action upon matters of different degrees of resistance and of different forms and contours already laid down by the geological charts, it appears to me that it would be easy to assign beforehand the direction of the rupture of the line of dislocation and of passage for the vapors. But upon examination of the formations and admitting the action of volcanic power acting from below as the centre, it would be seen that the decomposition of the forces has followed the most capricious directions, in opposition to all existing laws; that lines might be seen traversing with the same force masses of the hardest formation as well as those offering the most feeble resistance; that matters of different degrees of density have assumed a position at variance with all natural laws; and if there are so many visible and palpable proofs, I see no reason why it should be sought to stop the progress of mineralogical science by generalizing, on every occasion, volcanic action on the mine: for the action of electro chemical fluids produces a most intense heat, such as no volcano in eruption can possibly produce.

This heat may be of different degrees according to the force of the current of the fluids, and according to the nature of the matters upon which it acts. Its action may be brought to bear either upon the smallest possible point or over the greatest possible extent, and the direction of this action is not deranged by any mechanical resistance. It is force which engenders the combination and decomposition of all bodies, whilst volcanic action is only the force of expansion. It is then impossible to prove that to volcanic action is to be ascribed all the formations in rocks, such as granite, porphyry, &c., or of metals, such as copper, silver, lead, &c. Under such a system, prospecting for minerals will always be made at random and will always result in the ruin of capitalists.

In giving a general description of the mines on these lakes, I consider it my duty to draw your attention to matters affecting the general interests of these mines, and the future of these localities; to matters depending upon the decision of the Government, and the protection which they would be prepared to afford, matters which are not in the power of individuals or of private companies to control.

The mines on Lake Superior have many struggles to maintain, particularly with the active zeal and enterprise of the neighboring state. There, geological charts have been published every year, which are attainable by everybody, from the very outset of the work of exploration extending over a period of ten years in each state, besides scientific works by the *savants* of the country, containing their researches and remarks, and more particularly such as might prove of advantage and interest as regards the mines in the country. These works are republished in different languages both by travellers and men of science; as an example, I will cite the work of Mr. C. Lyell, entitled *Travels in North America*, published in 1845, and also other scientific and industrial treatises, such as the Report of Messrs. C. Lyell and J. Hall, on the geological section of the New York Exhibition which was published in Paris in 1854, Geological Remarks on the Metalliferous Districts of Lake Superior, published in Paris by Mr. Dellese, in 1850.

In none of these works do we find any description or mention of the names on Lake Superior, in Canada, but on reference to a work widely published and of great repute, not only in America but in Europe and which is cited by all the learned men who have paid attention to the mines in America, a work in which all the mines in the whole world are described and compared, both as regards their richness, their nature, and future prospects, it will be seen in what light the mines on the Canada side of Lake Superior are represented. Read the following on the page of the book

entitled, *The Metallic Wealth of the United States described and compared with that of other Countries*, by D. J. Whitney :—

“A number of localities were formerly explored and worked to some extent on Michipicoten Island and on the north-eastern side of the lake, but they are now abandoned.

“The *Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association* commenced operations in 1846 at ‘Pointe aux Mines,’ Mica Bay, on a vein said to be two feet wide and rich in grey sulphuret of copper.

“An adit was driven 200 feet, three shafts sunk, and the ten fathoms level commenced, and after £30,000 had been expended, it seems to have been discovered that there was no ore to smelt, and the works were abandoned.”

It may be seen by these quotations that this author has been anxious not to pass over in silence the mines in Canada, and that he wished to do justice by giving a true description of what he saw.

How painful it is to find that the author of the work in question has only been able to bear witness as regards the Canadian mines, to that abuse of confidence by dishonest persons who have been the principal cause of the great losses which our Companies have sustained. It is also annoying to find that this author was unable to obtain any information whatever as to the existence of native copper, not only in veins but in different rocks of greywacke, red sandstone, &c., with characteristics, not adventitious but proving the genuine richness and the formation of the native copper, &c.

To what then are we to attribute this complete ignorance as to the state, position, and importance of the mines on the Canadian side? For more than ten years have associations been in existence, and their capital employed for the purpose of opening out the riches of the country. Any one might with justice assert that this is one of the greatest proofs of the mineral poverty of the soil. How then happens it, that at all the World's Exhibitions, we receive such high praise for the specimens of every sort of metal, and that there are few countries which can present such abundant collections, so diversified in their species and nature? Up to the present time we can show no complete work upon the position, direction, or importance of the mines, nothing approaching the kind of description published, not only in France, in England, or in any of the old nations, but even among our neighbours, who are in possession of full details respecting their mines, even in cases where their discovery dates long after ours.

I think that it is the duty of the Government, for the interest of the country and of science, so soon as mines are discovered, to cause charts to be published, shewing the nature of the soil, and the character of the metalliferous strata, and giving all possible information with respect to the localities, so that in after years after more minute investigation, there may be at least incontestable proof of the progress of these researches, and the existence of the mines may be generally known. By the adoption of these means the public credit might be husbanded, and the interests of the country protected.

With respect to the interests of the mines on Lake Superior, I cannot omit to mention the fact that neither the Companies nor individuals have any protection whatever, they have no legal means of protecting their interests. Very often the Director of a Company after having made arrangements with workmen for a certain description of labor, after immense sacrifices, is abandoned by his men at the commencement of the work; and, in order to procure others, he is subjected to the same sacrifices, and liable to see his workmen again abandon him.

Permit me to append to this report, letters from different persons whom I met at the mines, they will give you more detailed information.

Since the completion of the Canal on the American side, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, the town of Sault St. Marie has made rapid progress. The



Americans have organized a Court of Justice and a military post with barracks.

On the Canadian side, to the north there is only the Dépôt of the Hudson Bay Company. There are several Canadian families among the Indians, these families depend for subsistence solely upon the American towns.

There is only one Justice of the Peace, who possesses no means whatever of enforcing the law, and thus mining companies or associations are deprived of all protection, and exposed to great injustice on the part of people who have nothing to fear from the commission of crime; this has the effect of causing all the manual labor to be procured from the American side, thus impeding the progress of Companies on the Canada side.

With reference to the general interests of the mines, I have now only to point out to you the places so important in navigation, at which vessels loaded with the produce of the lakes may find a shelter. Between Lake Huron and the Otter Head Islands there are only two, and they have been given up to the Indians by the Government; one is in the Indian territory, No. 15, and the other in No. 2. Michipicoten Island has but one safe harbour, situated on the south side, in the 86th degree of longitude, west from Greenwich.

The possession of territory No. 15, appears to me of the very highest importance for the protection of the fisheries, which of themselves almost equal the mines in value and importance, and which would under any circumstances be of immense assistance in the support of the increasing population in these latitudes, deprived as they are of agricultural produce.

The antiquity of the mines to the north east of Lake Superior is evidenced by visible proof. Works may be seen at Mamains which must date back to the period in which gunpowder and iron tools were completely unknown to the natives.

The Indians made use of a metallic amphibolic rock which is excessively hard, and of great weight, to break the rocks in order to the extraction of the native copper which was found in small pieces or in veins. I have in my possession a very interesting little collection, which proves not only the search for copper ore, but also its use by the savages of the place at a very remote period. It consists of a stone hammer which was found on the spot where it had been used, and of various weapons of more recent date. I have in my possession locks of hair enveloped in copper, which the natives carried about them as marks of their bravery. Whenever they killed their enemy they used to cut off a lock of hair and carry it about them as a species of decoration. In places where there is no copper they cut off with the hair a small portion of the skin, which is called the scalp.

The mouth of the river Michipicoten to the north-east of the Lake is exposed to various changes caused by the waves of Lake Superior under the influence of strong gales from the south and south-west, and which form as it were channels in the sand. By this means the river on one occasion completely changed its course by forcing a passage through one of these channels, and in so doing exposed some human bones, the remains of which Mr. MacKenzie the governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's fort caused to be collected and interred elsewhere, not daring to take any part away on account of the well known superstition held alike by all the Indian tribes of America with respect to the displacement or removal of the mortal remains of their ancestors. Another traveller, however, who was acquainted with the fact of this discovery, and who did not reside at the place, found a means of deceiving the vigilance of the Indians, carried off these remains and sent them to Mr. J. Wilson, together with other booty. To his kindness I am indebted for the possession of a lower jawbone, a weapon of iron (a sort of lance,) a crooked knife, used by the Indians in the preparation of skins, an instrument made of horn and several locks of hair enveloped in copper. The knife and the lance are more than half eaten away by rust, the copper which encloses the locks of hair is completely

changed into carbonate and other salts, and only exhibits very slight traces of pure metallic copper. Some of these locks of hair still retain at their extremities small pieces of leather which seem to have been used to suspend them. Mr. Mackenzie has taken great pains to obtain information with respect to these bones which are supposed to be the remains of some great chief, but the oldest among the Indians have been unable to give any information on the subject. It would even appear that no tradition has been preserved respecting this man whose remains evidently denote a renowned warrior.

This incident, together with the changes in metallic substances and in the tools, strengthens the supposition that the mines of native copper to the north east of Lake Superior must be of very ancient date, and that the difficulties of transport in these latitudes have prevented their being worked by settlers or immigrants.

#### *The Bruce Mines.*

The Bruce mines are situated on Lake Huron 84° west longitude and 46° 19' north latitude.

Upon arriving at the mines, one is struck by the beautiful *coup d'œil* presented by the little village of Bruce Mines. It is built upon the bare rocks in which are strata of different kinds of copper ore, having opposite to it the Island of St. Joseph the future granary of the two Lakes.

The town of Bruce Mines already contains about one hundred houses, all occupied by the families of the workmen employed at the mines, the south eastern extremity is devoted to the buildings in which are placed all the apparatus employed in the preparation of ore, to be thence transported to their different destinations; also the Superintendent's office and the Post Office.

The company has also erected wharves to facilitate the arrival of steamboats and other vessels.

In the middle of the formations which are now being worked, is a blacksmiths' shop, and on a small elevation from which there is a view of all the works, is the dwelling of the captain and that of the Superintendent General of the mines.

At the period of my arrival a new apparatus for washing the ore was in course of construction. It is an American invention; by it the ore is first reduced to powder as fine and as uniform as possible; this powder is then placed upon sieves of different numbers, which have a continual horizontal motion with a slight concussion. By means of this "rocker" the copper ore is separated from the ordinary stone, the action of the machine being based upon the well known principle,—that all matters being reduced to the same volume, if they are of different weights, and are equally exposed to the same action of displacement, range themselves in the order of their respective weights.

As this apparatus is on the point of being put into operation, and may indeed be so at this moment I shall abstain from any remarks as to its utility. I will add however that it would be of the greatest advantage to Lake Superior where the native copper is found, in rocks similar to those in No.

Having visited all the mines which are now being worked I can with confidence state my opinion that the copper formations of Lake Huron are not of a nature to possess vertical veins as has been heretofore supposed, because the calcareous rocks of St. Joseph Island or of Eagle point, would have heaved up the dioritic rocks, and the topographic formation of the locality plainly shews the impossibility of this movement, solely because the nature of this locality has not permitted the metallic veins to be formed under the influence of vertical currents of polarisation, but rather caused them to extend themselves in a horizontal direction by the movement of the electro magnetic current.

Upon attentive examination of the rocks not in the adits of the mine only, but generally, it is evident that as the rocks extend below the surface their formation

undergoes a change not only of a chemical nature but also with respect to their molecular crystallization.

Although the Bruce mines do not appear to possess ore to any great depth they are not without considerable importance.

The ore which is obtained in these locations presents all the appearances of richness. The works however must be carried on with the prudence required by the circumstances presented by a country entirely new and almost as wild as it was when originally settled.

It is hardly necessary for me to express my opinion as to the mode of proceeding which ought to be adopted, for Mr. Baron the superintendent, on the spot, appeared to me not only to understand works of this character, but has even invented and put in operation a mode of extracting the metal which seems to me to work most advantageously for the interest of the stockholders and the prosperity of the mines.

I shall refrain from attempting to make any valuation in figures of the products of the mines. 1st. because my time there was too limited; 2ndly. because such calculations would only be an imaginary estimate which might be prejudicial to the shareholders and also to the value of the locality. It is a very easy matter to lay down as a rule, "so much per cent of ore, so much profit" but apart from the intrinsic richness of the localities in which mining operations are carried on, there are other circumstances to be considered, when an opinion is to be given as to the advantages offered by such and such localities, such as the great distance from inhabited districts, and the current prices of all those things which are required besides manual labor. The mines on Lake Huron like those on Lake Superior have a powerful adversary to struggle with; for in the United States the working of mines is carried on with all possible energy and perseverance, protected by laws specially enacted for that purpose, by means of partial operations among workmen independently of the associations of capitalists; all this renders the first efforts at the working of mines in Canada very difficult to sustain, and neither the richness of the mines nor the best administration can prevent partial or momentary delusion, before affairs assume a permanent routine, under the influence of intelligence unaffected by the urgent and ever varying necessities, constantly arising in a yet virgin country.

As far as I have been able to judge after a cursory examination of the western shores of the Lake, the Bruce mines appear to me to be the richest in this vicinity. The copper mines appear to yield the most abundantly; but I do not think they are in the richest formation. Mines must exist in their rear which would be much more important or more regular in their formations and more homogeneous, from the fact that the rocks although they contain ore in very great abundance at the surface, contain none at any depth and that the same rocks as they entered below the surface present a different crystalline composition.

I would decline fixing at present the exact date of the formation, for the few fossils which I found appeared to be at variance with that hitherto assigned to that locality. I would rather first obtain more reliable data; but I am almost positive that the very abundance of the veins dispersed on every side proves that the cupriferous region on Lake Huron is of the very greatest value, 1st. because it is situated near a country abounding with all agricultural resources, and will consequently be approached more nearly every year by an increasing population. 2ndly, the climate is more favorable to the working of mines, and the Navigation less difficult; as the Islands of St. Joseph, Drummond, and Manitoulin afford shelter from the storms which are very disastrous, and those vessels which take the United States side are very often exposed to disasters which unfortunately are very numerous. Ready communication with the Atlantic by Lake Nipissing, and the easy access from the different harbours, which form the termini of the railroads con-

necting all the important points, are considerations which deserve the favour and encouragement of the Government of the country to promote to as great an extent as possible the interests of the mines in this part of the country.

It would be impossible for me, without committing very serious errors, to state exactly the respective positions of the formations according to the classification generally used by celebrated and learned naturalists in Europe, for I was unable on account of the limited time at my disposal to make investigations as complete and detailed as the circumstances of the case required.

If the Government were anxious to have positive information as to the richness of these locations, they should allow a sufficient period of time, not only to make a report of the nature of the encasing rocks, but also of the correct position of the veins with respect to their true direction, their power, the number of principal and secondary veins, also to analyse the composition of the ore and that of the rocks. Without this, any person desirous of making an exact and detailed report, would, unless he confined himself to a general description, be often forced to contradict himself to the prejudice, without his wishing it, of the general interests of the mines of the country as well as those of capitalists.

The copper of the Bruce mines is generally a sulphuret in compact dioritic rock. I also remarked that there was a formation of amygdaloid quartzite. It would be of the highest importance to shew what control or rather what influence this rock and the absence of schist exert in the formation of copper ore. As I remained there but a short time, I shall abstain from giving a decisive opinion. If I enter into more details respecting the mines of Lake Superior than those of Lake Huron, my reason for so doing is because I have had more time to observe the nature of the formations, and have been able to form a more correct opinion of the richness and nature of the mines, having had a greater field for my observations.

Near the Bruce mines is the Wellington location, a tributary of the Bruce mines, where a great deal of work has been done. During the short time I remained there I was unable to note the character of one of the best localities.

Copper is found in Copper Harbour, not far from the Wellington mines. This vein comes out of the lake, and extends several feet on terra firma, but is soon cut off and no further trace whatever can be found of it. I do not think that this vein has changed its direction, but I am of opinion that it owes its existence to one of those accidents to which I have before alluded in this report, that is to say that it is a species of residuum of the decomposition of mineral matter which has undergone a less complete or more tardy electro-magnetic action than the general mass.

In going up towards Lake Superior on the south side of the *Ile du Camp des Ours*, white stone is found, this may be of great utility, as it serves admirably for hot furnaces.

In the north east portion of Lake George there exists refractory clay

The northern and eastern portion of this lake as well as that of the little lake St. George is held by Indians, except that portion which is on the river St. Maurice; it is the most fertile and perhaps the most important of all the locations west of Lake Huron. The land is superior in quality for agricultural purposes to any of that near the United States, both with regard to the richness of the soil and as its position; it being protected against the north and north-west winds by a chain of hills; these hills contain lime of the best quality. Copper ore should be found there, not only in the sulphuretted but even in the native state, because this chain of hills is of the same nature and character as that on Lake Superior. This place is one of the most important on Lake Huron, not only on account of the fisheries, but also as being a post. I went through the woods a distance of seven miles from the river, and am of opinion that a means of communication might easily be established between Goulais and Batchewauanong Bays, Garden River and Echo Lake, in case

communication were required between Lake Superior and the river Tassalon which runs in the rear of the Bruce mines.

That part of the chain of hills which extends from Gros Cap, on Lake Superior, to Lake George, crosses a part which abounds in mines of different kinds. From the observations I made upon the nature and direction of the rocks, I do not think that I am mistaken when I say that anthracite coal ought to be found on the north side of that chain of mountains.

It appears to me that the purchase of the location upon which is situated No. 14 of the Indian Reserves, that is to say, that part which is situate upon Lake St. George, Lake St. John, and Echo Lake, would be of the highest importance to Canada, as the junction of the extreme west of Lake Huron with the extreme east of Lake Superior. This part of the country, after careful survey, should be divided into lots suitable for the working of mines and also for agricultural purposes, and in that manner a means of communication would be opened between the two Lakes.

At the entrance of Lake Superior the aspect changes completely, not only with respect to the scenery, but also as regards the nature of the rocks and the climate. Gros Cap, which is at the south-east extremity of the Lake, is 700 feet in height, it contains native copper and is composed of porphyritic rocks of amygdaloid greywacke and describes an arc in its direction towards Lake Huron.

The Bay of Goulais is separated from the Bay of Batchewewanong by a point formed of new red sandstone. Opposite to those Bays are situated *Les Iles aux Sables*, where we also find red sandstone, part of which is completely discoloured and almost white. It is in a direction of  $150^\circ$  and inclined towards the north east and by east.

The white sandstone which in a state of decomposition becomes sand, contains in the splits or veins black sand composed of magnetic iron, titanitic iron, zircon and small garnets.

Between Batchewewanong Bay and Goulais Bay fossils are found which are of a genus altogether different from those to be found upon Michipicoten Island.

In a little bay between Batchewewanong Bay and the location of Messrs. McCollagh & Scott, which is often used by bateaux as a place of shelter from the north wind, I found specimens of native copper in the fragments of rocks carried down by the mountain streams. From thence, going northward, we find that beautiful spot called Mamains, where the locations of Messrs. Ryan McDonald, Hugh Allan, A. Allan, Edmonston and others, are situated.

I found Mr. J. Catsworth and several men working the mines on Mr. W. O. Meredith's location. I was delighted to see works in operation, for I had then an opportunity of verifying the correctness of my observations on the spot. Before going to the place where the operations are carried on, I examined the rocks in the neighborhood and informed Mr. Catsworth of my observations and conclusions regarding the direction and nature of the ore, according to the theory before enunciated. He, having the experience, by surveys and the examination of the country, acquired in a whole season, was surprised at their precision.

The next day we went together over the ground where the works have been commenced at the distance of a mile and a half. Before descending, I pointed out the spot where I supposed the vein should increase in size and be developed. I traced its distance and course, and everything turned out in accordance with my calculations. However, for my own proper satisfaction, I went down into a sort of well to examine with more precision. I measured by means of an aneroidal barometer, the height of the mountain from which the native copper in veins is extracted, out of an old Indian well; the height is 269 feet above the level of the lake. The formula I used to calculate its height is  $\frac{a+b}{a-b} 55,000 = h$ .

The copper found at Mamains contains silver and also traces of gold. To the right of the location is a vein of lead which is, however, accidental.

Its presence under these circumstances renders more certain the existence of argentiferous copper ore which will hereafter become more profitable. Cobalt is also to be found with copper in one of the veins, and at a few miles distance in the north east direction there is a saline spring.

Proceeding from Mamains, towards the north by the lake, the rocks are of a different formation, and at *la Pointe aux Mines* the sandstone is of slaty structure lying in a direction of  $339^{\circ}$ , inclined towards the south west, and crossed by lines in a direction from west to east; it is slightly amygdaloidal. The amygdaloids are of a quartzzy nature and often crystallized; sometimes they consist of agates or jaspers. It is in this rock that are found the veins of zinc known as "Black Jack" by the English miners, that is to say, ferriferous zinc. This vein runs in a direction of  $160^{\circ}$  and inclines  $30^{\circ}$ .

At Mica Bay several houses have been built, the commencement of a town. The site is beautiful in point of view, but the access to it is very difficult, even for small canoes, much more so for larger vessels, on account of the rocks which extend to some distance, and the shallowness of the water.

Here is situated the mountain, the study of which is so interesting as regards its peculiar formation, to which I have referred in my Report.

I found pieces of copper of different kinds, but it is useless to suppose that any vein could be worked, because it can only follow the nature of the formation of the rocks, that is to say that the vein possesses no continuity nor is of sufficient value to be worth working, notwithstanding all the appearances of richness. As soon as this point on the north side is passed, the formation becomes again more homogeneous with amygdaloidal rocks. It is to be deplored that the very generous efforts of capitalists have been so unfortunately applied. This is the location which Mr. Whitney refers to as an example of the richness of the mines at Lake Superior. It is probable that the overseer of the works has acted conscientiously and with the view of obtaining good results for the shareholders. In certain places the ore appears to be very rich. He, however, made a mistake in commencing where he should have finished, and has hazarded not only the interests of one company, but also those of all the mines on the north side of Lake Superior. If, instead of incurring extravagant expenses for useless works, he had made investigations with respect to the position of the veins, and the character and value of the products, the result would have been far different, fatal delusions would have been avoided, and he would have rendered valuable service, for I do not doubt that to the north and especially to the south east, at a certain distance he might have found a more homogeneous formation, and partial excavations would have reimbursed all the expenses.

I shall take the liberty of here mentioning, or rather suggesting, a plan for the locations. Parties are compelled to take a certain definite extent of land which is called a location, contiguous to some other location. This tract often contains but a very small portion of ore, and thus persons interested in the mines are afraid of incurring useless expense, because as the limits are fixed beforehand, they run the risk of incurring expenses to the profit of some other person who may be waiting the result attained by his neighbours. Government should allow parties to take locations, not those contained within the straight lines traced to indicate a certain extent of land, but according to the plan of the position of the mines made out by the applicants; subject to careful examination as to its correctness; under this system both the Government and capitalists would obtain great advantages; for parties wishing to invest stock in mines would choose those places which they fancy would insure to them future benefits, and would not be forced to make useless purchases of several miles of unproductive land whilst their capital might be laid out elsewhere to greater advantage. Besides, it often happens, that, after having made disbursements and incurred expenses in the survey,

if they have the good fortune to find a mine they are deprived of the benefits which might result therefrom, whilst others who have hazarded nothing reap the profits.

I am therefore of opinion that if the present mode of granting these locations be continued, the development of mining interests cannot progress so rapidly as if the plan I have just suggested were adopted; the advantages which the Government has a right to expect on account of the wealth of the country and its direct and indirect influence upon the prosperity and extension of the different branches of trades will be more than retarded; for credit would thus be completely destroyed and the capital heretofore invested would be entirely lost.

To the north of Mica Bay is the river Montreal, here the rocks are of a different nature. Those to the rear of Pointe Agivany run in a direction of  $70^{\circ}$ , and those extending from the river Montreal in a direction of  $130^{\circ}$ , uniting almost perpendicularly. After these are the Gargantua rocks which present indications of great promise as regards mineral wealth. Near the Bay of Agivany, there is a vein of trappoidal jasper in a direction of  $240^{\circ}$ , of great density, almost equal to that of iron. It is three feet and a half in breadth; its crystallization is a rectangular parallelepiped and its position in the vein is such that one of its sides is perpendicular, and the other perfectly horizontal. This vein is sunk in a hill, the rocks composing which consist of quartz which is almost white. On the east side is a similar vein 100 feet in breadth but which is not however, of so compact a nature, for it appears to be in a state of partial decomposition. To the north of Gargantua, the rocks assume a different character and are in another state of gradual decomposition as far as the river Michipicoten.

At Cape Choyer the rocks run nearly east and north; at Point Brûlé, the feldspathic sandstone runs  $328^{\circ}$  with an inclination towards the south.

There is at Gargantua red sandstone, granite, and amygdaloid, which lies in the direction of  $310^{\circ}$  and towards the river Pakazoizibi. In one of the Gargantua Islands is to be found amygdaloid greywacke completely decomposed into black sand, with agates also in a state of decomposition. This sand is very pure and it differs in character from the others. It is rough to the touch and contains no siliceous or iron like that at the river Montreal and Michipicoten.

In the vicinity of the river Michipicoten the rocks are of a schistose nature and the sand in the river is auriferous. I found particles of gold in several places, not, however, in sufficient quantity to be worth collection. At the falls, the veins are of red quartz; on the right bank of the river, near the lake, I found iron in veins, and not far from the lake on the river Magpie which falls into the Michipicoten I found a vein of copper underlying gozlan or iron cap, which contains particles of gold; the rocks are of a talcose nature and the sandstone is of a schistose structure. The vein runs  $160^{\circ}$  north into the rocks in the direction of  $140^{\circ}$ .

At the entrance of the river Michipicoten, there is a vein of iron of but little importance which runs in a direction of  $360^{\circ}$  in the rock which extends from the south west to north east with an inclination towards the south west. The north side of the lake contains schistose sandstone, which has talc in quantities between the veins of quartz, generally in the direction of east and west. The Bay to the north of the river Michipicoten contains several veins of iron in talco-quartzose sandstone in the direction of  $75$  to  $80^{\circ}$  intersected by a vein of quartz of 4 or 5 feet in thickness containing iron and sulphuret of copper.

The north-east part is characterized by a description of iron ore which I have met with in several places, I was, however, unable to form any idea of its importance for mining purposes, as I was prevented from examining the country, on account of its being an Indian Reserve. In the direction of the river Dorée, that is, to the north west side of it, I noticed amygdaloidal sandstone. The amygdaloids are of a phosphoric character; it appears that this part of the country is under the in-

fluence of two currents, one from the north east to the south west and the other from the south east to the north west. The sandstone is in a transition stage and filled with iron pyrites and is ranged into small veins. To the right of the river *Dorée* there is a formation of talcose schist containing quartz and iron pyrites in a crystallized state. To the north of the river *à la Chienne*, there is a formation of talco-quartzose schist which runs in a direction of  $145^{\circ}$  intersected by a rock of gneiss in the direction of  $60^{\circ}$  these rocks are intersected by jaspers of different colors; I, however, did not meet with any agatiferous formation or native copper; I found copper only in veins in the state of sulphuret.

In passing the river *à la Chienne* the formations take a more determined direction and stimulate the activity of the formation of Mamains; those which exist between river *à la Chienne* and the river *Michipicoten* have completely changed their nature. The Island of *Michipicoten* and the Bays of Mamains, Gargantua, and Mica, are worthy of the greatest attention with respect to their mineral wealth, and each of those places should be examined more carefully. I am of opinion that Mamains and the Island of *Michipicoten* are locations of the first class for mining purposes, Gargantua and Mica Bays are very difficult places to be worked unless the formations in the rear are of a more uniform nature. Gargantua and Mica Bays form a sort of knot where the currents meet, and although they present every appearance of wealth I am of opinion that they are very limited in extent.

The Island of *Michipicoten* is interspersed with veins of every species of barytes, jaspers, agates and carbonate of crystallized lime. The amygdaloid zeolitic greywacke is filled with native copper. In one place I ordered one of my men to take 100 lbs. of rock and to break it up with hammers upon the stones. As the work was a very long and fatiguing one from the want of tools I caused one half to be taken away. The 50 lbs. of rock contained native copper from the finest dust to pieces several inches in diameter. The most common state, however, is that of zeolite. The 50 lbs. of rock that was broken when well washed contained 16 lbs. of copper; there is also native copper in red sand stone. This island seems to contain a very productive formation of copper. To the north of the Island I saw no copper in veins but in one place only. The richest formation is on the west and south sides. On my arrival at the Island, I met with Mr. Joseph L. Wilson, the Superintendent of the Quebec Mining Company, who, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions which he uses in the working of the mines, will have great difficulty in completely satisfying the shareholders. One should be on the spot to form a correct idea of the numberless obstacles which obstruct progress. It would be a difficult task to enumerate them, and no one but a person accustomed to visit foreign regions at the time of their earliest settlement can describe them. I think it my duty to state my opinion that unless the Government grant the Company and those persons who devote themselves to the working of the mines in this new country, all the assistance in their power, they will be unable to continue the works notwithstanding the almost heroic efforts which they have used; for, besides the risk to which capitalists expose their fortunes in opening new resources to the country, the workmen have to undergo all manner of privations and fatigue such as necessarily attend a new settlement in this barren and uninhabited country, besides the very laborious task of working the mines.

The Islands of *Michipicoten* and Mamains are in my opinion, places which hold forth the best inducements to the miner. They possess all the characteristics of mineral wealth. Several species of rocks contain native copper. It is to be found in every state, from its first appearance in molecules to pieces of several pounds in weight. The rocks are softer than those upon the main land and consequently are more easily worked.

After a survey and a minute examination of the positions of the rocks and of their nature, it would not be a difficult task to decide which localities possess the



greatest mineral wealth. In this island copper is found not only on the surface but even beneath the mountains, and it is probable that it might be found in veins. The proof that the mineral wealth of this place will hereafter be of the greatest importance, is that the rocks contain a talcose serpentine which appears in the crystallization of the rocks.

The bulk of zeolitic matter, both amygdaloid and in veins, agates, and copper, when it seems to have become the principal component of the formation, takes the character of the bodies which compose it. It takes the place of the zeolites and a species of cupriferous amygdaloid sand stone.

I shall refrain from entering into a detailed description. This would require competent leisure and not a flying visit such as mine. In a general survey of several hundreds of miles in a very brief space of time, it is probable that I may have passed over several characteristics which might induce me to modify my opinions were I to enter into a more strict examination. As I have already said, I might contradict myself; and the interests already involved are too serious and important to allow me to make any assertion which might not be susceptible of proof. I think nevertheless that I have made a sufficient survey and have collected evident proof enough to shew that the Canadian portion of Lake Superior contains a real and not accidental formation of mines of native copper as well as of other metals of the highest value and that these mines will soon be sufficiently advanced to compete with all others.

I was obliged to return from the Island of Michipicoten on account of the lateness of the season.

In presenting you this Report, Sir, I beg you to receive the assurance of the respect with which,

I have the honor to be,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed.)

DE ROTTERMUND.

Formerly a pupil of the Central School at Paris, and member of the Geological Society of France.

# REPORT

OF THE

## PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT

IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF

# LOWER CANADA,

DURING THE YEAR 1855,

BY

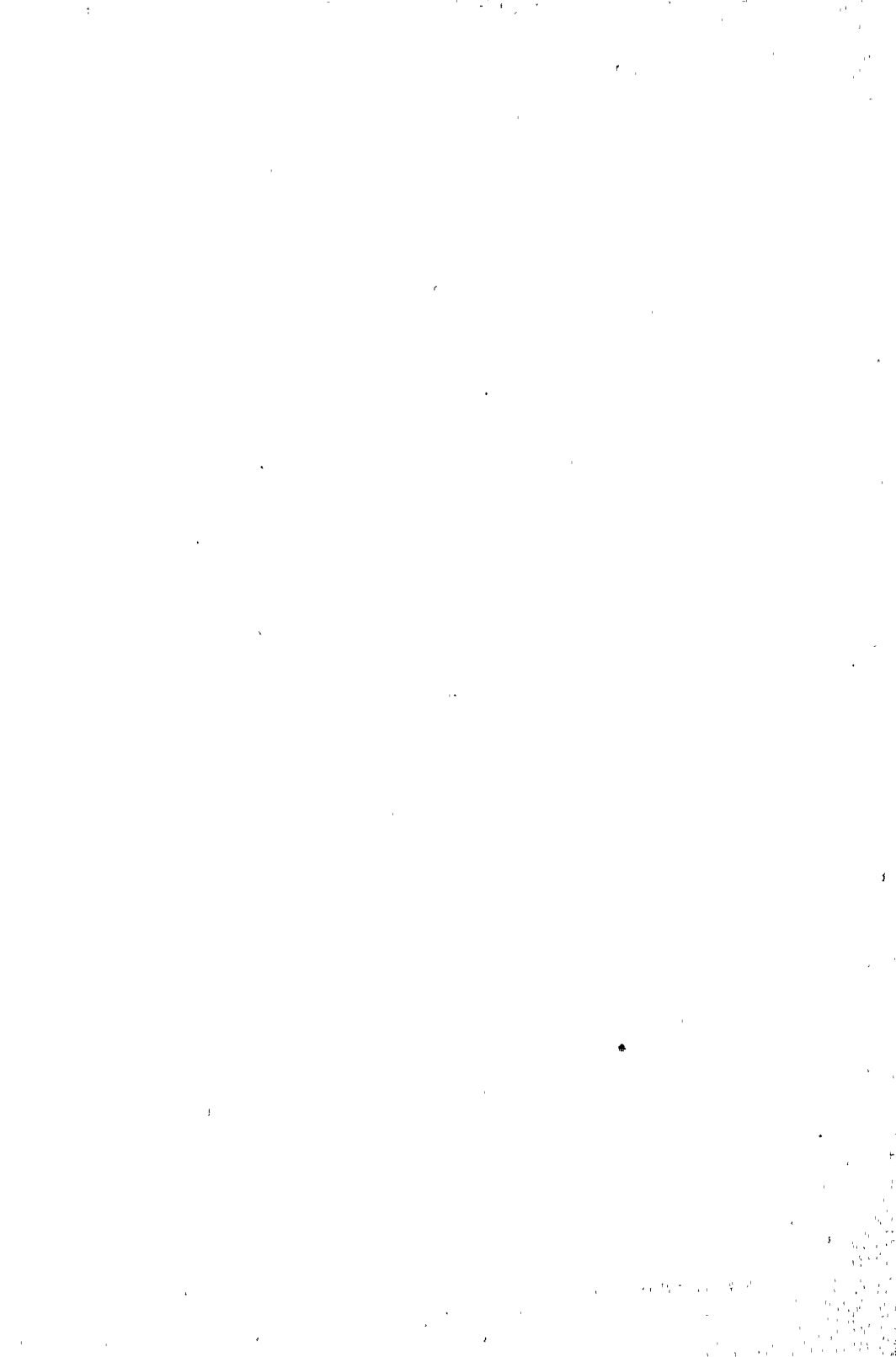
T. BOUTILLIER, ESQUIRE,  
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.

~~~~~  
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
~~~~~



TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET,  
1856.



## STATEMENT

Of sums received and paid by T. Boutillier, Inspector<sup>m</sup> of Agencies, from the 25th February, 1855, to the 22nd February, 1856.

DR. T. BOUTILLIER, Inspector of Agencies, in

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts in £, s., and d. Entries include February 26, March 20, August 29, September 29, October 7, and January 8, 1856.

account with the Crown Lands Department

Table with columns for date, description, and amounts in £, s., and d. Entries include February 28, March 14, April 6, May 1, June 6, July 3, August 8, and September 1, 1855.

Dr.

T. BOUTILLIER, Inspector of Agencies, in

| 1855.               | Amount brought over                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 12409   | 15 | 7  |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| February 11 ...     | To a sum of £60, received from the Department and deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada at Quebec, to repay to the Settlement Fund a sum of £40, paid to D. S. Ballantyne, and a further sum of £20, paid to John G. Fair, for explorations | 60      | 0  | 0  |
| " 19 ...            | To a sum of £33 10s. 3d. deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada at Quebec on the 8th January, by Alexis Cayer, Overseer, being the balance remaining in his hands at the time of the suspension of the works, last autumn                    | 33      | 10 | 3  |
| Amount carried over |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | £ 12503 | 5  | 10 |

account with the Crown Lands Department.

Cr.

| 1855.               | Amount brought over                                  | £      | 4499 | 2   | 0 |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|-----|---|
| Sept. 11            | By 1 Check for £75, Jos. Verrette, Overseer          | 75     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 6                 | " £25 each, D. Phillips, Overseer                    | 150    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 2                 | " £25 each, C. P. de Champlain, Overseer             | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 14                | " £25 each, F. R. Blanchard                          | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 17                | " £50, L. Desaulnier                                 | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 18                | " £50, Reverend O. Paradis                           | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £50, Reverend M. Kerrigan                          | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £25, to John Dillon                                | 25     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £40, J. B. Coulombe and E. Arcand                  | 40     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 19                | " £17 Os. 1½d., F. L. Poudrier                       | 17     | 0    | 1   |   |
| " 1                 | " Reverend Ed. Richard                               | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 20                | " £50 each, P. N. Pacaud                             | 100    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 24                | " £150; Ls. Labrecque                                | 150    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 25                | " £50, Reverend A. L. Mailloux                       | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £25, Reverend O. Paradis                           | 25     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 2                 | " 1 £19 10s., 1 £18, John Cullen                     | 37     | 10   | 0   | 0 |
| " 27                | " £250, B. Garneau and J. T. Lebel                   | 250    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £150, J. B. Coulombe and E. Arcand                 | 150    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 29                | " £50, Reverend O. Paradis                           | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| October 2           | " £35, P. Dagneault                                  | 35     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 3                 | " £25, F. R. Blanchard                               | 25     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £35, N. Boucher                                    | 35     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 4                 | " 2 £50 and 1 £46 17s. 2d., G. H. Beaulieu           | 146    | 17   | 2   |   |
| " 3                 | " £50 each, Jos. Roy                                 | 150    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £40, P. C. Rivard                                  | 40     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 6                 | " £50, L. E. Laroque                                 | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 2                 | " £50 each, A. Verreault                             | 100    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 8                 | " £40, Ant. Talbot                                   | 40     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £35, C. F. Dionne                                  | 35     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 10                | " £50 each, P. N. Pacaud and J. B. Delisle Overseers | 200    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 2                 | " £25 each, C. P. de Champlain, Overseer             | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 11                | " £25 each, D. Phillips                              | 100    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £25, Reverend O. Paradis                           | 25     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £50, Jos. Savard                                   | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 2                 | " £30 each, Luc Gélinais                             | 60     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £75, Ed. Robitaille                                | 75     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 12                | " £30 to P. Dagneault                                | 30     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £50, A. Jetté                                      | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 13                | " £35, Andrew Boa                                    | 35     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £30 Reverend M. Kerrigan                           | 30     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 16                | " £25, Peter Skelly                                  | 25     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £25, P. C. Rivard                                  | 25     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £75, E. Arcand                                     | 75     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 19                | " £50, Jos. Prince                                   | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £40, D. S. Ballantyne, Explorator                  | 40     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 23                | " £40, N. Boucher, Overseer                          | 40     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £50, T. Corrigan                                   | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 24                | " £25, F. R. Blanchard                               | 25     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 5                 | " £50 each, P. N. Pacaud, Overseer                   | 250    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 26                | " £25 4s. 7d., Jos. Roy                              | 25     | 4    | 7   |   |
| " 27                | " £25, John Dillon                                   | 25     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £25, Peter Skelly                                  | 25     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 29                | " £14 13s., C. F. Dionne                             | 14     | 13   | 0   |   |
| " 30                | " £175, B. Garneau and J. T. LeBel                   | 175    | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £75, J. E. Côté and H. A. Watier, by B. Garneau    | 75     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 5                 | " £10, Ls. Labrecque and Ed. Leureux, Overseers      | 50     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| " 1                 | " £85, Ant. Talbot, Overseer                         | 85     | 0    | 0   | 0 |
| Amount carried over |                                                      | £ 8315 | 6    | 10½ |   |



Dr.

T. BOUTILLIER, Inspector of Agencies, in

|       |                             |   |       |   |    |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|-------|---|----|
| 1856. | Amount brought over .. .. . | £ | 12503 | 5 | 10 |
|       |                             | £ | 12503 | 5 | 10 |

St. Hyacinth,  
22nd February, 1856.

account with the Crown Lands Department.

Cr.

|                 |                                                                                   |   |       |    |    |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|----|----|
| 1856.           | Amount brought over                                                               | £ | 11542 | 12 | 6  |
| January 9       | By 1 Check for £3 1s. 0 <sup>3</sup> d., A. Jetté, Overseer                       | £ | 3     | 1  | 0  |
| " 16            | " 1 " £50, J. B. Daoust, Agent                                                    | £ | 50    | 0  | 0  |
| February 4      | " 1 " £20, Reverend Ed. Richard, Overseer                                         | £ | 20    | 0  | 0  |
| " 7             | " 1 " £11 2s., Ls. Labrecque                                                      | £ | 11    | 2  | 0  |
| "               | " 1 " £38 7s. 10 <sup>3</sup> d., Ls. Labrecque and Ed. Leureux, Overseers        | £ | 38    | 7  | 10 |
| " 13            | " 1 " £37 10s, Reverend N. T. Hébert, Overseer                                    | £ | 37    | 10 | 0  |
| " 15            | " 1 " £19 11s. 3d., D. Phillips,                                                  | £ | 19    | 11 | 3  |
| " 16            | " 1 " £13 5s. 10d., J. T. Lebel, Agent for J. E. Côté and H. A. Watier, Overseers | £ | 13    | 5  | 10 |
| " 21            | " 3 " 2 £100 and £116 0s. 3d., P. N. Pacaud and J. B. Delisle, Overseer           | £ | 316   | 0  | 3  |
| Balance .. .. . |                                                                                   | £ | 451   | 15 | 1  |
|                 |                                                                                   | £ | 12503 | 5  | 10 |

T. BOUTILLIER,  
Inspector of Agencies.



## COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

## KINOGOMI ROAD.

Reverend M. HEBERT, and  
P. A. TREMBLAY, } Overseers.

|                                                   |       |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Balance remaining from appropriation of 1854..... | £ 250 | 0  | 0  |
| Amount of appropriation for 1855.....             | 800   | 0  | 0  |
| Amount disposable.....                            | 1050  | 0  | 0  |
| Amount paid.....                                  | 1633  | 04 | 5½ |
| Balance remaining.....                            | £416  | 15 | 6½ |

The proposed length of this road, which commences from the Rapide des Roches, on the Chicoutimi River, and ends at Métabetchouan Station, on Lake St. John, is about 38 miles.

Nine miles of this road were opened in 1854; more than six of these were completed by Mr. Tremblay during last autumn, and cost £40 per mile.

"The bridges which remain to be built are of little importance," says Mr. Tremblay, "with the exception of that which is proposed to be built over the *Rivière aux Sables*, and another over the Chicoutimi River at *Portage des Roches*."

The cost of the construction of the former bridge has been estimated, by A. J. Russell, Esq., at £400, and that of the latter, at £1,500.

From the Portage des Roches to the Township of Labarre, this road goes over an unpromising country. Swamps, stones and sand are met with. There is, however, a space of five miles near the Cascouia River, which contains very good land. The road then passes over excellent land, as far as Lake St. John. The most plentiful timber is the tamarack, the white and black birch, and the poplar, in the high lands; and ash, elm, alder, and cedar, on the flats.

This road communicates with the beautiful valley of Lake St. John, where there is a large extent of very fine lands.

"The advantages of this road, as regards the settlement of the country," says Mr. P. A. Tremblay, "are so well known to you, that I think it would be useless for me to make any remarks on the subject. Suffice it to say that upon the opening of that road, depends the success of the work so patriotically undertaken by the Reverend Mr. Hébert, and that of the settlements founded on the borders of Lake St. John."

"The *Rivière aux Sables*, at the point where it intersects the road, presents rather the appearance of a lake than that of a river."

Mr. Tremblay is of opinion that the last portion of the road (that which borders on the Rapide des Roches) would be more difficult to complete than that which is comprised in the Township of Kinogomi. He believes, however, that £80 per mile would be sufficient, except for the last half of the 18th mile, and the first quarter of the 19th, where there are more difficulties to be met with than on any other part of the road, as the soil is rocky and rough.

"The wheat fly has caused no damage this year, and the crops," adds Mr. Tremblay, "according to the report of the people of the neighbourhood, were abundant, and will suffice for the wants of the winter, although there was very little grain sown."

There is a fact well worthy of remark, and one which should not be lost sight of by all friends of settlement, and especially those friendly to the settlement of the east which caused so great damage to the grain in almost all Lower Canada, last year, did not cause any in Saguenay.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI

Bridge over the Rivière à Mars.

JOHN KANE, Overseer.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |      |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Amount appropriated in 1854                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2200 | 0  | 0  |
| To which is to be added part of the \$400 appropriated by an Order in Council, dated the 27th September, 1855, of the same year, to aid in the construction of bridges over the Rivière à Mars, and of that over the Rivière du Moulin; the said sum to be divided in proportion to the value of the said bridges. |      |    |    |
| Amount paid                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 150  | 0  | 0  |
| By amount retained out of a larger sum remitted to him by A. Russell, Esq.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 50   | 10 | 10 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2200 | 10 | 10 |

Besides the sums above mentioned as having been advanced to Mr. Kane, a further sum was remitted to him by your Honorable predecessor in 1854 and 55, in order to defray the expenses of drawing the timber necessary for the construction of the bridge. Mr. Kane has accounted for the monies he received, and the timber which he caused to be drawn; and as soon as the accounts have been re-examined and regulated by the proper authorities, and especially as soon as the Municipalities of Chicoutimi and Bagot as they have been notified to do, have estimated the cost of the construction of the two bridges, the one over the Rivière à Mars, and the other over the Rivière du Moulin, I shall be able to ascertain what available balance there is on hand in favor of the two bridges.

The different sums of public money appropriated for the construction of a bridge over the Rivière à Mars, not being sufficient, it became necessary to ask the co-operation of the Municipal Council of Bagot. Until the present time, for different reasons, it has been found impossible to make any arrangements to prosecute the works, further than having prepared a considerable quantity of timber, which Mr. Kane has caused to be placed near the very spots where the bridges are to be built. These measures, however, have been adopted but recently; but it is probable that, with the assistance of the Municipal authorities, who have very lately given proofs of their zeal and desire to co-operate in this great local improvement, the works will shortly commence.

Timber brought on the site by Mr. Kane

21 pieces of square white pine, 243 pieces flat pine, 7 pieces square red pine, 47 pieces flat red pine, 165 pieces flat cedar, 109 pieces flat spruce.

The flat pieces are from 25 to 30 feet in length, and the square pieces from 12 to 14 inches square, are from 41 to 51 feet in length.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

*Bridge over the Rivière du Moulin.*

ABRAHAM LAPOINTE, Overseer.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |      |     |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|------|
| Amount appropriated in 1854.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | £400 | 0   | 0    |
| To which sum must be added part of £400, appropriated by an Order in Council, dated 27th September, 1855, to assist in the construction of a bridge over the Rivière à Mars and the Rivière du Moulin; the said sum to be divided in proportion to the cost of the said bridges. |      |     |      |
| Amount paid to Overseer in 1854, in provisions, to enable him to prepare the timber for the bridge and transport it to the ground.....                                                                                                                                           |      | 166 | 11 6 |

The construction of this bridge has been delayed for the same reasons, that retarded the construction of a bridge over the Rivière à Mars.

The balance on hand cannot be ascertained until Mr. Lapointe's account has been settled, which will not cause much delay; and until, as above stated, an estimate has been made of the cost of that bridge, and of that over the Rivière à Mars, that they may serve as a basis for the division of the £400, which was appropriated in aid of the construction of those two bridges. I must not omit to mention that the Municipal Council of Chicoutimi have given proofs of their desire to contribute to the construction of this bridge.

It is more than probable that in a short time the arrangements necessary to insure the co-operation of the Municipal Council, will be concluded, and that the works will soon commence.

Mr. Lapointe has caused to be brought on the spot,

703 pieces of pine, red and white, cedar, spruce, varying in length from from 25 to 33 feet; 451 of these pieces are flat; 252 do. do., round, 2 beams of white pine, 46 feet in length, and from 13 to 14 inches square.

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

*St. Fereol Road.*

REVEREND EDWARD RICHARD, Overseer.

|                           |      |     |     |
|---------------------------|------|-----|-----|
| Amount appropriated ..... | £100 | 0   | 0   |
| Amount paid.....          |      | 100 | 0 0 |

The amount appropriated for this Road has been employed in improving some of the inclines which are to be found on the road. The sum of one hundred pounds proved insufficient to place this road in the state of repair it should be in.

To enable you to form an opinion of the importance of this road and of the urgent necessity there is for completing the improvements, I cannot do better than give you an extract from the excellent report which the Reverend Mr. Richard was kind enough to send to me. The judicious remarks and valuable information which it contains will not fail to draw the attention of all friends of colonization.

“ The principal and most important object of these improvements, is to afford  
“ a means of access to the excellent lands, which extend as far as two or three  
“ leagues behind St. Fereol, and are covered with fine timber containing  
“ very fine maple groves, and even at the foot of the mountains an uninterrupted  
“ chain of sugaries, presenting magnificent openings for clearings. You will  
“ also remark, that although the inclines were so abrupt, no less than from 25  
“ to 30 cords of wood daily, during the fine season, were carted from our small  
“ Parish, as there is very good accommodation for bateaux for Quebec in the  
“ river St. Ann’s.”

“ As to the quality of the soil, none better could be wished for, according to  
“ the report of Mr. Lefrançois, Surveyor, and of all those who have visited that part  
“ of the country. Covered with magnificent maple and other fine hardwood timber,  
“ the land is strong and of so good a quality, that it may be compared with the  
“ very rich lands on the borders of the river. The situation of these lands  
“ which are open to the South at the foot of the mountains which raise their  
“ heads towards the North, promises a milder climate. Mr. Lefrançois and all  
“ the hunters who have been in the valley assure us of this fact.

“ Besides this splendid tract of land, the valley of the River St. Ann’s,  
“ which extends to the north of St. Paul’s Bay offers so good site for settlement  
“ that when the line of the road *des Caps* was traced (which was done at the  
“ expense of the Government), the inhabitants of St. Paul’s Bay and of the other  
“ Parishes interested were very desirous that it should run in that direction, as  
“ that road would have been far better than the present road *des Caps* which  
“ abounds in high hills, and the number of persons settling on it would soon  
“ have relieved the Government of maintaining it.

“ You will please also to observe, Sir, that the attention of the public is drawn  
“ to the possibility of having the line of the Quebec and Saguenay Railroad pass  
“ through that valley, and thus going through St. Fereol and St. Urbain as far as  
“ Grand Bay and thence to Lake St. John. Indeed the proposed Railroad from  
“ Quebec to Lake St. John, acknowledged to be impracticable as the line is now  
“ run, would long ago have been abandoned, and a new line been run, were it not  
“ that some of the proprietors of the road had large quantities of land for sale on the  
“ first line. It is to be hoped, however, that all persons who are interested in the  
“ settlement of the lands in the Saguenay, especially the Government, the Coun-  
“ ties of Montmorency and Saguenay, in a word, all those who take an interest in  
“ the development of the resources of the country will devote themselves serious-  
“ ly to having this line surveyed a second time. You will remark that it would  
“ be the shortest line to the present settlements of the Saguenay as it runs in a  
“ straight line, crossing all the fertile county of Montmorency, and receives  
“ at the same time encouragement from all the large Parishes on the other side  
“ of the Caps, St. Paul’s Bay, the Eboulemens, Malbaie, and the other new  
“ Parishes which are now being formed in the interior. And if, according to the  
“ Report of Mr. Lafrançois, Surveyor, who is not considered to be a visionary,  
“ it be true that there are no serious difficulties to be overcome in making this  
“ line, you will be able to judge whether our surmises are correct or not. In  
“ truth, if thought proper to undertake to construct the road, as now commenced  
“ to Lake St. John, which is not inhabited, without even knowing whether the  
“ line were practicable as far as that, having in reality no other object than  
“ the supplying of Quebec with wood, may we not hope that serious atten-  
“ tion will be given to the new line, which has the concurrence of several im-  
“ portant Parishes; moreover, if the furnishing of Quebec with timber be an ob-  
“ ject, could the supply by this new line ever fail?

“ Were the plans of the friends of the Railroad from Quebec to Lake St.  
“ John who could only foresee in this speculation the settlement of the splendid  
“ valley of this beautiful lake frustrated?—Will the Railroad pass through the

“ most settled country and reaching the most populous part of the Saguenay, Grand Bay and Chicoutimi therefore fail to penetrate as far as Lake St. John?

“ These are the motives which induce me to believe, that the time has arrived, when serious attention should be given to a survey for this new line, now that every one takes an interest in the commerce of Canada, and the means of developing its resources. Pardon me, Sir, for allowing myself to be drawn, if I may use the expression, far beyond the limits of the question which you did me the honor to address to me, but I know I shall not be blamed for having fully expressed my opinion, and thus given you a better opportunity of judging of the works that are commenced, and of those which remain to be done for the future benefit of the settlements.

“ To enable you to form an opinion of the extraordinary water-powers there are, in St. Fereol it will suffice to observe, that in our small Parish there are four mills at present in operation, one flour mill, one wool carding mill and two saw mills on three different rivers; and yet all situated on the high road and within the distance of a league and a half. You must remark, that these rivers are but tributaries of the River St. Ann's which forms the southern boundary of the Parish, and that this last river itself possesses, at different points very fine water powers, celebrated as it is on account of its beautiful falls which attract so many visitors from foreign countries. A third saw mill is being constructed, in the second range, near a new road which is to be opened next spring at the request of the newly settled inhabitants of that concession.

“ We have a magnificent limestone quarry, capable of furnishing lime enough for the building of a city, and which is very easily worked, in the quarries on the River Larose, at the south west end of the Parish on the high road. Three furnaces manufacture a considerable quantity yearly, and the facility of obtaining wood enables the proprietors to sell it at three shillings per bariquer. Let us hope that the improvement of our hills will increase the consumption, and at the same time raise its value. As regards the fifteen or sixteen arpents which are commenced and not yet completed, I am of opinion, that about £60 would be sufficient to place them in a durable state; I must observe that guard rails have yet to be constructed over a space of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  arpents?

“ The next most important improvement which remains to be done, is the repairing of three other hills and the construction of two bridges of forty feet each. The repairing of one of these hills especially is essentially necessary: it is in a very bad state, and requires to be avoided, in a part of its length; without this we should have taken but one step towards the improvement of those splendid lands which seem to wait with impatience for vigorous arms to till them. It would be very difficult to make an estimate of the cost of these last mentioned works, especially before the line of the hills is traced out. A couple of hundred pounds might perhaps be sufficient to do something to the purpose, if the Legislature were at present to grant the sums necessary to connect the road *des Caps* with the lands in question by a bridge over the River St. Ann's, opposite to the little mountain, we should see a great increase in the settlement of these two districts. The carriage of timber, which has been hitherto impossible on account of our hills such as they were, and even as some now are, might then be effected with facility, and by that means the cause of commerce and the settlement of the lands would be greatly assisted. I have been but two years in St. Fereol, and it seems to me that its population has increased one-third during about the last six years. The new settlers come from the neighbouring Parishes, and direct their steps towards the valley of which I have given you a description above; there is nothing wanting here but encouragement; let us remove the obstacle, let us open an easy means of communication with those superb forests and our young men, instead of crowding the suburbs of Quebec, and becoming for the most part nothing better than petty carters or

“ seeking an asylum in a strange land and thus abandoning the faith of their  
 “ forefathers and their nationality, will come in hundreds from all the Parishes  
 “ of Cote Beaupré and the Island of Orleans, whose population is even now too  
 “ numerous, and under the protection of an enlightened Legislature, settle upon  
 “ lands near those of their fathers, and remain faithful to the traditions of their  
 “ families, and bless from the bottom of their hearts the generous protectors  
 “ who have guided them thither.”

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

*Stoneham Road.*

EDWARD ROBITAILLE, Overseer.

|                                                     |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Balance remaining of the appropriation of 1854..... | £ 50 0   |
| Appropriation of 1855 .....                         | 200 0 0  |
|                                                     | £205 0 0 |
| Amount paid .....                                   | 185 0 0  |
|                                                     | £20 0 0  |

The Stoneham Road, as mentioned in my Report of last year, commences opposite Mr. Brennan's house, between lots Nos. 4 and 5, in the 3rd range of the Township of Stoneham, passes through the 3rd and 4th ranges and through part of the 5th, as far as the bridge over the outlet of the most northerly of the three small lakes.

All that portion of the road which was finished last year, is practicable for summer vehicles.

On the 11th of November last, Mr. Robitaille wrote as follows :

I have opened the road, according to your directions, as far as the settlements on the River Jacques Cartier. I am at present engaged in building two bridges, in order to be able to afford to the inhabitants the advantage of making the road practicable next spring for summer vehicles. I have yet to build four large bridges over all the road. I regret that sickness prevented Mr. Robitaille from sending in to me the report which he promised.

It is probable that together with other useful information, he would have given me some interesting details concerning the nature of the timber and the soil to be found in the vicinity of the River Jacques Cartier.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

*Laval Road.*

REVEREND O. PARADIS, Overseer.

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Amount appropriated in 1855 ..... | £250 0 0 |
| Amount paid Overseer.....         | 250 0 0  |

The Laval road was commenced last year at the 2nd range of the Seigniorie of Beauport, crosses the 3rd 4th and 5th ranges and will terminate at the church and mills at Laval. Three miles of this road were finished under the superintendence of Mr. Edward Robitaille. Mr. Paradis has not yet been able entirely

to complete the road as he had hoped to do, and is of opinion that it will require a sum not less than £800 to complete it. However, in making this estimate, Mr. Paradis computes as four leagues and three-fourths the proposed length of the road. A bridge which has been built (but not completely finished), of about seventy feet in length, has cost about £80. "The soil," says Mr. Paradis, "is, in general, good; the frost is the only impediment to the crops here as in the places less cleared."

"The timber at Laval is in great request for commercial purposes. There is one fact, which is well known is the only reason which has prevented settlers from going to Laval, (which is so close to the city) and that is the bad state of the roads.

"However, since the Government has come to our assistance, we see every year numerous settlers coming to establish themselves there, and even persons in easy circumstances.

"As regards timber for commercial purposes, the ship-builders can inform you better than I can of the advantages which they derive from timber so rare and so valuable as that to be had at Laval.

"About twenty or twenty-two new houses had been built in the course of last summer.

"Wheat and other grain thrive very well at Laval, when the frost does not come on too soon.

"No person ever complained at Laval, as in the adjoining parishes, that the corn was attacked by insects or the potatoes affected by disease."

## COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

### *Belair Road.*

JOSEPH SAVARD, Overseer.

|                          |     |   |   |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £50 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 50  | 0 | 0 |

I have been unable to ascertain from the Report of Mr. Savard what is the length of the road he has completed. He has, however, worked upon the whole extent of the road; which is about three and a-half miles. He is of opinion that this road is practicable for summer vehicles, and says that it is very much frequented. It is situate in the Seigniorship of Belair, and commences on the land of one James Tate. There is still a bridge to be built. Although this road passes through very wet and rocky ground, it is, nevertheless, considered to be of great use.

"I avail myself of this opportunity," says Mr. Pageot, "to report to you that the Belair road should be continued as far as the by-road to St. Catherines (a distance of about two miles.) The road would then afford a very easy and expeditious means of communication to the inhabitants of St. Catherines, of Lake Sargent, and St. Raymond. I must here state that several persons, believing that this road was open, took it to go to St. Catherines and were compelled to retrace their steps. The continuation of this road which I recommend to you is the same road of which Mr. Charles Pageot spoke to you last year, and which will be situated partly in the County of Quebec, and partly in the County of Portneuf. It will be, if completed, one of the most useful and most frequented roads in the neighborhood of Quebec."

There are water powers on Nos. 3, 25 and 30 in the 5th range of Belair and on No. 40, in the 4th range of the same Seigniorship.

Mr. Pageot, who was employed in 1854 as Overseer of the works on this road, and Mr. Savard, unite in recommending that certain ditches be made without loss of time, in order, not only to make the road practicable, but also to keep it in repair.

The cost of the draining of the road, and the prolongation of a route to St. Catherines, has been estimated at £200.

## COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

### *Rocmont Road.*

ALEXIS CAYER, Overseer.

|                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Amount appropriated.....  | £369 4 10 |
| Amount paid Overseer..... | 300 0 0   |
| Balance on hand.....      | £ 69 4 10 |

The Rocmont road commences at the post which is the boundary line between Nos. 8 and 9 in the 7th range of Gosford, at the extremity of the road which advances the farthest into that District.

This road, according to Mr. J. P. Devy's plan, runs towards the Valley of the River Batiscan, where, according to him, there is a large tract of fine land extending towards the north west, bordering upon a part of the Little River Bastonais, which empties itself into the St. Maurice at no great distance from the Tuque.

The proposed length of this road is thirty-six miles, fifteen miles and seventeen chains of which have been traced.

Five miles were opened in 1854 in the Township of Gosford, and twelve arpents in the Township of Rocmont. Five miles and seventeen arpents were opened this last year in Rocmont.

No part of the road has been finished, although its whole extent is practicable for summer vehicles.

The cost of the road has been about £25 per mile, exclusive of fourteen bridges, which comprise altogether 400 feet of planking, and which have cost £81. There is yet another bridge to be built, between the 11th and 12th mile, which will take up 150 feet of planking.

"The soil," says Mr. Cayer, "all along this road is good, although in general sandy. The low lands are clay and covered with elm and ash. The birch, the maple and the fir predominate on the high lands. The timber is large and high, sure signs of a fertile soil. The line of this road follows a chain of mountains situated thirty or fifty acres to the south of the River St. Anné. The mountains are wild land, and at the foot of them there are sugaries of which the soil is rocky, according to Mr. Day's Report; from this last point to the river, that is, from thirty to fifty arpents in breadth, by ten to twelve miles in length; the land may be suitable for agricultural purposes." According to another report, by Mr. Cayer, the lands to the north of the river appeared to be of the same quality as those on the south side.

"The proof of the advantages which this road has already afforded to the settlement of lands is, that all the lands which bordered on the road, along a space of ten and a-half miles have been taken by settlers, and," adds Mr. Cayer, "I have the names of sixty persons who are waiting until the road be traced to take lands in the Valley of the Batiscan."

Mr. Cayer mentions in his report that two mills were built last year in Gosford and that there are three considerable water powers in Rocmont. Ac-



ording to the report addressed to me, it would require about £750, to terminate and complete the extent of road surveyed and traced out. I have, however, no information as to what might be the probable cost of the prolongation of this important road, as far as the valley of the River Batiscan where there are, I have been told, very fine lands.

Mr. Cayer is of opinion, that a bridge should be built over the river Roche Plate, at some point near the sixth mile. He estimates at £20 the cost of the building of the said bridge.

Of the sum of £300 which I paid Mr. Cayer, £33 10s. 8d. has been deposited by him to my credit in the Upper Canada Bank at Quebec.

### COUNTY OF PORTNEUF

#### *Alton Road.*

JOSEPH VERRETTE, Overseer.

|                                                  |      |   |      |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|---|------|
| Balance remaining of appropriation of 1854,..... | £339 | 4 | 4½   |
| Paid in 1855,.....                               | 330  | 0 | 0    |
| Balance remaining.....                           | £    | 9 | 4 4½ |

The Alton Road commences on No. 13 of the 3rd range on the division between the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Alton.

It has been completed from the point of its departure to about sixteen arpents in the Township of Montauban. The whole of that part is practicable for summer vehicles, with the exception of about four arpents, which are practicable for winter vehicles only. The average cost of the road, exclusive of the bridges, is about £46 per mile.

There are nine bridges built over this road, of which three are floating bridges. Of the latter, one is two arpents in length, a second, three arpents, and the third, three arpents and three perches. They are situated at Lac des Sept Isles, Black Lake, and Lac des Prairies.

The other six bridges contain, altogether, 449 feet of bridging.

The soil in the neighbourhood of the road is, according to the report of Mr. Verrette, good and susceptible of cultivation, although rocky. There are some fine water-powers, and if the road were continued as far as the River Batiscan excellent lands would be reached. I think it my duty to repeat here a portion of an extract which I gave in my last Report, from that given by Mr. Defoy, who traced out the road :

“ The road is level enough but stony in several parts. There are two small lakes on the track, but I found a way to avoid them, without going a great deal out of the direct line. The lands bordering on the River Batiscan are magnificent, and easily cultivated. They are covered with fine hardwood.

“ Through all the length of the track, the land in general is fit for agriculture and well stocked with tamarack and pine.

“ The length of the line of road from the River Batiscan to the River Saint Anne is twenty-one miles.

“ In concluding this Report, I think it my duty to inform you that more than thirty persons, on my giving them an account of the lands over which the line of road passes, intimated to me their desire to take lots for their children to settle upon, as soon as the road should be made.”

Mr. Verrette, Overseer of the works on the road, says, in his last report, that a sum of £400 would be sufficient to open the road as far as the River Batiscan.

This Estimate differs a little from that of last year, but it is probable that this gentleman has received further information as to the works to be done, and that he makes allowance for the fall in the price of manual labor.

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

*Peninsular Road, Anse au Griffon.*

DAVID PHILLIPS, Overseer.

|                           |      |    |   |
|---------------------------|------|----|---|
| Amount appropriated,..... | £400 | 0  | 0 |
| Amount paid,.....         | 399  | 11 | 3 |
| Balance remaining .....   | £    | 8  | 9 |

This road crosses that neck of land which separates the waters of the Gaspé Bay from those of the Saint Lawrence.

It commences at the settlement known as the Peninsula, in the 1st range of the Township of Gaspé Bay, North, and terminates on the shore of the Saint Lawrence, on the North side of the River Griffon. Its length is eight miles. No part of the road has been completed. The land has merely been cleared of timber and stumps on a width of twenty feet. In the places where the ground was uneven, it has been leveled to a surface of eight feet in breadth, in order to facilitate the passing of vehicles.

Mr. Phillips says in his report: "If two or three little bridges were built, and a few hundred yards leveled, the road would be practicable for summer vehicles laden, that is to say, horses might go over it at a walk.

"Seven bridges have been built, comprising, altogether, 311 feet of bridging, at a cost of £172. Three more remain to be built, the average cost of which will be £20, each.

"The soil, in that part through which the road passes, is in general of a good quality. The road runs very nearly along the banks of the River de L'Anse au Griffon. The valley of this river is about two miles in breadth, and is bounded on each side by a chain of mountains, covered with hardwood timber. The soil is very fertile on the North-east side of the road. It is computed that there are from 4 to 5000 acres of land, suitable for agricultural purposes, in that valley. It is principally wooded with birch, spruce, and cedar of good quality. There is also maple, fir, and an abundance of alder; pine, however, is scarce, and there is no beech to be found. Good timber for ship building can be had in the neighbourhood of the road.

"With reference to the settlement of the country," says Mr. Phillips, "I do not believe that there is in this District (Gaspé) any spot which sets forth greater inducements to a few hundred settlers, as well with regard to the soil, as to the situation of the land. They would find a fertile soil, one easily cleared and tilled, without stones, and covered with hardwood. They would find, at a distance of four or five miles, a market for the sale of the produce of their lands and of their sheep. I allude to the Bay of Gaspé, which is the sea-port and business place of the County. The inhabitants of the banks of the Saint Lawrence, who are almost exclusively fishermen, might then purchase from these settlers the provisions they require. One of the advantages resulting from the opening of this road would be this: a vessel laden for Gaspé Basin, where it cannot enter until late in the spring, because the ice breaks up late, might unload in the Anse au Griffon and its cargo be brought over by this road

“in a few hours, and at all times, to its place of destination. Vessels also, going up or down the Saint Lawrence, by stopping at the Anse au Griffon, might take in cargoes coming from the Bay of Gaspé, and unload cargoes there destined for the Bay of Gaspé, with far less expense to the owner than by going round Cape Rosier and Cape Gaspé, a distance of fifty miles by water. Persons who have traveled between the Bay of Gaspé and the settlements on the borders of the Saint Lawrence, have already experienced the great advantages of this road. Only a few months ago a man, at the point of death, at the Anse au Griffon, had to send a boat with four men to Gaspé Basin, in order to secure the services of a priest or a medical attendant, a voyage of two days; at present these services can be secured in a few hours.

“In short, this road is at present a means of general communication between the inhabitants of the Bay of Gaspé and those on the borders of the Saint Lawrence, whilst before it was opened they could have no communication except by water, a mode of traveling always long and expensive, and frequently dangerous.”

According to this report, which appears to have been drawn up with great care by Mr. Phillips, it is difficult not to be of opinion that the completion of the “Peninsular Road, Anse au Griffon,” is an undertaking not only called for by the interests of the settlement of the country, but also loudly demanded by that sentiment of sympathy which cannot be refused to resolute men who are exposed to so many hardships.

Mr. Phillips estimates the completion of the road at £400.

COUNTIES OF GASPÉ AND RIMOUSKI.

*Matane and Cape Chat Road.*

J. G. LESPERANCE, }  
J. BTE. LEPAGE, } Overseers.

|                          |      |   |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £400 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 350  | 0 | 0 |
| Balance remaining .....  | £ 50 | 0 | 0 |

This road commences in the 9th lot of the Township of St. Denis.

The road, as traced, will be 35 miles and 3 arpents in length; 28 miles and 7 arpents of these have been opened, that is to say 27 in succession, from the above mentioned lot No. 9 to the river Grand Capucin, which is 8 miles and 3 arpents, on this side of the terminus of the proposed length, and of these 8 miles and 3 arpents, 1 mile and 7 arpents have been completed. The width of the road is eight feet French measure. It is practicable for summer vehicles throughout the whole extent that has been opened, that is to say over 28 miles and 7 arpents. The cost of the road has been from £9 to £10 per mile.

There have been but two bridges built, which contain 67 feet of bridging. There are yet 28 to be built. The road can be traveled over every where, as the banks of the rivulets and streams have been cut away in such a manner that vehicles can ford them.

No person can read without deep interest, the report which Messrs. Lepage and Lesperance have made of that part of the country which is so little known, and through which passes the road they superintend. The following is the conclusion of their report.

“The extent of land over which this road passes is immense, and the soil is good. There is timber of all kinds, ash, maple, birch, cedar, fir, spruce; and

“white birch. The advantages afforded by this new road, in furtherance of the settlement of the country, are evident, as it will give an opening to the Parishes below, which have been without a road, ever since they were first settled, and as it would induce a large number of farmers to settle along this road, where there are excellent lands, exclusive of the advantages to be derived from fishing in the Gulf, as the road runs throughout all along the sea shore.

“We can affirm with certainty, that limestone is to be found in the immediate neighborhood of the road.

“There are several rivulets or streams containing water powers, which might easily be made available.

“It would be a great benefit to the surrounding country, and would hasten the settling of a fertile tract of land, were that part of the road to be completed in the early part of the spring.

“This road has been opened so very recently, that its influence has not yet had time to be fully felt over the settlements, nevertheless, it has already had the good effect of inducing persons to take lands over an extent of three leagues, on the upper part of the road in the middle of the *anse*, called *les Grande Mécheins*, and of about half a league at the place called *Les Petits Capucins*.

“The tendency there is to emigrate to the country situated on the lower part of the river, especially on the sea coast, will cause this road to be very soon settled, for all the lands are susceptible of cultivation, composed as the soil is, of a heavy coating of vegetable matter on the heights, as every where else. This road must necessarily increase the value of these lands, and be of great benefit to the Parishes already formed at Ste. Anne and Cape Chat. It will be of great benefit to the commerce of these last mentioned places, as it will afford the inhabitants so long prevented from doing so, new markets to which they can bring their produce.”

Messrs. Lepage and Lespérance conclude their interesting Report by recommending a new appropriation of £67 to finish the road as commenced. They are however, of opinion, that a considerable additional sum should be granted, for the purpose of building the numerous bridges which will be required on this road.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Two Roads.—*St. Alexander Road, and St. Hélène and Lake Pohenégamook Road.*

G. H. BEAULIEU, Overseer of 1st Road.

JOSEPH ROY, Overseer of 2nd Road.

|                                 |      |            |            |
|---------------------------------|------|------------|------------|
| Amount appropriated.....        | £900 | 0          | 0          |
| Amount paid G. H. Beaulieu..... | £346 | 17         | 2          |
| Amount paid Joseph Roy.....     | 450  | 4          | 7          |
|                                 |      | <u>797</u> | <u>1 9</u> |
| Balance remaining.....          | £102 | 18         | 3          |

These two roads, one of which, that of St. Alexander, commences in the third range of the Parish of St. Alexander, the other at the boundary line between the Township of Bungay and the Seigniorie of L'Islet au Portage, unite in the Township of Park, at a point which was not mentioned in the Reports I have received.

The total length of this road, from St. Helen to Lac Pohenégamook is 17 miles, that of the road from St. Alexander to its junction with the St. Hélène road is 9 miles.

*St. Alexander Road.*

G. H. BEAULIEU, Overseer.

Seven miles of the St. Alexander road have been opened, three and a half of which are practicable for summer vehicles. No bridge has yet been built and there are three required, one over the Riviere du Loup, which Mr. Beaulieu says will be rather expensive, one over the river Fourchure, and a third over the river Rocheuse. These last two would not cost much.

Mr. Beaulieu says, that the greater part of the land, over which this road passes, is of very good quality, and adds, "It is said that the road leads to the finest valley and best land to be found in Canada. The lands, as far as the 4th range of the Township (Parke) are inferior, but from thence it is splendid and covered with maple, birch, and other fine hard timber."

From the information I have had from Mr. Beaulieu, it would appear that there have been already several applications for lands in that district, and he is of opinion that if the first ranges of the Township (Parke) had been surveyed, several persons would be settled there at present.

*Ste. Hélène Road.*

JOSEPH ROY, Overseer.

The road from Ste. Helene to Pohénégamook commences, as above stated, at the boundary line which separates the Township of Bungay from the Seignioriy of L'Islet du Portage.

There is yet a mile of the road to be made, in that Seignioriy, to the point where the road should commence. Although Mr. Roy the Overseer had been directed to finish the last mile, he has been prevented from doing so by the proprietors of the lands, so that it is almost impossible to approach the road that is opened.

Seven miles of road have been opened, which are practicable for summer vehicles, and one other mile which is so for winter ones.

The Overseer cannot form an estimate of the cost of the road per mile, nor of that of building bridges, as the works have been done by day labor, and he made the road and the bridges together.

Twenty bridges have been built, containing 894 feet of bridging. There are yet twelve to be built, which will require 295 feet.

"The soil, says Mr. Roy, over which the road passes is not of a very good quality; however, where the road terminates, it is better, and continues improving as far as the lake, where it is excellent."

Mr. Roy says, also, that in the neighbourhood of the road there is cedar in very great abundance and of a superior quality. On this point, he agrees with several other persons who have noticed, that in that part of the country, this valuable timber is remarkable in both these respects.

Mr. Roy says, that several persons intend to take the "fine lands" which are near the lake, as soon as the road leading thereto shall have been opened.

About £775 would suffice to complete this road.

## COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

*Mont Carmel Road.*

NICOLAS BOUCHER, Overseer.

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Amount appropriated,..... | £150 0 0 |
| Amount paid.....          | 150 0 0  |

This road which is 18 miles in length, (including a route of 7 miles which was formerly made or rather commenced by the Government behind St. Denis, almost the whole of which it became necessary to make over again), crosses the Townships of Lasalle and Chapais, and terminates at the Province line.

The whole of that part which is opened, is practicable for summer vehicles. There are four miles yet to be opened, and it is within these four miles that the finest land is to be found.

Seven bridges, varying from four to twelve feet in breadth were built last autumn. Mr. Boucher cannot say how many there are to be done in the four miles of road not yet opened; he is however of opinion that there are not many. Mr. Boucher has not been able to complete the road he had opened in 1854, or to build the bridges above mentioned, out of the amount appropriated.

In addition to the useful information Mr. Boucher was good enough to give the last year, he has been kind enough to send me another report, from which I it my duty to quote the following.

"I cannot refrain from here repeating that the soil from the Lake à L'Aise to the Province line is of the best quality possible. I am happy to be able to add to this the testimony of Vital Desrochers Esquire, Surveyor, at present occupied in laying out the Township of Chapais into Lots. This gentleman agrees with me in saying that in the neighbourhood of the Lake, especially near the Province line, there can nowhere be found land better suited for agricultural settlement.

Mr. Desrochers speaks also with enthusiasm of the beauties of this fine lake, of the picturesque sites to be found every where on its shores, and of the beauty of the timber which covers this rich and fertile land. Its extent is considerable. Its length appears to be almost indefinite, and its breadth about eight or ten miles.

It is easy to understand from what precedes what advantages this road offers to settlers and to commerce. To the former it offers fine lands covered with valuable timber, the principal of which is the cedar, the maple and the birch. The soil, which is without stones, seems but to wait for the hoe and the axe of the pioneer, to open its bosom for the plough, and to give the farmer certain riches in return for his toil. To commerce it offers an opening to supply the lumbering establishments with provisions, and especially facilities for business transactions with the inhabitants of the river St. John and its branches, who have already cleared lands to the west of the point where this road will meet the river.

There are water powers in the neighbourhood of the lake, which will be of great service to the new settlements. Saw mills, flour and other mills might be constructed upon them without great expense.

The population is rapidly increasing, in the neighbourhood of the roads which are now being opened. The lands of the Seigniories are all conceded, and the fact of there having been several churches lately built in the interior of the country will prove my assertion. Unfortunately it is known that there is, in the first range of the Townships, a considerable neck of land which is unfit for agriculture, but valuable nevertheless on account of the timber with which it is covered. It will be necessary therefore to cross this zone, which will serve as wood land, in order to come to land fit for agricultural purposes. This land is

situated some miles in the interior and it is there that the roads should terminate which the Province causes to be opened from time to time. There is no doubt that if the first ranges or concessions of the Townships had been generally suited for agricultural purposes, our young men would never have left our County, to emigrate either to the Saguenay or to the Lower part of Rimouski. They did so merely because their impression was that we had no good lands in the interior. Happily at present, that impression has disappeared, and the surveys that have been made, have convinced the most incredulous. It is now ascertained that there is a piece of land, ten or twelve miles in breadth, by the whole length behind the Seigniories, and adjoining the Province line, containing a beautiful soil, covered with magnificent timber, and offering the greatest advantages to settlers engaged in agricultural pursuits:

I am of opinion that it would require a sum of £350 to complete the road as far as the Province line, and I cannot recommend in too high terms the expediency of granting that small sum. Several lots have been already marked out by persons who are only waiting, until they are surveyed, to enter into possession, with a view to purchase them. Sugaries have been established, and there was some fine sugar made last spring in the neighbourhood of the Lake.

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

*Elgin Road.*

B. A. VERRAULT, Overseer.

|                          |      |   |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £200 | 0 | 0 |
| do paid.....             | 100  | 0 | 0 |
| Balance remaining.....   | £100 | 0 | 0 |

This road, as proposed to be made, is twenty-six miles in length. Its starting point is in the rear of the Seigniorie of St. Roch, on Lot No. 21 of the Township of Ashford, and it terminates at the frontier line: Five miles, less two or three acres, have been terminated, but it is open throughout its whole length.

The five and a half miles that are finished are passable for summer vehicles, and the remainder to the frontier for winter vehicles.

The above works were done in 1854.

An examination of the country having retarded the commencement of the works until the very heavy autumn rains set in, Mr. Verrault wrote to me several times to inform me that, for the interest of the works, he delayed the period of commencing them. At length, on the 9th November last, he wrote me the following letter.

St. Jean, Port Joli, 9th Nov. 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that, owing to the great abundance of water at present in the woods, I have not thought it right to commence the works on the Elgin road for this autumn. There is still remaining in my hands the sum of one hundred pounds currency, which I am prepared to remit to your order.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

C. A. VERRAULT.

T. Boutillier, Esq.,  
St. Hyacinth.

In another letter of the 25th December last, Mr. Verrault writes to me :  
 "The population has not much increased, since the period of the opening of the  
 "Elgin road. However, twenty or thirty settlers although they are not residents,  
 "came up to the Townships of Garneau, Lafontaine, Dionne and Casgrain, in  
 "the hope of soon having a road there, and made large clearings, which they  
 "intend to sow in the spring. The least of these clearings does not contain  
 "less than thirty or thirty-five acres in superficies. Several other clearings have  
 "been commenced since last year, on a smaller scale however than the preceding  
 "ones."

The Elgin road has already cost a considerable sum of money. Being in reality a road of great importance to the interests of the settlements, I think it my duty here to make mention of the valuable information Mr. Verrault procured for me, and which I embodied in my Report of last year.

In a very good report which he addresses to me, this gentleman says ; "The Townships of Ashford and Fournier are not yet fit for settlement, notwithstanding their proximity to the river ; it is only in the rear of those Townships that we find a soil suitable for the settler. This extends, however, to the frontier line between Canada and the United States. This tract which I have traversed in every direction and of which I am qualified to speak from my personal observation, is in general very level, with few or no stones. As to the variety and quality of the timber, the spruce predominates. We find, however, pine in some quantity, but for the most part either cut down or soon to be cut. The timber is generally of middling girth, but of prodigious height, an evident proof of the fertility of the soil."

There are moreover, several considerable water powers, on which mills of all kinds might easily be built.

"These are, sir, the features presented by the tract of country situated a few leagues south from the river, from which no benefit can at present be derived, for want of roads. A few settlers, however, more courageous and more confident in the future, have wandered through the forest to this place, which promises a bountiful soil, and have commenced some clearing in the expectation of a road. Let us hope that their expectation will not be in vain, and that they will find there a prosperous and a happy life."

COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY.

Road in rear of St. Pierre.

ANTOINE TALBOT, Overseer.

|                                                  |     |   |          |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|---|----------|
| Balance remaining of appropriation of 1854 ..... | £4  | 6 | 6        |
| Amount appropriated in 1855.....                 | 200 | 0 | 0        |
|                                                  |     |   | £204 6 6 |
| Amount paid.....                                 | 200 | 0 | 0        |
| Balance remaining .....                          | £4  | 6 | 6        |

This road commences at the extremity of the Commissioners' Road at St. Pierre on the south side of South River in the Township of Armagh, and ends at the settlements in the Township of Montmagny.

The proposed length of the road is two leagues and a half, one league of which is practicable for summer, and the remainder for winter vehicles.

Three bridges were built last year, and this year there are seven more to be built, but they will cost very little ;—Mr. Talbot says in his report :



“The lands crossed by this road are in general good and level. The timber is of strong growth, and composed of maple, birch, spruce and cedar; there is also some elm. The lands adjoining are all equally valuable.

“Without this road, it would be impossible to settle the Townships of Armagh and Montmagny. For several years past there are annually exported from the Townships mentioned above, not less than from 12 to 15 hundred thousand shingles. There is also an extensive trade carried on in cedar posts and pickets. The persons carrying on this trade have met, however, with great difficulties, on account of bad state of the roads.

“Seven persons have to my knowledge, taken lots in the Township of Armagh, of whom three took in crops during the last few years; one only is a resident. There are not less than from sixty to seventy families residing in the Township of Montminy, and a considerable number of settlers are but waiting for the opening of the road to settle there.

“There is to be a chapel built here next summer as also a flour mill. There are at present two saw mills in operation.

“The wheat fly has not as yet made its appearance in this District.

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

*Armagh Road.*

PIERRE DAGNEAU, Overseer.

|                            |      |   |   |
|----------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated .....  | £100 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid Overseer ..... | £100 | 0 | 0 |

This road commences on the south side of South River, in that part of the Township of Armagh which is situate in the Parish of St. Valier. It has been surveyed over an extent of 8 miles. About 2 miles have been opened. 1½ of which are practicable for summer vehicles.

Of the amount appropriated in 1854, £50 were employed in improving the “Old Commissioners’ Road” which leads to this road, and £75 in repairing a steep hill. The cost of this road has been estimated by the Overseer at £130 per mile.

Mr. Dagneau cannot speak to a certainty concerning the lands bordering on the road, but those which he visited appeared to him to be very good and covered with maple, birch, fir, spruce and cedar; and he has been informed that the soil is still better at the terminus of the road. There are several water powers near the road. “The wheat fly, says Mr. Dagneau, has not caused any damage in these parts. All the grain sown has come up, and has given satisfaction to the farmers.”

Mr. Dagneau believes that all the lots situated on the road have been taken.

He is of opinion that a further sum of from £900 to a £1000 will be required to complete the road.

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

*Buckland Road.*

REV. MR. MAILLOUX, Overseer.

|                           |      |   |   |
|---------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated ..... | £250 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid .....         | 200  | 0 | 0 |
| Balance remaining .....   | £ 50 | 0 | 0 |

This road commences at the eighth concession of St. Gervais, and is intended to open a communication between the old and the new settlements of the Colonization Society in Bellechasse, situated in the eastern part of the Township of Buckland, and goes in a straight line to the frontier line, behind the Township of Mailloux, already to a great extent settled.

Three leagues of this road were opened in 1854 of which two miles and twelve arpents have been completed.

The Reverend Mr. Mailloux whose assistance has been of great service to colonisation, and who, in 1854, conducted the works of the road, and at the same time refused any compensation therefor, again this year volunteered to sacrifice his rest, and to endure the hardships of a life in the woods, to assist colonization which he loves with all the ardor of his well known patriotism.

The following extract from the report which that gentleman was kind enough to send me, will, no doubt, be read with interest:

"The extent of the road completed is about 3 miles and 12 arpents.

"The remainder is only commenced. The most difficult part of the work to be done, with the exception of two cedar swamps, is completed.

"The length of the Buckland road is nine miles.

"The whole extent of the road that is finished comprises about 3 miles and twelve arpents.

"With the voluntary assistance of several inhabitants of St. Charles and St. Gervais, I first laid out the road. That part which is completed was also done by me. \* \* \* \* \*

"The part completed is perfectly practicable for summer vehicles. The remainder of the road which is not finished may be travelled by summer vehicles, but with difficulty in certain places. \* \* \* \* \*

"It is my opinion, that the cost of the road, exclusive of bridges, will not exceed £130 per mile. I have already had occasion to remark that the first 4 miles were very difficult to make."

"I procured the bridge over the first branch of the River des Abenaquis to be repaired for the sum of £3 15s. That over the second branch cost about £22. These are the two largest bridges over the road.

"There are yet four more, of from twelve to twenty feet span, to be built and some others of minor importance. Our Buckland road is able to supply lands, on each side of it, to a large number of settlers. Several have already taken lands. It is wooded throughout its whole extent. There is very fine tamarack, maple, birch and cedar timber, which is well adapted for exportation.

"The Buckland road will be the means of establishing a large number of settlements, both on each side of it, and in that part of Buckland which yet belongs to the Government, and in the Township of Mailloux to which it will lead by the road over the lands already settled, and in which it will terminate. In that part alone of Buckland which belongs to the Government one hundred and twelve out of one hundred and thirty-eight lots which it contains have already been taken, and the greater part of them are being cleared.

"There are already three saw mills and one flour mill built, and a second flour mill is being now constructed.

"The *Fourche du Pin*, and *Fourche du Nord Ouest* in the Township of Mailloux contain several large water powers. The Buckland road is intersected by the two branches of the River des Abenaquis which possess considerable water powers, and might supply water to several large mills. There are, besides, several streams and a great number of rivulets, which might supply mills of ordinary dimensions with water. \* \* \* \* \*

"I am of opinion, that we would require a further sum of £600 to complete this road. \* \* \* \* \*

“Thirty-four settlers reside in Buckland and about the same number in Mailloux. Several more intend building and settling there next summer.

“The wheat fly has not as yet made its appearance in our young colony. The crops are abundant in comparison with the extent of land cleared. Our young settlers are pleased both with the quality of the soil and the fruit of their labor.

“The first settlers are but fifteen leagues distant from Point Levi.”

## COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

*Frampton Road, Cotes a Mimeau.*

REVEREND MR. KERRIGAN, Overseer.

|                          |      |   |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £100 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid .....        | 100  | 0 | 0 |

Mr. Kerrigan, who has devoted himself to the work of colonisation with a great deal of zeal and personal disinterestedness, having sent me a very concise report, I think it my duty to transcribe it here.

FRAMPTON WEST, December, 1855.

“SIR,—I am at length able to send you my Report of the works done during last autumn in the Cotes à Mimeau. The amount appropriated last year was, as you know, insufficient to complete the works intended by the Government.

“The number of the hills and the hard and rocky nature of the land caused it to be a work of more labor than might have been supposed. I have the satisfaction, however, of being able to state that great and lasting improvements have been made, and that the inhabitants of this Township and those of the neighboring one (Cranbourne) can now convey to and from Québec double the loads they were in the habit of bringing formerly.

“All persons who have passed over these hills, since they have been improved, have been satisfied and surprised at the amount of work performed with comparatively speaking, so small a sum of money. I need not, however, tell you, sir, that this is due principally to the activity I exerted in persuading the people to co-operate with the Government in clearing away those barriers of rocks, which were a serious obstacle to the advancement of this and the adjoining Townships. The inhabitants, I am happy to be able to state, appreciate the benevolent intentions of the Government, and both Catholics and Protestants, have given a great deal of assistance. I must, however, observe, that in order fully to complete the repairs of these hills, a further sum of money will be requisite. There is yet one hill which has not been improved.

“In my last letter, I took the liberty of mentioning, that it was necessary to make a certain extent of bridging, in order to prevent all danger.

“Although not authorised by you, sir, I nevertheless took upon myself the responsibility of having it done. For this reason and on account of my not having made up my accounts in time, I exceeded the amount of the appropriation (£100) by £24 2s. 6d. If the Government grant me this additional expenditure I shall be very grateful to them, if not, I shall be forced to levy it in the two Townships.

“We are all deeply grateful to the Government for the assistance granted us. No public money has been more judiciously expended. If the few remaining hills on the Cranbourne road were levelled, there would be an excellent road from the heights of Cranbourne to Québec.

“Whatever remuneration you will allow me, I shall be perfectly satisfied with. I would not accept of any remuneration this year more than the last, were it not that the loss of my horse compelled me to hire another.”

(Signed,) M. KERRIGAN, P<sup>RE</sup>.

### COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

#### *Bridge over la Rivière à L'Eau Chaude, in Standon.*

JOHN DILLON, Overseer.

|                          |      |   |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £100 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 90   | 0 | 0 |
| Balance remaining.....   | £ 10 | 0 | 0 |

This Bridge, the building of which was superintended with great care by Mr. Dillon, was built by contract by Mr. Stanislaus Gosselin. Judging from the report Mr. Dillon made me of it, it appears to be solid and durable. It cost £86, an amount, which, on reference to the specifications made by Mr. Dillon, to insure the stability of the Bridge, is not exorbitant.

### COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

#### *Lambton Road.*

LEWIS LABRECQUE and } Overseers.  
EDMOND LEUREUX, }

|                                                     |     |     |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Balance remaining of the appropriation of 1854..... | £ 1 | 18  | 9    |
| Amount of appropriation of 1855.....                | 350 | 0   | 0    |
|                                                     |     | 351 | 18 9 |
| Amount paid.....                                    | 344 | 9   | 10½  |
| Balance remaining.....                              | £ 7 | 8   | 10½  |

I regret very much that I did not receive, as I had a right to expect, from the Overseers, a Report of their operations during last year on this road, which is which is one of the principal thoroughfares of the Eastern Townships. On the 12th December last, Mr. Labrecque wrote to me as follows: “We have repaired more than six miles of the road. I shall send you a detailed statement very soon;” so that it is possible the Report may yet come to hand.

This road begins at St. François, on the River Chaudière, and traverses the Townships of Tring, Forsyth, and part of Lambton. That part of the road which is in the Township of Tring, is, I am told, a verbalised road, and it is a remarkable fact, that in this Township there is the largest extent of bad road. At the time of my visit to the road in September last, it did not appear that the local authorities had caused the road to be repaired, but I was given to understand that they intended doing so in a short time. I am unable, from not having received the Report of the Overseers, to give you the important information which it might have been desirable to give.

There are few places which hold out better promise of success for colonization, than the Parish of St. Vital de Lambton. It is situated on the borders of

Lake St. Francis, which is in itself a small inland sea, containing excellent water and filled with fish. The soil is remarkably fertile, as may be seen by the prosperity which the settlers enjoy. The land has already increased considerably in value, and the farmers now regret that they did not purchase larger tracts of land, when they first settled.

Although about three leagues of the road between Tring and Forsyth are in such a state as to daunt even hardy *voyageurs*, yet, on arriving near Forsyth, it is surprising to see the comfort which prevails amongst the settlers there. Several of them have a large extent of land cleared, and houses and other buildings which shew that the inhabitants have not only all the necessaries, but also many of the comforts of life.

Tring and Forsyth being frontier Townships, afford an opportunity for making a comparison, which shews the evils resulting from the system of granting large concessions to people not able to cultivate so large an extent of land.

The Township of Tring was granted several years ago, for the most part, to individuals who have never resided on their lands, and who probably never intend to do so. A few settlers, however, have been able to establish themselves in the northern part of the Township, and to form a Parish there. However, at a short distance from the Church of St. Victor, in Tring, the roads are almost impracticable. Although they have been verbalised, the Municipal laws have been as yet insufficient to reach the proprietors, of whom the majority are absentees, and to compel them to contribute to the repairing of the roads.

On the other hand, the Township of Forsyth, at least that part through which the road passes, was conceded to actual settlers, but a few years ago.

All the aid which the Government has afforded to these settlers beyond Tring, has been to open a road of a few miles (without taking away the stumps). This encouragement, together with the easy terms on which the lands were conceded, has been sufficient to stimulate the hardiest farmers to cross the horrid road in Tring and to settle in Forsyth and Lambton, where may now be seen settlements of great value.

The Lambton road, at a short distance from the Church of St. Vital, falls into the St. François road. It is in consequence, one of the most important roads in the Townships, and for this reason should be open within the shortest time possible, and made in a durable manner.

If the Municipality of Tring were to be made to contribute a reasonable sum, the cost of completely repairing the road, which might be done by Government, would not be considerable. The sum of £150 was expended by Mr. Labrecque, upon this road, in 1854. Part of this sum was expended in repairing the road, and the remainder in constructing a bridge over the river aux Bleuets.

A like sum of £150 was also expended in 1854 by the late Mr. Rémi Bolduc in building two very important bridges, one over the river called *Le Bras*, and the other over another water course called *Le Bras Ouest*.

### COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

#### *Bridge over the River Osgood, (Craig's Road.)*

W. HUME, Overseer.

|                          |     |   |   |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £20 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 20  | 0 | 0 |

This Bridge, for the construction of which the sum of £100 had been appropriated in 1854, could not, however, be finished with that sum of money. It was completed last season in a solid and durable manner.

There are several other bridges on Craig's road which require repairs. There are also several steep hills requiring to be lowered. The Board of Public Works ordered, some years ago, a survey of that part of the road.

According to the information I have received, I think it would be more advantageous to avoid them entirely, by giving another direction to the present road.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

*Somerset and Halifax Road.*

F. S. POUDRIER and  
C. P. DE CHAMPLAIN, } Overseers.

|                                                                                                                                    |       |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Balance remaining of the appropriation of 1854.....                                                                                | £300  | 0  | 0  |
| Amount appropriated in 1854 to re-build the Bayley Hall bridge, and applied in 1855 to the opening of the above mentioned road.... | 100   | 0  | 0  |
|                                                                                                                                    | <hr/> |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                    | £400  | 0  | 0  |
| Amount paid.....                                                                                                                   | 377   | 6  | 4½ |
|                                                                                                                                    | <hr/> |    |    |
| Balance remaining.....                                                                                                             | £22   | 13 | 7½ |

This road, commences at the extremity of that to the railroad station at Plessisville, in the Township of Somerset, and terminates at the Gosford road near Lake William, in the Township of Halifax. It is eleven miles in length. It is open throughout, but not very practicable.

This road is verbalised, and ought to be opened and made by certain proprietors whose names are mentioned in the Procès Verbal. The money, however, which was granted by the Government, and laid out by Messrs. Poudrier and DeChamplain, together with the labor of the proprietors, has not been sufficient to finish the road. It should be completed as speedily as possible, as it is of the greatest importance to settlers, in facilitating the access to the lands in the interior. The proprietors who were bound to complete it were not all equally able to work last autumn, in consequence of the heavy rains which lasted for five or six weeks, and destroyed part of their crops. It is probable that in the course of next season they will be able to re-commence their works, and, with some additional assistance, complete the road. Messrs. Poudrier and DeChamplain both agree that the road is very useful, and strongly recommend that it be continued as far as Lake St. Francis, a distance of thirty-two miles from the station at Somerset. The distance from that station to the Lambton road at the head of Lake St. Francis, at the Church of St. Vital is, according to their calculation, forty-two miles. Mr. Poudrier, in his report, makes the following observations:

“As it is often difficult to obtain a grant of money sufficient for the opening of a road, on account of the great number of applications made by different localities, I would suggest that there be a slight increase in the price of Crown Lands, for instance 6d. per acre. With the revenue arising from this increase, it would be easy to raise a fund of more than £4000 to assist the hardy pioneers, who would not fail to settle in these Townships. \* \* \* \* \*

“There are water powers in the vicinity of this road, and limestone in large quantities.

“What should attract attention, is the richness of the mines called the magnetic mines, which are in Halifax and New Ireland.

“The population has increased this year by more than 256 souls, in the Township of Somerset. A great number of persons come from the banks of the St.

“Lawrence, and settle in the neighbourhood of the road. The culture of the lands is progressing rapidly, and there is no doubt that if the Government again affords assistance to the settlers, this road will be of great use, not only to them, but also to the railroad.”

Mr. DeChamplain says: “The outlet of Lake William consists of a number of water powers, which if turned to account, would be superior in every respect to those of Magog.”

There are copper mines in the Township of Halifax, at a short distance from the road.

“The population of the Township of Halifax at the time of the last census, was 2941. At present it is more than 3,500. \* \* \* \* \*

“It is certain that our road has greatly contributed to attract new settlers here who, had it not been for this road, would have settled either in Somerset or Stanfold.”

COUNTY OF LOTBINIÈRE.

*St. Croix Road.*

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DIONNE, Overseer.

|                                                 |           |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Balance remaining of appropriation of 1854..... | £ 8 12 9½ |
| Appropriation of 1855.....                      | 100 0 0   |
|                                                 | 108 12 9½ |
| Amount paid.....                                | 99 13 0   |
|                                                 | 8 19 9½   |

This road is a continuation of the St. Croix road from the Quebec and Richmond Railway to the Gosford road, in the Parish of St. Agathe; it is seven miles in length; five miles, five arpents and seven perches were opened in 1854 by Mr. Monfet, and 13½ miles in 1855, by Mr. Dionne.

About two miles are practicable for summer vehicles, the remaining five miles being only fit for sleighs.

In 1854 Mr. Monfet had built seven bridges, which he estimated at about £125 when completely finished. Mr. Dionne built last year four bridges, which cost £17 10s. There are yet two more to be built of forty feet bridging.

There are on this road a great many swamps which it will be necessary to plank.

Mr. Dionne says in his report:—“The lands from St. Agathe to Leeds are of good soil, covered with good timber, and containing water powers. The inhabitants of Leeds and St. Agathe can go to Quebec only at certain times of the year; as soon as the St. Croix road is finished they will be able to travel to Quebec and Montreal at all seasons.” \* \* \* \* \*

“Settlements have been formed on a large scale on all the line of road opened; and a great proof of this is, that, last year, a splendid chapel capable of containing from 800 to 1000 persons was built in the Parish of St. Flavien. \* \* \* This road would be of great benefit to the Parishes of St. Flavien, St. Agathe, and the Townships of Leeds, Inverness, Halifax, and others.”

Mr. Dionne is of opinion that a sum of £1250 is yet required to complete the road.

Mr. Monfet had in 1854 estimated at £755, the cost of completing what then remained to be done.

## COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

*Grandes Piles Road.*

LOUIS ARCAND, Overseer.

|                          |      |   |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £400 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 325  | 0 | 0 |
| Balance remaining.....   | £ 75 | 0 | 0 |

The projected length of this road is sixteen miles. It commences in the new parish of St. Maurice two and a half leagues to the northwest of St. Marguerite, upon lot No. 21, near the new forges at Radnor. Four miles of the road have been opened, twenty-two arpents already serve for summer travel, and the remainder for winter vehicles. Six bridges have been constructed, costing together the sum of £116.

Mr. Arcand in his report makes the following observations :

“The entire road passes through an excellent soil, with the exception of a swamp. Five or six feet of black earth of the best quality are to be found over its whole extent, which only requires to be drained, to become admirably adapted for cultivation. This swamp is about four miles long, and is traversed by several ridges covered with red and white pine and beautiful tamarack, which would prove very useful in the construction of the road. The road would not cost very much, if the lumber, required for that part of the swamp, were cut and brought to the spot during the present winter.

“Lumber of all kinds and qualities is to be found over the whole extent of the said road. The lands through it road passes; may be cultivated with advantage, and the opening of the road only is needed to cause those persons to flock thither, who sought and applied for it some time past.

“This road will open for settlement a rich agricultural country, including the Township of Radnor, a part of the Seigniories of Cap la Magdeleine and Batiscan, the whole the property of the Government, and a beautiful valley extending from Lake Kaboucheka or Rivière des Envies in the said Seigniorie of Batiscan, to Long Lake and Mekinac, passing through the Seigniorie of St. Anne and Grondines. The inhabitants resident in this district already manifest a reasonable desire to see the commencement of a road, which will secure to them so many and great advantages. I hope the completion of the road will not be retarded by the want either of energy or means. The terminus of this road at the falls of Grandes Piles upon the River St. Lawrence, offers at the present time, advantages to commerce, which the future alone will be able to appreciate. It will be the road for traders and settlers, about to establish themselves on the beautiful banks of the River St. Maurice, inasmuch as it will be a shorter means of communication with the Town of Three Rivers, than any of the roads on the south west side of the River St. Maurice.

“This road begins at a place where there are most remarkable water powers, upon which the new iron-works at Radnor, a saw mill, and a flour mill, are erected. The water power passes through a limestone channel of more than a mile in length and of a height ranging from fifteen to thirty feet, and terminating at the Falls of Grandes Piles upon the River St. Maurice, upon which Falls mills of every description may be erected at a comparatively trifling expense. Iron stone may frequently be met with over the whole length of the road, sufficient in quantity to supply the new furnaces for several years.

“The new parish of St. Maurice in which the road begins, contained ten years ago, about 100 persons, the population is now more than 2,500; and I am of



“opinion, that whenever the projected road reaches the unconceded lands, both in Radnor and the Seigniories before mentioned, the population will increase more rapidly than in the new parish of St. Maurice, for when once the road reaches the Piles, it will, by its perfect level, facilitate the conveyance of provisions between the town of Three Rivers and the navigable part of the Saint Maurice, and open to settlers the fertile country now uncultivated, situated on the River St. Maurice and its tributaries.”

Mr. Arcand is of opinion that the sum necessary to complete the road would be from £1500 to £1600.

### COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

#### *Brandon Road.*

AMABLE JÉTÉ, Overseer.

|                          |      |    |     |
|--------------------------|------|----|-----|
| Amount appropriated..... | £150 | 0  | 0   |
| Amount paid.....         | 128  | 1  | 8½  |
| Balance remaining.....   | £ 21 | 18 | 11½ |

This road is situated altogether in the Township of Brandon. It commences in the 4th range at No. 18. Its length is not defined. From the point of departure six miles and a half have been completed, that is to say, five miles in 1854, and one mile and a half in the current year.

The cost per mile was last year £66, this year £55, exclusive of the bridges in both cases. On the whole line as far as completed, there are twenty-eight bridges made. Their length varies from four to one hundred and fifty feet. Jété said in his report of the works in 1854. “Since the road was opened, a great number of persons have visited the lands adjoining, several have settled on them; a few have settled even on the 11th range, although the road terminates in the 9th.” And he adds in his report for this year that “the soil is stony, but, for the most part, susceptible of cultivation. We find rocks cropping out which are not susceptible of cultivation and, in some places, they are very high.” The adjacent lands seem to be of the same character. Where the road finishes, that is to say, a mile above, the land is more level, and lower, to the extent of two miles wide by four or five long.

As fast as the road is opened, the people go forward and blaze the trees, as a sign of occupation; and even two concessions in advance they do this, in order to establish their claims to the land. There are two saw mills on the sixth and seventh concessions, and there is another water power on the eleventh.

There are settlers five or six miles beyond the termination of the road, where it is completed, for instance Mr. Leprohon, and several others, where the soil appears of superior quality. It is desirable that the road should be continued to their clearings. This would require a sum of £250 or £300.

I am acquainted with a dozen of families who have settled on those lots, since the opening of the road.

## COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

*Caxton Road.*

LUC GÉLINAS, Overseer.

|                          |      |    |   |
|--------------------------|------|----|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £185 | 0  | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 61   | 18 | 0 |
| Balance remaining.....   | £123 | 2  | 0 |

The Caxton road commences from the Shawanegan road, crosses St. Etienne St. Barnabé, and St. Paulin, and ends at the property of M. Joseph Trepanier, in Ste. Ursule.

The projected length is eleven miles eleven arpents. Five miles four arpents were quite completed in 1854, and two miles in 1855. The whole distance is passable for summer carriages.

Two bridges were built in 1854, one over the river Machiche, eighty feet in length, the other over the River du Loup, one hundred feet long. The former cost £60, the other £106. There is still another to be made thirty feet in length, which will cost at least £25.

The following information is given by Mr. Gélinas concerning this road, and may concern the forming of settlements. "The land is level and sandy, but so low in places as to require a timber road. This road leads to all the lumbering establishments on the St. Maurice, to the St. Maurice iron works, to the Town of Three Rivers, and to the settlements of Les Grès and the Township of Shawanegan, in which the soil is well adapted for agriculture. By this road, five or six parishes convey their produce to the lumbering establishments and to the towns. There are three fine mills and rich limestone quarries, on the line, and on and near the River Machiche."

The sum necessary to complete this road, and to make it of suitable and commodious width (twenty-four feet at least, that is to say, twice its present width) is, in my opinion, £300, besides the grant of last year.

"The population of St. Etienne (Township of St. Maurice) is eleven or twelve thousand souls, and that of Shawanegan six hundred, according to the evidence of the Curé who officiates in those two places. The wheat fly has done little or no damage here, during the last two years."

Some suggestions have been made relative to certain changes in the direction of this road and particularly to a hill near the River Machiche which have been considered as deserving of especial attention, and it has therefore been resolved that a part only of the appropriation shall be expended until a new examination of the places shall have been had.

## COUNTY OF MASKINONGE.

*Hunterstown Road.*

P. C. RIVARD, Overseer.

|                          |     |   |   |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £65 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 65  | 0 | 0 |

The commencement of the Hunterstown road is from the front of the Concession called the *Bout du Monde* and its termination is in Hunterstown.

The intended length of this road is six miles and a half, four of which were completed in 1854, sixty-seven and a half arpents have been opened in the present year, of which seven and a half have been quite finished.

In the part of the road which was made last year, five bridges were then built which cost £30, and a scow to ferry over the River du Loup cost £20.

Mr. Rivard asserts, in his report for the present year, that a large extent of land has been bought, cleared, and sown, in Hunterstown.

His estimate of the expense of finishing the road is £200.

## COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

### *Two Roads in Cathcart.*

LAURENT DESAUNIERS, *Overseer.*

|                                       |      |            |            |
|---------------------------------------|------|------------|------------|
| Balance of appropriation of 1854..... | £ 50 | 0          | 0          |
| Appropriated in 1855.....             | 100  | 0          | 0          |
|                                       |      | <u>150</u> | <u>0 0</u> |
| Amount paid.....                      | 135  | 0          | 0          |
| Balance remaining.....                | £ 15 | 0          | 0          |

The projected length of these two roads is 9 miles, of which  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, 5 chains, were completed in 1854; the remainder in 1855.

One of these roads commences in the front of Lot No. 21, in the 4th Range of Cathcart, crosses the River L'Assomption, on Lot No. 27, about the middle of the 3rd Range, and ends on Lot 37, in the 6th Range. The other road commences in the front Lot No. 7, in the 4th Range, and ends in Lot No. 13, in the 7th Range. The cost of the road was about £78 per mile, exclusively of the bridges.

Forty-three bridges, each from 3 to 20 feet in length, costing in the aggregate £26 12s. 10d., have been constructed.

Mr. Desauniers is of opinion that a bridge over the River L'Assomption, to cost about £80, would be extremely useful.

"The land," Mr. Desauniers adds, "over which this road passes, is good, although a little stony, the timber is large, and mixed with maple, white birch, beech, pine, hemlock, and cedar. The road north-east of the River L'Assomption, leads to a tract of good land; and if continued two miles further, would greatly facilitate the settlement of that part of the Township. The road south-west of the River L'Assomption, passes over a tract of good land, which extends over the ninth, tenth, and beyond the eleventh range of the Township. It seemed to me that this good land extends quite to the rear of the Township; and that in continuing the road beyond the four miles, great encouragement would be given to the settlement of that part of the Township.

"These two roads afford various advantages to the settler and the trader; enabling the poor man, while establishing himself, to continue his attendance at Church, and to go to the mill and to market. There are three saw mills and a grist-mill in the neighbourhood.

"There are several water-powers on the River L'Assomption and La Rivière Rouge in this Township. I found no trace of iron, or other mineral, nor any lime-stone. The two roads of which I have had the management, are completely finished; but they might, with great advantage, be continued further, that is to say, that on the north-east of the River L'Assomption, two miles, which might

“cost about one hundred and fifty pounds, and that on the south-west, four miles, and this would cost about three hundred pounds.”

The population has greatly increased, and the settling of the country has advanced on the line, and in the neighbourhood of the road.

## COUNTY OF MONTCALM.

### *Chertsey Road.*

ALEXANDER DALY, Overseer.

|                                                     |      |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Balance remaining of the appropriation of 1854..... | £214 | 4  | 7½ |
| Amount paid in 1855.....                            | 10   | 15 | 5  |
|                                                     | £208 | 9  | 2½ |

This road is situated altogether in the Township of Chertsey. It commences at No. 24, in the 4th Range, and ends in the rear of No. 8, in the 6th Range. Its intended length is about 11½ miles; 3½ miles less 20 chains were opened in 1854.

The length of the two bridges which have been built over the northern and southern channels of the River Lacouareau, is three hundred feet.

The bridge over the River La Fontaine is 120 feet long. Two others, of 50 feet each, have been built over brooks. The cost of the five bridges, built in 1854, was £82 8s. 6d.

Complaints having been made against Mr. Daly, as overseer of the works on this road, they were suspended 24th August, 1854. A departmental enquiry was instituted, to take cognizance of those complaints; but the parties interested having demanded a mode of enquiry, which might afford greater latitude in the accusations to be brought, in the method of defence, and in the production of evidence, the first enquiry was not proceeded with.

Since my last Report, I received notice that the bridge built by Mr. Daly over the River Lacouareau, was not high enough, and that it was liable to be carried away by the river when in flood. After a careful examination made by Mr. Thomas Corriveau, who had been recommended to me by a very respectable person of L'Industrie, it was resolved that, for the greater safety, the planking and the string-pieces of the bridge should be removed and deposited on the land, previously to the thaw. This precaution, the propriety of which was proved by the subsequent rise of the water, was not attended with the good result which had been anticipated. Fire, so common a scourge in the woods last spring, consumed a part of the timber which had been deposited on the bank of the River Lacouareau. The business now is, to rebuild this bridge, and efforts are to be made to get out the necessary timber, before the close of the present season.

As to the quality of the soil and other points on which information is required, relative to the lands adjacent to the road, I take the liberty to refer you to the information contained in the Report made by Mr. Skelly, in the following article.

## COUNTY OF MONTCALM.

*Second Road in Chertsey.*

PETER SKELLY, Overseer.

|                          |      |   |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £100 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 100  | 0 | 0 |

The road, the works on which have been conducted by Mr. Skelly, commences at No. 28 in front of the first range in Chertsey, and passes in nearly a direct line over the first, second and third, to the front of the fourth range in this Township, where it connects with the road last mentioned. The whole extent of road over these three concessions, except  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 arpents has been opened, and is nearly three miles in length. There are still three bridges remaining to be made on this road, which will cost £3.

“The lands over which it is proposed that this road shall pass, says Mr. Skelly, (meaning his own section and that of Mr. Daly,) and those to which it leads, are good and fertile although stony, and well timbered with maple, birch, pine, tamarack, fir and cedar.”

Mr. Skelly has not travelled far over these lands, but, as informed by conversations with Mr. Granger, he says “that there are large tracts of land to which this road may open a communication, the timber on which betokens a rich soil.”

The description which he gave me of them perfectly agrees with that which he received a year previously from an old hunter.

There are three saw-mills in operation in Chertsey, and a Catholic Church.

“If this road” adds Mr. Skelly, “were completed through the tenth and eleventh ranges of Rawdon, and the bridge over the River Lacouareau rebuilt, the settlers might easily convey their timber on wheel carriages to the Rawdon and Industry Railway.

“At the outlets of Lac Brulé there is also a superb water-power, a quarter of a mile from the second range in Chertsey, on which there is a good saw-mill in operation. This lake abounds with large salmon-trout.”

While Mr. Skelly was constructing the road last autumn a large number of Canadian families passed over, on their way to settle on lands in Chertsey; Mr. Skelly considers that the opening of the road was their inducement to form these new settlements.

Mr. Skelly ends his report with this remark:—“There cannot be fewer than 600 souls in Chertsey.” \* \* \* \*

“No damage has been caused by the wheat fly in this part of the country.”

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd ranges in Chertsey are settled, and a great deal of land is cleared. Mr. Magloire Granger, who made an exploration in the rear of Wexford and Chertsey, speaks so favourably of the lands which he has examined, that I consider it incumbent on me to repeat, in this second Report, the valuable information which he gives concerning them, in order to bring them within the reach of such as are in search of information relative to the best place for a settlement.

“On 13th December, 1852, I set out from the 6th range in the Township of Chertsey, in the rear of that of Rawdon, bending my course towards the north along the line of Wexford, and found, beyond those two townships, a vast tract of good land, covered with hardwood and other kinds of timber, indicating a good quality of soil. I traced the river Lacouareau to its source. After this, between a large lake of the same name, and the said river, I found a tract of excellent land, about eight miles square, covered with the finest hardwood which can be seen, and suitable for a rich settlement, and, behind this, the shores of the large lake Lacouareau, which are equally well adapted for the purpose.”

“I travelled thirty miles beyond the source of the river, and found nothing very promising.”

“In returning, I kept nearly on the north-east line of Chertsey, where I found a tract of about twenty miles in length, by about six in width, lying along the course of the river downwards, which would also be an admirable place for a settlement, if a road were opened to reach it.”

“The land is not unfavorable for the making of a good road. I do not think that it would cost more than £40 per mile.

“This road would be about thirty miles in length, for the lands which I have just described are not less than twenty-five miles distant from the Townships of Chertsey and Wexford.

“There are many water-powers in the neighbourhood, and several lakes abounding with fish and water-fowl.

“There is also a great deal of large pine of good quality.

“The river is navigable for canoes at all times during the summer season.

“These lands deserve to be explored with greater care and to be made accessible by a good road.

“Whenever, and as fast as the road is made, I am convinced that the land will be taken up, and that a numerous population would soon make it their abode: the rather, as it is not difficult to penetrate to this rich country, still in a state of nature.”

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

*Lac Latruite* road and the improvement of *Lac Rond* and *Montagne du Sauvage* Roads.

J. E. LAROCQUE, Overseer.

|                                                                               |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Balance remaining of the appropriation of 1854 for the above three roads..... | £384 |
| Amount paid.....                                                              | 275  |
| Balance remaining.....                                                        | £109 |

The length of the *Lac Latruite* road, as projected, is eight miles twenty-five chains. It commences on Lot No. 2, in the 9th range of the Township of Morin, passes along the north side of *Lac Latruite*, enters the Township of Beresford, in the 3rd range, and terminates at the north-east line of that Township. This road was opened in 1854 to a distance of six and a half miles.

“The *Lac Rond* mountain road” M. Larocque says, “is a cross-road in the 11th Range of the Township of Abercrombie, commencing at the Village of Ste. Adèle, and extending to the main road which passes along the River du Nord.”

“The £75 granted by Government for this by-road was expended on sixteen or seventeen arpents of road which passes along the two sides of the mountain. The breadth of this road is from twenty to thirty feet, and it is almost every where ditched on both sides. It is passable for summer carriages throughout its whole length. The soil is very stony, and some boulders were found so large that, in order to obtain the necessary width for the road and render it passable, it was necessary to blast them.”

The *Montagne du Sauvage* road is situated in the 10th range of the Township of Morin, from No. 2 (exclusively,) to No. 13 in part included, following the Concession line as far as No. 6, and thence crossing the lots in the 10th range.

The length of road made with the £125 granted for the roads in this part of the Township; is from sixty to sixty-one arpents, including the bank of the River Mulet

on No. 2 of the 2nd range, and its width is from twelve to fifteen feet. It is passable or summer carriages.

“The land is very stony and rough; between the two mountains, the soil is a fertile yellow clay, with hardwood. As no work was done on the Beresford roads last summer, they are in the condition described in your general report of the roads, made in the summer of 1854; except five or six arpents of planking, in the 2nd range which was injured by the fires of last spring. The road at this point is therefore hardly passable for summer carriages.

“To complete these roads properly, I think £400 or £500 would be required, unless they were to be narrower than the width specified in the explorer’s report.

“The applications made to the Agent for lots in Beresford are one hundred and thirty-four, and the lots actually settled are eighteen; almost all on the road made by the Government, in the 3rd and 4th ranges.

“The wheat fly did great injury to the grain of late years, and particularly in the present year.”

M. Larocque does not state whether it was in the old settlements or in the new ones, that the wheat fly did the damage mentioned.

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### COUNTY OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

#### *Bridge of St. Colomban.*

|                          |      |   |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £200 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 200  | 0 | 0 |

The Municipality of St. Colomban have procured a plan and specification to be made for the work and material of this bridge, which have been sanctioned by men of experience in this kind of work.

The building of it was given by the Municipality to the lowest bidders, at public competition, for the sum of £285, the Municipality having undertaken to pay the balance of the excess over the appropriation. Security has been exacted from the Contractor, who is to deliver the bridge, for the use of the public, on 1st August next, subject to a penalty in case of default.

Copies of the contract as also certificates and other necessary documents having been transmitted to me by the Secretary-Treasurer of St Colomban, M. I. Phelan, Esquire, I paid over the amount appropriated to the Municipality.

This bridge will be built over the River du Nord, opposite the by-road passing between the farm of Peter Réopelle, jun., and that of John Macreth, in St. Scholas-tique, and opposite the by-road passing between the lands of Thomas Grace in St. Colomban.

---

### COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

#### *Road towards Howard (in rear of Lachute.)*

ANDREW BOA, Overseer.

|                          |      |   |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £100 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 35   | 0 | 0 |
| Balance remaining.....   | £ 65 | 0 | 0 |

This projected road not having been yet traced, Mr. Boa was appointed to explore and determine the line to be adopted. Mr. Boa acquitted himself of this duty with a great deal of care and ability.

The sum appropriated being insufficient to complete the road, it became necessary to seek the co-operation of the Municipal authorities. Mr. Boa was again so good as to assume the office of making this application to those Municipal Councils which were interested in the opening of this road. The Councils did not approve of the line traced by Mr. Boa, and therefore did not take measures to furnish the amount required to make up the deficiency in the sum necessary to complete the road. On reporting these proceedings to you, I was directed to await the final decision of the Municipal authorities.

Having entertained a hope that the municipal authorities would have agreed to the line traced out by Mr. Boa, I had made an advance of money to that gentleman intending to commence the work without delay. Nothing, however, was done.

### COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

#### *Harrington Road.*

ANDREW BOA, Overseer,

|                          |      |   |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £200 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 200  | 0 | 0 |

The Harrington road commences at the picket which marks the division between Nos. 4 and 5 in the 5th range in Harrington, and ends at the south-east point of Lake Bevan in the Township of Arundel. Eight miles and a quarter have been opened. The whole of what has been opened is only adapted to the use of winter vehicles. Nevertheless, Mr. Boa is of opinion that a careful person might pass over it with a wheeled carriage.

The average cost of this road is £19 7s. 8d. per mile, exclusive of bridges.

Eleven bridges have been built, making altogether four hundred and twenty-one feet of bridging, and costing £40 1s. 9d. The bridges are built to last a long time.

“On the sides of this road”, Mr. Boa observes, “from its commencement to the outlet of Lake Joseph, the land is tolerably good, although rather strong. From this latter point to Lake Bevan, the soil is excellent, especially along the stream called Ann’s Brook, hardwood generally predominates, although in the valley of Ann’s Brook, there is a mixture of Hemlock, fir, spruce, and pine.”

On the borders of Lake Bevan, there is a considerable quantity of excellent oak. On the high grounds, the timber is particularly suitable for the manufacture of potash.

Of all the lands over which this road has been opened, it is my opinion that, among the worst, there is not a third which is not susceptible of cultivation. Beyond the terminus of this road, as far as the River Rouge, part of which I visited, and ascending the valley of the River Rouge more than one hundred miles, we find an immense tract of excellent land. This information concerning the lands situated on the River Rouge, I have obtained from different individuals who have travelled through that country, in the service of Messrs. Hamilton, as Timber Explorers.

There are on this road, two good water powers, one on the 4th range, about four arpents from the commencement of the road; the other in the 8th range, about four chains from the bridge over the outlet of Lake Joseph.

On the high lands there is a quantity of limestone; and marble is found on the banks of Lake Joseph.



Mr. Boa is of opinion that a sum of £175 would be required to render that part of the Road which is opened passable for summer vehicles.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

*St. Andrew Avelin, Rippon, and Hartwell Road.*

CHARLES MAJORE, Overseer.

Balance of appropriation of 1854.....£13 0 0

“ This road commences at the Church of St. Andrew Avelin, crosses a part of Rippon, and ends at the Great Lake in Hartwell. The whole length, fifteen miles twenty-two arpents, was opened in 1854.

“ The £13 remaining of the appropriation, has been applied during the past summer, in making five and a half arpents of planked roadway, in three different places. By means of this improvement, it is passable throughout its whole length. The low spots are, however, not sufficiently drained. A bridge, the repairs of which, including the lowering of the high banks adjacent, are estimated at £40, and another in Rippon, requiring to be rebuilt, erected formerly by the House of Gilmour & Co., demand a new appropriation of about £70.”

I subjoin an extract from an excellent report made to me by Mr. Majore.

“ Throughout its whole length, and to a great extent on both sides of this road, in its continuation along the shore of Great Lake, to a distance of six miles from the point to which it is completed, there are large tracts of land which are suitable for cultivation; the soil, which is generally light, is covered mostly with hardwood. This road has been a means of connecting the agricultural establishments of St. Andrew Avelin with the vast lumbering establishments of the house of Gilmour & Co., to their mutual advantage. The farm produce has been conveyed to the shanties at less cost, and the manufacture of lumber on the lands belonging to the Crown has become, and will become more abundant, as it becomes less expensive.

“ It has contributed to the rapid settlement of the neighborhood. During the continuance and after the completion of the work, more than fifty families settled on the line of the road in the Seigniorie of La Petite Nation; fifteen in Rippon on the Crown Lands; and a larger number which I cannot particularize, in Hartwell.

“ The high price of potash in the present year, and the quality of the timber, which is well adapted to yield it in abundance, have caused a large quantity of it to be made. This, by the means of transit afforded by a good road, has been conveyed for exportation to the banks of the Otlawa. This has favored the progress of the numerous settlers in their designs, and will occasion a considerable extent of land to be sown in the spring.

“ There are on this road portions of low land, which are not of the first to be taken up, and which will not be taken up, until the clearings shall have augmented and hastened evaporation, and forwarded the drainage. These low spots are planked, but are not sufficiently ditched and drained. If they remain as they are, the planking will soon rot, and the road will in these low places soon get out of order.

“ A sum of £30, once expended, in the work of ditching this road, and throwing the earth of the ditches on the timber road, and in giving a new direction to the several small streams which overflow it, will suffice for its preservation, and allow of its being left, in all future time, to the care of the neighboring proprietors.

“ The wheat fly has of late years committed some ravages in the Seigniorie of La Petite Nation, particularly among the wheat which was sown before the 10th May; but in a much smaller degree than in the District of Montreal.”

A new appropriation of £100 would be necessary, in order to complete this road.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

*Buckingham Road.*

HUGH GORMAN, Overseer.

|                                   |      |   |   |
|-----------------------------------|------|---|---|
| Balance of the appropriation..... | £175 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....                  | £175 | 0 | 0 |

The point of departure of this road is half a mile northward from the village of Buckingham. It runs northward a distance of 15 miles, follows the east bank of the river *Au Lièvre* as far as the mouth of the *Ruisseau des Prêtres*, turns up the valley of the latter stream, as far as the west line of the township of Portland, and terminates in Wakefield, on the bank of the Gatineau.

This road, as projected, is to be 37 miles in length. Ten miles of it were opened in 1854. It is now open to a distance of nearly 20 miles, that is to say, into Buckingham and Portland. As much of it as is opened may be used with scrupulous care for summer carriages. It cost nearly £15 per mile, exclusive of the bridges.

Bridges have been built on that part of the road which is opened; three of these are 18 feet in length and 12 feet wide; the seven others are from 12 to 16 feet in length, and 12 feet in width, and are raised from 5 to 15 feet above flood water.

The cost of these bridges was about £15 each, all of them are built of round timber, but in a substantial manner.

"With respect to the soil," Mr. Gorman observes, "over which this road passes, two-thirds at least are susceptible of a high degree of cultivation; the remainder which is not level enough for culture, is nevertheless capable of being converted into good pasture.

"This remark applies, however, only to the lands in Buckingham, over which this road passes, a distance of eight miles. The 7 other miles, passing along the river in the Township of Portland, traverse a better soil, and land more easy to be cleared. The land which lies between the Rivière au Lièvre and the Gatineau is generally excellent. This tract of fertile land is nearly 100 miles in length, and from 12 to 25 in width. It is well watered and almost equally divided by this road which is above mentioned, follows the valley of the *Ruisseau des Prêtres*, a distance of 15 miles. This stream affords a large number of water powers.

"This important tract offers to the settler advantages as great as are found in any other part of Canada."

The population of the northern part of the Townships of Buckingham and Portland has doubled within five years. It is composed of English, Irish, French, Scotch, and Americans, who all live in the greatest harmony. The majority of them came to this place to settle, a few years since, in very middling circumstances, and now enjoy peace and abundance, the natural effects of religion, education, honesty, industry, and a spirit of enterprise.

There are in the Village of Buckingham two considerable saw mills; one of which belongs to Messrs. Thompson & Co., the other to the heirs of the late Mr. Baxter Bowman. These manufacture about 50,000 logs per annum, into boards and planks.

About £250 would be required to complete this road, including the bridges.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Road from Lochaber to Derry.

JOHN CAMERON, Overseer.

|                          |      |       |   |
|--------------------------|------|-------|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £180 | 0     | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 50   | 0     | 0 |
|                          |      | <hr/> |   |
| Balance remaining.....   | £130 | 0     | 0 |

The report of Mr. John Cameron, not having been in favor of the opening of this road, as I informed you last year, I received your instructions to notify the municipal authorities of Lochaber, that agreeably to their desire, a part of the amount appropriated for the Lochaber and Derry road would be expended in aiding them to construct a bridge over the River Blanche.

I received several documents in October last, relative to the construction of this bridge, and among them a copy of certain proceedings of the Municipal Council of Lochaber, passed at a meeting of the said Council, 1st October, 1855, with the following resolutions:

Moved by Councillor Donald Campbell, seconded by Councillor John McDale, and *Resolved*,—That in as much as the said bridge may now be used for the passage of carriages, and has been nearly completed, under the inspection of Lieutenant Colonel McLean, Simon Pillett and John A. Cameron, Esquires, who were duly appointed to be overseers of the work of building the said bridge; and as money is now necessary to pay the debts contracted for the erection of the said bridge, the Secretary-Treasurer be required to forward a copy of the resolutions to Dr. Bouthillier, Esq., Inspector of Agencies, requesting him to transmit the said amount to D. McCallum, Secretary-Treasurer to the said Corporation.

(Signed,) GEO. W. CAMERON,  
Mayor.

(Signed,) D. W. McCALLUM,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Fifty pounds was accordingly paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of Lochaber. This bridge is built over the river Blanche, on a road leading to the rear of the Township of Lochaber, verbalised by the late Hon. D. B. Papineau, as shown in the Procès-Verbal, dated 7th December, 1840.

In a letter dated 2nd February last, the Secretary-Treasurer informed me, that at a meeting holden at Lochaber on 7th January last, the Municipal Council unanimously decided that the balance remaining, from the amount appropriated, would be well laid out if it were applied to the improvement of the following verbalised roads, and in the proportions here recommended:

|                                     |      |       |   |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------|---|
| Brodie's Creek Road.....            | £25  | 0     | 0 |
| Dent's Road.....                    | 28   | 10    | 0 |
| Connought's Bridge.....             | 30   | 0     | 0 |
| Gore Road.....                      | 28   | 10    | 0 |
| Opening a road on Blanche Lake..... | 5    | 0     | 0 |
|                                     |      | <hr/> |   |
|                                     | £117 | 0     | 0 |

## COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

*Templeton Road.*

JOHN CULLEN, Overseer.

|                          |      |       |   |
|--------------------------|------|-------|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £150 | 0     | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 145  | 5     | 0 |
|                          |      | <hr/> |   |
| Balance remaining.....   | 4    | 15    | 0 |

The opening of this road which was explored in 1854, by Mr. Kennedy, was commenced only in 1855.

Its commencement is near Perkins' mill in the Township of Templeton, it will intersect the boundary line of Gatineau, near the *Ruisseau du Cap*; its projected length is nearly 24 miles; in all this distance, Mr. Kennedy found only one swamp, 28 perches in width.

Mr. Kennedy is of opinion that the land adjacent to more than 17 miles of the length of this road is well suited for the formation of settlements. Hardwood predominates.

Mr. Cullen who opened the road confirms this account, and adds, that there are three water powers on the line within a few miles distance of each other.

There is lime stone in several places.

The wheat fly did no injury in this district.

Mr. Cullen is of opinion that £285 would be required to complete this road (as a winter road) exclusive of the bridges. He thinks that the population has increased by one-tenth within the year past.

## COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

*Road from Bristol to Thorne.*

THOMAS CORRIGAN, Overseer.

|                          |      |   |   |
|--------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £200 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 200  | 0 | 0 |

This road commences at the front picket between Lots 1 and 2 in the 6th range of Bristol, and terminates in front of Lot 20, in the 5th range of Thorne.

Mr. Corrigan opened 15 miles of this road, adapted to the use of winter carriages only. In Bristol  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles were opened,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles between Bristol and Clarendon, 6 miles in Clarendon, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in Thorne.

The cost of the road was £13 16s. 8d., per mile.

The land is well adapted for settlement.

Mr. Corrigan holds that this road ought to be continued, and adds, "that there are many water powers, and much lime stone in the neighbourhood."

His estimate for the work remaining to be done is £100, without including the bridges.

COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

*Calumet Road to the River à la Loutre.*

THOMAS WILSON, Overseer.

|                                                     |       |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Balance remaining of the appropriation of 1854..... | £277  | 8  | 11 |
| Amount paid.....                                    | 172   | 17 | 2  |
|                                                     | <hr/> |    |    |
| Balance remaining.....                              | 54    | 11 | 9  |

This road commences at the River Ottawa near Brizard's house, opposite the Church at *le Calumet*, and ends at Lake *à la Loutre*, at the dépôt of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., a distance of 20 miles. Mr. Wilson having failed to answer my circular, I have no information to add to that which I had the honor to give in my last report. This road and the land which it traverses presenting important advantages, I here transcribe in the absence of better information, that which was given in my report of last year.

To the length of road opened in 1854, must now be added 10 or 12 miles more, supposing that the road has been opened for the same sum per mile as last year.

“This road passes over a part of two concessions in Litchfield, intersects the whole Township of Clarendon and a part of Thorne. It is open as a winter road for 12½ miles. Its average cost was £16 per mile exclusive of the bridges. It passes over land of good quality, sometimes light, sometimes a strong clay. Fine hardwood and pine are found in the neighborhood. At the extremity of a branch of this road, which has been explored to the westward, there is a considerable tract of excellent land. This road passing over a tract of unsettled land, in rear of land which is well settled, will be a great advantage not only to the inhabitants of the rear of Clarendon and Thorne, but it will also be favorable to the settlement of the lands behind. There are water powers in the neighborhood of this road, and also near the branch road above mentioned.”

COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

*Calumet Road to Fort William, (on the River Creuse.)*

J. BTE. POUPORE, Overseer.

|                                                     |       |   |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|---|---|
| Balance remaining of the appropriation of 1854..... | £336  | 6 | 4 |
| Amount appropriated in 1855.....                    | 150   | 0 | 0 |
|                                                     | <hr/> |   |   |
| Amount paid.....                                    | 486   | 6 | 4 |
|                                                     | <hr/> |   |   |
| Balance remaining.....                              | 160   | 4 | 5 |

This road extends from the head of the Calumet, in the Township of Litchfield to Fort William on the River Creuse, in the Township of Sheen. Its projected length is 49 miles, 31 of which were opened in 1854, 11 may be travelled over in summer vehicles.

The sum of £336, was expended by Mr. Poupore in 1855.

The report which I have received affords me no exact information relative to the nature and extent of the work done by Mr. Poupore last year. Nevertheless,

several respectable persons have certified that they are perfectly satisfied with the manner in which he conducted the undertaking.

In the absence of other information relative to the advantages in aid of the settlement of the country, likely to result from the opening of this road, I here insert a few remarks from my last report: "The road crosses the Townships of Litchfield, Mansfield, Waltham, Chichester and Sheen. The soil is in general alluvial, mixed with sand and gravel, sandy in some places."

"The sub-soil, according to the report of Mr. Poupore, is a clay. It seems that in the back country, is a considerable tract of land suitable for cultivation. There are limestone quarries in Litchfield and Mansfield, and good water powers on the River Coulonge or Black River on the Nekabo stream and in Chichester, where Mr. Poupore himself has saw-mills.

In these localities we find traces of lead and iron.

## COUNTY OF NICOLET AND ARTHABASKA.

### Aston Road.

JOSEPH PRINCE, Overseer.

|                          |      |    |   |
|--------------------------|------|----|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £200 | 0  | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 174  | 2  | 6 |
| Balance remaining.....   | £ 25 | 17 | 6 |

The commencement of this road is on the twelfth range in Aston, between lots 15 and 16. It passes over a part of the Township of Aston, the augmentation to Aston and the augmentation to Bulstrode; and it will be a channel of communication between the Parishes on the south side of the St. Lawrence, opposite to Three Rivers, and the Railway Station at St. Christophe d'Arthabaska. Its length is about 27 miles.

Twelve miles of this road was opened in 1854, and six miles and a few arpents in the present year. The whole distance opened is passable for summer carriages and the remainder of its projected length for winter vehicles. In its entire length there are 13 bridges perfectly finished. None remain to be made.

The lands over which this road passes, as also those to which it leads, are generally good and well adapted for profitable settlement. Timber suitable for exportation abounds, both pine and tamarack. We find several water powers, and there are already six saw-mills situated on lands adjacent to the road.

In the fourteenth range in Aston there is good iron ore. A large number of young persons have begun to clear lands on the line of road, and in the neighbourhood. There are already thirteen families settled and resident.

Mr. Prince supplied to me in his report of last year, information so interesting relative to the tract intersected by this road, that I consider it may be useful to repeat it, in this my second report.

"On each side of the road as it is traced out," observes Mr. Prince, "in the twelfth range in Aston, lies a considerable tract of land of excellent quality, on which we shall shortly see, if the road is made, a great many flourishing settlements."

"On the right, as we ascend, is a level Country, (*savanne*) covered with red tamarack before mentioned, and of considerable extent. The soil is of the first quality, and easy to be drained into a creek of some size which crosses it, and which, though running on a level, seemed to me to have a rather rapid current.

“ Moreover, a proof that the *savanne* is easy to drain is this, that after the heavy rains which we have had this autumn, a pole can be pushed to any depth in the soil without finding ice under the snow. To the left of the track ascending, the ground on three lots, is a little higher and covered with mixed wood, pine, hemlock, hard-wood, &c. ; in rear of these three lots, the ground is lower as far as the boundary line of Bulstrode ; here is another *savanne* of superior quality as to the soil, and the wood, ash, elm, cedar, &c. This too might be easily drained by the River Blanche at the head of which it is situated.

“ Ascending the 13th range, I followed the same direction, still keeping the lateral boundaries of lots 15 and 16. First we found a grove of pine mixed with a few hemlock, tall and well grown, and in three acres magnificent hard-wood which continues without much change three or four acres into the 14th range. This hard wood extends to the right as far as No. 20. (It has been explored no further.) Here the wood is free from branches and straight. The researches which I made, convinced me that the soil is not rocky.

“ Still following the same direction, and on the same description of soil, about eight arpents further, I crossed the great line which separates the Township of Aston from the Augmentation to Bulstrode, about the middle of the eighth range of the said Augmentation. Here we found ourselves on a slight elevation covered with fine hardwood, beech, birch, and maple, the latter especially in great abundance.

#### COUNTIES OF ARTHABASKA AND WOLFE.

##### *Chester, Ham, and Wolfestown Road.*

P. N. PACAUD, }  
J. BTE. DELISLE, } Overseers.

Amount paid out of the balance (£701 3 11½,) remaining of the appropriation of 1854 and out of the amount (£2,000) of that of 1855, both appropriated for the making of roads in the Eastern Townships.....£1616 0 0

This is a continuation of the Megantic road, and it must be considered as one of the most important in the Eastern Townships, opening a direct communication between the Railway in Arthabaska and the settlements on the Megantic and St. Francis roads.

It commences on the Craig road at a point which is 24 chains and 67 links from the *Ruisseau Poudrier* ; crosses the Township of Chester in the 9th and 10th ranges, and thence follows the line dividing the Townships of Ham and Wolfestown, until it falls into the Gosford road.

This road, 17 miles in length, was opened in 1854, throughout its length as a winter road.

In the course of last season, 8½ miles were made passable for summer vehicles. The bridges, which are built in a most substantial manner, are completed on the whole length of the line, except a few unimportant ones. They are 21 in number.

The planked roadway of these bridges has an aggregate length of 1823 feet. The 21 bridges cost £911 10 0. The side rails on 19 of these bridges are still to be made.

Two of them were more expensive than the others, not only on account of their length, but particularly on account of their height ; one, No. 6, measuring 16 feet in height, and another, No. 15, being 13 feet high.

“ Notwithstanding all the precaution “ observe Messrs. Pacaud and Delisle, ” which we took to prevent an accident, a sudden rise of the water destroyed work

“and timber to the value of £20. The same flood also carried away and entirely destroyed a saw mill, which had withstood the spring freshets. As a set off however against this calamity, we acquired an exact knowledge of the height to which the water rises, and this will explain the increased length which we have given to the bridges, beyond what was specified in the report furnished by one of us, 22nd July last. It is now a matter for enquiry, whether we have built them with a strict regard to economy, and whether their substantial construction is a sufficient assurance against the accidents arising from floods, ice, timber, &c.

“With regard to the economy it cannot be established in a plainer way than by a comparison of the cost of these bridges with the cost of those which were built by Messrs. Coulombe and Garneau, as shewn in a statement inserted in last year’s report.”

As to the solidity of construction, my own examination of them has convinced me that no pains have been spared to secure that end.

The soil throughout the whole extent of this road, except one mile, is good, being a grey or a yellow loam. Small patches of swampy ground (*terre noire*) are, however, met with in low situations.

The timber is large and fine, maple, ash, hickory, and basswood, are abundant.

“This road, Messrs. Pacaud and Delisle allege, is favourable to the settlement of the country, affording to the settlers easy means of proceeding to a vast extent of fine lands, in the Townships of Chester, Tingwick, Ham, and Wolfestown. It gives also important advantages to the Townships of Garthby, Weedon, Stratford, Wurton, &c. &c., and easy access to the Quebec and Richmond Railway.”

Messrs. Pacaud and Delisle inform me, that since the opening of this road, 66 families have settled in that part of the Township of Chester lying between the Craig road and the line of the Township of Ham; in the Township of Ham 40 families, and near this new road in the Township of Tingwick, 25 families, making 131 families who have settled on this road and the parts adjacent, within a little more than a year. A considerable number of persons have, moreover, signified their occupancy by pickets which they have planted. Two stores have been opened on the road. Three mills and a pot ashery have been built. The pot ashery belonging to Mr. James Goodhue, a rich storekeeper of the Eastern Townships, has proved extremely useful to the settlers. Mr. Goodhue manufactured more than 100 barrels of pearlash in the last season; and would have made much more, if the greater part of the population had not been employed on the road work.

“We are informed,” say those same gentlemen, “that steps have been taken to obtain a post office on this road.”

Although the opening of this road for winter carriages in 1854, and for summer vehicles in 1855, dates not more than about a year back, the population has so increased that the building of a chapel has been commenced.

According to the report of the Overseers, what remains to be made of the road, 8½ miles, might cost from £125 to £135 per mile, including the blasting of rock and the finishing of the bridge; that is to say £1100.

When I visited this road, about a foot of snow had already fallen in that part of the Country, so that it was impossible for me to judge how the road had been made. I saw enough, however, to satisfy myself that it was in some places not wide enough, and that it would be necessary to widen it there, as soon as the season should permit. Excepting this inconvenience, which occurred through a misunderstanding between the overseers, I have reason to believe that the work of the road has been as judiciously and carefully conducted as the works of the several bridges undoubtedly were.



## COUNTY OF WOLFE.

*Repair of the Gosford Road.*

ISRAEL RICE, Overseer.

|                          |     |   |   |
|--------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £50 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 45  | 0 | 0 |
| Balance remaining.....   | £5  | 0 | 0 |

The length of road requiring repairs in the Townships of Ham, Garthby and Wolfestown, was 23 miles. Of this distance, 16 miles were partly repaired in 1854.

In 1855, Mr. Rice expended £45 on the same road. In addition to this, the inhabitants contributed voluntarily 39 days' work; these of South Ham 46, and those of Garthby 4, to aid in repairing the road.

In the report sent to me by Mr. Rice, he has omitted to mention the length of road improved by him.

It may be useful to remark in this place, that it is in South Ham that Chromic iron is found in abundance, as we find stated in the report of Sir William Logan, the Provincial Geologist for 1849 and 1850.

## COUNTY OF WOLFE.

*Weedon and Garthby Road.*

J. E. COTE, }  
H. A. WATIER, } Overseers.

|                          |      |    |   |
|--------------------------|------|----|---|
| Amount appropriated..... | £200 | 0  | 0 |
| Amount paid.....         | 190  | 7  | 6 |
| Balance remaining.....   | £9   | 12 | 6 |

This road establishes a communication between Weedon and Garthby. It commences at the angle of the Megantic road between lots 47 and 48, of the Township of Garthby, and is continued to the first settlements in Weedon. Its length is 4 miles and 3 chains. It is open as a winter road throughout its whole length. Its breadth is 15 feet. Two bridges have been built on this road; one, 135 feet long, cost £18; the other, 72 feet long, cost £13.

Previously to the opening of this road, the conveyance of loads between Sherbrooke and the Townships of Garthby and Stratford was effected with some danger by Lake Aylmer, which is not always navigable, or by the Gosford road, which is objectionable on account of its great length.

Messrs Coté and Watier say that "the soil over which this road passes, is of a rather inferior description, except half a mile at each extremity of the road, where it is of superior quality.

"The most ordinary kinds of timber found are pine, cedar, tamarac, and spruce.

"Weedon, which is at one extremity of this road, is the finest of all the Townships in this vicinity, and the best adapted for settlement, both on account of its soil and the advantages afforded by the timber. This would suffice for the maintenance of the settler, by its conversion into potash."

There are several water powers in Weedon and Garthby, on which there are already mills in operation. Limestone abounds in Garthby.

According to the report of Mr. Cote, the population has increased, in the neighborhood of the road, by fifty families, within the year.

It would seem, by what Messrs. Cote and Watier observe, that the wheat fly has done some injury in Weedon, but not in Wotton.

It is supposed that £400 would be necessary to complete the road.

## COUNTY OF COMPTON.

### *St. Francis Road.*

J. BTE. COULOMBE, }  
EUCHER ARCAND, } Overseers.

Amount paid out of the balance (£701 3s 11½d) remaining of the appropriation of 1854, and out of the amount (£2000) of that of 1855, both sums appropriated for the making of the roads in the Eastern Townships...£348 4 0

The St. Francis road extends from Lambton, at the head of Lake St. Francis to the British American Land Company's settlements. Its length is 18½ miles. It is part of the grand line of communication between the old parishes on the River Chaudière and the District of St. Francis.

The Company will make that part of the road which is in Lingwick. 8 miles 16 arpents of the St. Francis road were made in 1854; other 4 miles 20 arpents, made towards Lingwick, can be used only by winter vehicles.

Although these 8 miles 16 arpents are passable for summer vehicles, that distance is not completed; and it is in the completion of this work that Messrs. Coulombe and Arcand have been engaged.

When I visited this road in the course of September last, the works were advancing in a very satisfactory manner; but as I have received no answer to my circular from Messrs. Coulombe and Arcand, I am not able to give the details of what they have done.

The land over which that part of the road passes, which has been improved by Messrs. Coulombe and Arcand, is of excellent quality. The high lands are covered with maple, birch, elm, ash, and other timber. On the lower grounds we find pine, tamarac, spruce, and cedar. Several stores have been already opened at Bruceville, the centre of the Township of Winslow, on the St. Francis road. There are four water powers in the environs of this road, on different branches of the River Felton.

With respect to that part of the road which lies between the dépôt (Bruceville) and Lingwick, I had directed the overseers as soon as the part of the road between Bruceville and Lambton should be completed, to inform me whether the Land Company had commenced their works in Lingwick.

On 17th October last, as the Company had not commenced the works, I proceeded to Sherbrooke to confer with the Commissioner on the subject of this road. Mr. R. W. Heneker, whom I found at the Land Office, informed me that the Company had made arrangements with the local municipal authorities, to secure the opening of the road, but that as the season was then already far advanced, and as the rains had been very heavy, it would be more advantageous to defer the work till the following spring.

There was not, in truth, any urgent reason why the opening of this road should be hurried in so unfavorable a season, one of the most rainy ever known.

The difficulty of finding men, at that time, to work in the woods, and the increased expense occasioned by the short days, induced me to desire that the work in question might be put off, and I accepted Mr. Hencker's proposals.

It is understood that the work is to be resumed, as soon as the season shall permit.

COUNTY OF COMPTON.

*Megantic Road.*

BERNARD GARNEAU, } Overseers.  
J. T. LEBEL, }

|                          |       |    |    |
|--------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Amount appropriated..... | £1000 | 0  | 0  |
| Amount paid.....         | 849   | 11 | 9½ |
| Balance remaining.....   | £150  | 8  | 2½ |

The Megantic road commences at the Gosford Road, near Lake Nicolet, and terminates at the river Chaudiere, near Lake Megantic. Its length is thirty-seven miles. Nineteen miles were opened some years since by Mr. Arcand, in the Township of Garthby, Stratford and Winslow; four miles were made in 1854 by Messrs. J. B. Coulombe and B. Garneau; and five miles in 1855 by Messrs. Garneau and Lebel. This road, twenty-eight miles in length is passable for summer vehicles. Besides this, three miles have been opened and are practicable for winter vehicles only. The cost of the road as far as it is completed and passable for summer vehicles, has been nearly £150 per mile, and the three miles opened as a winter road only, cost only £20 per mile.

A bridge over the River Garneau, thirty-five feet in length, with abutments on each side, seven feet high, cost about £26, including the hill on the north-west side. Another is to be made over the River Lebel, which will cost about £15. About £10 has been already expended, in preparing the timber necessary for this bridge.

The land over which this road passes is partly covered with soft wood, but the land adjoining on each side, abounds with hardwood, and is of excellent quality.

There is on the River Garneau, about seven arpents from the road, a very valuable water power.

I have much pleasure in transcribing here, an extract from the interesting report addressed to me by Messrs. Garneau and Lebel.

“The settlements have made rapid progress in the Townships of Stratford and Winslow: in the latter particularly, in which more than fifty families have come to reside, since last year. There is no doubt that, when the Megantic Road is completed, it will in a short time be inhabited on both sides by industrious settlers who will improve the valuable lands adjacent to Lake Megantic. We are able already to announce that a considerable number of Scotch and Canadian families are waiting for an opportunity to establish themselves there.

“You are already acquainted with Garthby and Stratford; our hardy Canadians still continue to invade the forests of these Townships, with profit to themselves; and there is no doubt that the progress made here is due to the easy mode of communication which has been opened by Government.

“We have the wheat fly, but not to the same extent in all our Townships.

Notwithstanding the harvest almost entirely failed this year, through the heavy frosts of the month of August, the settler finds a supply for his wants in the making of potash salts now worth from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per quintal.

In this respect the inhabitants of the Townships have been more fortunate than those of the old settlements in which the frost committed the same ravages, from the lower part of the District of Quebec to Montreal. In these latter, the clearing of wood lands, and the conversion of the timber into potash salts, did not afford the same valuable resources which are found in the bosom of the forest. Messrs. Garneau and Lebel are of opinion that the sum of £1,700 more, is required to complete and continue this important road to the River Chaudière.

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COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

*Graveline Road.*

FLAVIAN BLANCHARD, Overseer.

|                           |      |   |   |
|---------------------------|------|---|---|
| Amount appropriated ..... | £100 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount paid .....         | 100  | 0 | 0 |

The commencement of this road is in No. 11 in the 9th range of Ely to the north of the Black River near Graveline's mills, and takes the direction of the Village of Roxton. Its length is four miles. It is not completed, but can be travelled over by wheeled carriages, with light loads.

It cost on an average £25 per mile, including five bridges which have been built. The land intersected by this road, and that adjacent, is of good quality.

The timber is fine; the hardwood, tamarac, and other wood suitable for exportation are of large growth.

Several good water powers, and a slate quarry have been found near the road.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

To the Honorable

Joseph Cauchon,

Commissioner of Crown Lands,

&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—By the statement of accounts and the table above given, and which I have the honor to submit to you, you will perceive that the amount disbursed by me, to the overseers of the work from the date of my report of 25th February, 1855, to this date, is £12,051 10s. 9d.; that of this, £6,353 10s. 7d., was a balance remaining in my hands at the time first mentioned; and that £7,251 15s. 1d. therefore remains to be expended of the appropriation made to encourage the settlement of the country, in 1855.

There are several reasons why this sum of £7,251 15s. 1d. was not expended, during the past season.

1st. In some cases, the roads could not be opened for want of previous exploration.

2nd. In others, the explorations made gave us satisfactory results, and were followed by claims, of which several are still under consideration.

3rd. In several other cases, in which, either for the completion of a road, or for its future maintenance it was necessary to have recourse to the assistance of the municipal authorities, their co-operation was either not to be obtained at the suitable moment, or not to be had at all.

4th. On certain roads, the works were suspended either because complaints were made against the management of the Overseer, or because certain of them failed to conform to the general instructions.

5th. Lastly, the extraordinary and continual rains which commenced at the close of September last, and fell incessantly till the beginning of winter occasioned frequent interruptions in the work, and even caused it in some instances to be entirely suspended.

In the course of the past season, 242 miles of road were opened, of which 161 are suitable for wheeled carriages, and 81 for winter vehicles only.

28 miles of old road were repaired.

Bridges were erected having a length of roadway of 8763 feet, and costing £3482 16s. 10d.

The 242 miles of road inclusive of the bridges, cost from £49 to £50 per mile, estimating the cost from that sums paid the overseer; but some balances, of which I have not hitherto been able to ascertain the exact amount, remaining in their hands, being deducted from the aggregate, it is probable that the average cost will not exceed £48 per mile.

I have great reason to be satisfied with the zeal and alacrity which all the persons who have co-operated with me in the work of promoting the settlement of the country, have evinced in the discharge of their laborious duties, duties which the majority of them assumed purely for the purpose of becoming generally useful to their country, and particularly to that part of it which has been the scene of their labors.

Not laymen only have assumed the direction of the works; several members of the clergy, after having by their exhortations encouraged our citizens to form settlements in the heart of our beautiful forests, have placed themselves at their head, and aided them with their hands in their first toil.

We have a grateful recollection of the patriotic efforts made a few years since, by the Reverend Messrs. Mailloux, Hebert, and Boucher, in favor of the settlement of the Crown Lands in the lower part of the District of Quebec, and by the Reverend Edouard Chabot, in the District of Three Rivers. In the past year, the Reverend Messieurs Mailloux, Kerrigan, Richard and Paradis, have again given their valuable services a tribute to our country.

Although I have in nearly all cases found a ready desire to promote the progress of settlement there were a few instances in which important works could not be commenced.

The projected road from Ely to the Railroad in Durham, as also the Howard road, in rear of Lachute, are instances of this kind.

In these two cases, the appropriations being insufficient for the completion of the road, it became necessary to apply for the co-operation of the several municipalities, with a view to obtain from them the means for their completion. In both cases several Municipalities were concerned in the opening of these roads, each having its own separate and distinct interest in the direction which they were to take; and from this cause arose differences of opinion which have not yet been reconciled, and which delay the opening of the roads in this vicinity.

In the case of the St. Helene Road to Lake Pohénégamook a difficulty has also arisen which is not less serious. This road has been opened in the Township of Lungay, but in order to connect it with the roads already opened in the neighbouring seigniory (that of L'Islet du Portage,) there is a mile to be done.

The Overseer, Mr. Joseph Roy, was desirous in pursuance of his instructions of commencing his work by the opening of this important part of the road, but was prevented by the proprietors. Thus this mile has remained unopened, an impediment to the junction of the seigniori road with the eight miles opened in Bungay.

In the recital of these facts I take the liberty to request that you will inquire whether it is not expedient to make provision against the recurrence of delays, in the prosecution of the works to encourage settlers, from such causes.

Adding the length of road, made in 1855, to that made in 1854, we have an aggregate of 584½ miles of new road opened, and of 196¼ miles of old roads repaired, since the Government caused the works to encourage settlers to be commenced, that is to say, within two years.

Works so important, so considerable, executed simultaneously in all the different parts of the Province where there was a prospect of advantageous settlement, have produced corresponding effects.

Immigration into the Townships has proceeded with great rapidity, particularly within the last year. Although I have been unable to ascertain, even by approximation, the increase in the population in those localities, and cannot therefore give you any return concerning it, you may nevertheless, by reference to the several reports which I have had the honor to make to you relating to the different roads opened in 1855, satisfy yourself that the movement of our population to the new lands in Lower Canada has made considerable progress.

In the extract from the Report of the Rev. Mr. Mailloux, cited in the report of the "Buckland Road" you will notice, among other observations of that gentleman, the following: "In the only part of Buckland which belongs to the Government, 112 lots, out of 118 which it contains, are already taken up, and the greater part of them under the axe. Three saw mills and a grist mill have been built."

Mr. Nicolas Boucher, in his report on the "Mont Carmel Road" says "the population is rapidly increasing in the neighborhood of the roads now being opened."

According to the Report of Messrs. Pacaud and Delisle, 131 families have settled in the neighborhood of the Chester road, the opening of which dates no further back than 1854, and a half of which is still to be done.

"The settling of the lands in Stratford and Winston" say Messrs Gameau and Lobel "has made rapid progress, particularly on this road, where fifty families have settled within the last year."

I might multiply quotations of this kind; but nothing can better prove the amount and the rapidity of the progress of the Townships than the different tables and other information which I have procured from the Roman Catholic and Anglican Bishops of Lower Canada, and which I insert at the end of this report.

By examining these documents you will see that the number of Parishes and Missions established in the Eastern Townships, in which there are churches and chapels built are:

|                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Of the Roman Catholic Church ..... | 45 |
| Of the Anglican Church .....       | 30 |

Churches also exist of other denominations, the number of which I am not acquainted with. In Winslow, which is one of the Townships in which new settlements have been formed, a Presbyterian church has been recently erected, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that there, as elsewhere in Lower Canada, the best understanding exists between the French Canadians and their fellow countrymen of different origin and religion.

The first settlements in the Eastern Townships took place a short time after the first American war about seventy-five years ago—four U. E. Loyalists and other American citizens were the first settlers. The Craig Road one of the principal roads in these townships was constructed in 1810. Several other roads were subsequently opened by the former Legislature of Lower Canada. The progress of agriculture and commerce however was but slow, until the Land Company called the British American Land Company, formed about twenty years ago, opened several roads which were of great utility to the localities through which they passed, and in which the Company was more or less interested.

With the exception of the places over which the operations of the Company had some influence, the Eastern Townships, with but few exceptions, remained in a stationary condition. But within the last few years only, during which the press has drawn public attention to the magnificent forests and soil of these townships, and more especially since Government has begun to open roads, population is flowing in to a degree exceeding all expectation.

The value of property has already increased to an important degree. At the present time, men of influence and capital are of opinion that no where can labour be expended and capital invested more advantageously than by the purchase of lands in the Eastern Townships.

In many places, which are without doubt the favorite places, but which are tolerably numerous nevertheless, five, six, seven and even fourteen dollars per acre, have been offered and refused for timbered lands in the Eastern Townships.

There is nothing surprising however in this increase in the value of property, when in the State of New York the same description of property is sold as high as eighty dollars the acre, in Upper Canada at forty dollars an acre, and in some of the Seigniories of Lower Canada as high as thirty-three dollars an *arpent*, which is one fifth less than the English acre.

The price at which Government lands are sold in the Eastern Townships, coupled with the opening of roads is a potent inducement to the settler to settle upon lands, which from day to day become more accessible. One of the principal motives however, which should induce settlers to establish themselves in the Townships, is the well founded prospect of being able to form advantageous settlements for themselves and their children.

There was a time when it was only a poor man who would resign himself to a life in the woods, now however ideas are changed, many farmers living in comfortable circumstances in the old Parishes, sell their lands in order to acquire new property in the Townships.

By means of a sum of £30 paid in five annual instalments, a settler becomes the proprietor of a Lot ten arpents in front by twenty-eight in depth, equal almost to four ordinary farms of two arpents in front by thirty in depth. Experience has shewn in many instances that when the timber is suitable, the settler by converting it into potash, has supplied the wants of his family. If to this he is able to add a crop, derived from a few arpents of new lands, he has then more than enough.

Supposing now that a settler instead of being reduced to the labor of his own hands alone, is able to employ twelve men during the three months of March, April and May, he will have expended from £130 to £180, but he will be able to sow enough new land, to repay his outlay in the very first year, and will also have cleared a sufficient extent of land for all his future requirements.

Were he to convert his wood into salts of potash, or what would be still better, into potash or pearlsh, the clearing of his land would cost him little or nothing, according to the value of these articles of commerce, at the period of his operations.

In the United States and in Upper Canada, the cultivation which pays, and which stimulates trade, is that which is generally carried on upon new lands. Flour, grain, corn, all comes from the West, that is to say, all comes from lands which are still more or less new. New England notwithstanding the vaunted industry of

its inhabitants, cannot by its own agriculture support its population. The people procure their breadstuffs from other places. The new lands constitute the prosperity of the United States and Upper Canada; the Townships of Lower Canada await but labor and capital to do the same.

No farmer is ignorant of the fact that one arpent of new land often produces from 15 to 25 minots of wheat, that is from 20 to 40 dollars; now in hard-wood lands the clearing of one arpent of land, without manufacturing the timber into salts of potash, seldom costs more than from 10 to 15 dollars. But the success which has already attended the settlers themselves in the townships, affords much stronger and more convincing proof than any figures would convey, and no person visits the new settlements without coming back convinced of the advantages and progress of the settlements.

I have taken advantage of my intercourse with the different overseers of works to make enquiries respecting the ravages of the wheat fly, and it appears evident, from the information which I have been able to procure, that the first crops of grain, obtained from lands which have been recently cleared and are surrounded by forests, are not damaged by this insect.

The knowledge of this fact which appears to be well founded and easy of explanation, is of the highest importance to the farmer or the capitalist who may be desirous of clearing lands on a large scale, and sowing them in the course of the same year.

It is a point worthy of remark in the returns made by the Catholic Bishops that the greater number of the parishes or missions which now exist in the eastern townships have been established within the last two or three years.

In that part of the eastern townships which is situated in the District of Quebec, the oldest Catholic Parish dates only from 1848.

The same has been the case in the District of Three Rivers, in which, with the exception of Drummondville, established in Grantham at the close of the last American war, for the most part by disbanded soldiers, all the parishes or missions are of as recent formation as those before mentioned.

In the Diocese of St. Hyacinth, which contains fifteen of these parishes or missions in the Eastern Townships, there are eleven, the oldest of which has existed hardly four years.

In the foregoing remarks, I have referred more particularly to the Eastern Townships, because settlement is there progressing on a larger scale, and the population is in many respects more contented.

The special reports which I have the honor to submit to you, with respect to each road in particular, will prove to you that in more than one locality the inhabitants have displayed great energy and industry and have obtained well deserved success.

I cannot conclude this report, without again calling your attention to the important increase continually accruing to the value of real property in general, and to the effect which it has, more particularly in the Eastern Townships. Large tracts of land have been there granted by the Government to certain individuals, who, from the period of their becoming proprietors, have themselves made no improvements whatever, either by clearing or by works of public utility. The aversion to taxation which has always been manifested by the resident settlers, and the opposition which they continually offer to any description of land tax, is the highest encouragement to absent proprietors to consider their property as a means not of present, but of future advantage. And now that the Government is expending capital in the opening of roads, some of which absolutely pass through the lands of these great proprietors, it follows as a consequence that, calculating upon the continual increase in the value of their property, they either refuse to sell, or ask an exorbitant price for them.



The only remedy for these abuses would be to levy a tax upon such lands for the completion of the roads opened by the Government. An equally legitimate means of compelling proprietors generally to contribute to local improvements and at the same time to encourage settlers, would be in my opinion to effect loans from the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund in the name of the Municipality and to loan a part of it on hypothec to the settlers, subject to the consideration that they should engage to clear a certain extent of land within a given time.

As to the other suggestions which I deem it my duty to make to you, with respect to the best means to be employed to encourage the settlement of the Townships, I shall have the honor to convey them to you in my answer to your letter on the subject, dated the 22nd February last. Although there is reason to believe that still more might be done to favor the formation of new establishments, the great progress which the Townships have made during the last few years will, I trust, shield our fellow countrymen of French Canadian origin from the reproach, that they have not taken advantage of the opportunities afforded to them by the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

T. BOUTILLIER.  
Inspector of Agencies.

# APPENDIX.

## STATEMENT

OF

# PARISHES AND MISSIONS

IN THE

TOWNSHIPS OF LOWER CANADA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE,

Quebec, 14th February, 1856.

(Copy.)

Sir,—Very few Parishes have been erected in the Townships included in the Diocese of Quebec. Their limits cannot be regularly determined until the settlements are almost wholly completed. With respect to Missions their extent is determined by the letters of the Priests in whose charge they are, and the limits are continually altered according to the direction taken by settlers and the communications established between the settlements recently formed.

The only Parishes erected in the Townships are St. Calixte de Somerset and St. Victor de Tring. The first canonically erected on the 6th July, 1848, and recognised as such for all civil purposes on the 24th January, 1853, contains 176 lots and a part of the Gore of Somerset. The second, canonically erected on the 24th February 1852, includes the first five ranges of the Township.

Other Parishes contain less extensive sections of Townships, thus St. Frederic includes two ranges of Broughton. St. Octave de Metis comprises that part of the Township of Cabot which lies between the Fief Metis and the Fief and Seigniorship of Lepage and Thivierge. St. Edmund of Stoncham contains a part of the Townships of Stoncham and Fewksbury. St. Cyrille contains two ranges of the Township of Lessard, and the unconceded lands of the Crown lying between Fief Lessard and the Township of the same name and the Fief Vinclette. St. Agatha contains a small part of the Townships of Leeds and Nelson.

A Priest resides in each of the following Missions, whose duty it is to administer to the neighboring settlements.

La Grande Baie, on the Saguenay,  
 Le Grand Brûlé, Notre Dame,  
 Chicoutimi, St. François-Xavier,  
 Les Escoumains, St. Marcellin,  
 Ste. Sophie d'Halifax,  
 Ste. Julie de Somerset,  
 St. Jacques de Leeds,  
 St. Evariste de Forsyth,

St. Vital de Lambton,  
 St. Modeste de Whitworth,  
 St. Jérôme de Matane,  
 St. Edouard de Frampton,  
 St. Martin de la Rivière du Renard,  
 St. Patrick de Douglasstown,  
 St. Michel de Percé,  
 Notre Dame de la Grande-Rivière,  
 Notre Dame de Paspebiac,  
 St. Bonaventure de Bonaventure,  
 St. Joseph de Carleton,  
 Ste Anne de Ristigonche.

The following are Townships in which chapels have been erected, in which Divine service is occasionally performed by the nearest Priest :—

Alton, the chapel in which under the title of St. Alban, is situated on the boundary line of the Seigniorship of Deschambault.

Settington, St. Hilarion,  
 Stoneham, St. Edmond,  
 Port-Neuf, Ste. Anne.

The Jérémie Islands included I believe, in the Township of Betsiamits,  
 The Seven Islands,

Mingan, St. George,  
 Masquart, St. François-Xavier,  
 Harvay, St. Fulgence de l'Anse aux Foins,  
 St. Jean on the Saguenay,

St. Marcel de Broughton; the chapel in this Township is situated in the last range of the Township of Leeds.

Tring; the chapel of St. Ephrem is situated on the 9th lot in the eighth range; the Church of St. Victor is situated between the 2nd and 3rd ranges.

Frampton, St. Malachie; this is the second chapel erected in the Township of Cranbourne. The chapel has been recently erected on lot 14, in the 3rd range.

There are also several chapels in the District of Gaspé, besides those in the localities in which there are resident Priests,—they are :—

St. Joseph de l'Anse au Griffon,  
 St. Alban du Cap Rosier,  
 St. Augustin de la Grande Grave,  
 St. Albert du Bassin de Gaspé,  
 St. Pierre de Malbaic,  
 Le Cap d'Espoir,  
 St. Dominique de New Port,  
 St. George de Port Daniel,  
 L'ange Gardien de Cascapédiac,  
 Maria et la Nouvelle.

I am not aware whether the above statement, prepared from information now in my possession, will suffice for the object you have in view. I should be able, however, at a future period to give you any other information which you might require.

I have the honor to be,  
 &c., &c., &c.

(Signed,)

EDMUND LANGEVIN,  
 Pt.,  
 Secretary.

T. BOUTILLIER Esq.,  
 Inspector of Agencies,  
 St. Hyacinthe.

ANGLICAN PARISH OF QUEBEC.

Copy.  
(Translation from  
French Translation.)

Quebec, 5th March, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by the Bishop of Quebec to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated yesterday, in answer to which his lordship desires me to state that the number of Churches and Chapels belonging to the Church of England Communion in the Eastern Townships, and the Townships in the District of St. Francis, (to which Townships his lordship presumes that your enquiries have exclusive reference) is sixteen. In the townships comprised in the whole diocese the number is about forty; and including those in the new settlements lying scattered upon the confines of the Townships, the number approximates to fifty.

I have the honor to be,

&c., &c.

(Signed)

ARMINE MOUNTAIN,  
Chaplain.

T. BOUTILLIER, Esq.,  
Inspector of Agencies,  
St. Hyacinth.

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS.

BISHOP'S PALACE.

Three Rivers, 21st February, 1856.

(Translation.)

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 11th instant, in which you request me to furnish a statement of the number of Parishes or Missions erected in the Townships comprised in the Diocese of Three Rivers, I beg to state that having had the honor to accompany his lordship on a tour through the most recently settled Townships in his Diocese, we found them to be in a state of very promising prosperity.

Wotton, settled only within the last seven or eight years, possesses a population of two hundred families, and a larger church is about to be erected. A priest has resided there since 1850.

Windsor contains thirty-five families and is on the point of erecting a house to serve as a chapel and perhaps as a school. This locality has been visited by a Missionary since 1846.

St. Camille, comprising parts of Wotton and Ham has a chapel which it will very soon be necessary to enlarge in order to provide for the wants of the hundred families comprising the mission. St. Camille has been spiritually administered since 1851. The south part of Chester and the north part of Ham contain a population of about one hundred families, who have agreed this year to erect a chapel dedicated to St. Paul.

Weedon, otherwise called St. Janvier, has a Chapel and a Presbytery in an advanced state. Its population consists of one hundred and fifteen families. Weedon has been a Mission since 1849.

Garthby, or St. Olivier is inhabited by about thirty families, part of whom came from Quebec. This settlement has been spiritually administered to since 1850.

Stratford or St. Gabriel, and the north part of Winslow have a house devoted to purposes of religion, and seem disposed to erect a chapel. This Mission contains

about one hundred and thirty families. The Missionary has attended there regularly since 1852.

The north east part of Winslow contains about one hundred families who are desirous of constituting themselves into a Mission or Parish.

In the more southern townships no settlements appear to exist. The roads through these townships are very good in winter, but in summer I am told they are so impassable that last summer his Lordship was unable to visit any of those townships, except Wotton. The true way to encourage these settlements would be the opening and maintenance of roads.

Settlers always hold aloof from those places to which there is difficult access during three quarters of the year, and which present the greatest difficulties in the way of their procuring the necessary consolations of religion,

The Government then could not offer a more satisfactory encouragement to the population of these localities than the appropriation of the sums necessary to provide for this interesting section of the country roads passable at all seasons of the year.

The roads required to be opened or completed would be the road from Garthby to Weedon, about five miles in length, the road from Wotton to Dudswell, about eight miles, the road from Wotton to the Railway station at Windsor, about twelve miles, and the road from St. Christophe through Chester, Wolfestown and Ham to the Gosford Road, about sixteen miles; the latter would open a communication very much wanted between Lake Megantic and the principal towns in the county.

The Township of St. Etienne contains a population of two hundred and fifty families. There is a chapel for religious worship, which is regularly performed. Shawanigan has also a chapel for the use of the hundred and five families which it contains; these two settlements are in a very prosperous condition.

The establishment of numerous and regular missions in the most remote townships would attract thither the rising generation in Canada. It is a pity that the commission are not empowered to contribute to the erection of chapels and the maintenance of missionaries. His Lordship recommends the Townships in his Diocese to your favorable consideration, and begs to assure you that he will do all in his power to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of their loyal inhabitants.

I have the honor to be,

&c., &c., &c.

(Signed.)

PH. O. GELINAS,

Ecclesiastical Secretary.

T. BOUTILLIER, Esquire,  
Inspector of Agencies,  
St. Hyacinth.

In another letter dated 10th March, Mr. Secretary Gelinus has the goodness to add the following information:—

The Parishes in the Townships of the Diocese of Three Rivers are St. Louis de Blandford, St. Eusebe de Stanfold, St. Norbert, and St. Christophe d'Arthabaska.

The missions in the same townships, in which there are chapels are Bulstrode, St. Paul de Chester, Warwick, St. Felix de Kingsey, St. Frederick de Drummondville, St. Germain de Grantham, St. Isidore d'Acton, St. Pierre de Durham and Wickham, St. Bibiane de Shipton, St. Hubert de Tingwick, St. Hypolite de Wotton, St. Camille also of Wotton, St. Janvier de Weedon, St. Olivier de Garthby, and St. Gabriel de Stratford.

The missions in which there are no chapels are Winslow, Windsor, Danville, Simpson and Horton.

To the north of the Diocese there are two missions, St. Etienne and Shawanigan.

The above comprise all the parishes and missions of the Townships in the Diocese, together with the names of their patron saints.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

&c., &, &c.

(Signed,)

PH. O. GELINAS,

Ecclesiastical Secretary.

T. BOUTILLIER, Esquire,  
Inspector of Agencies,  
St. Hyacinthe.

## DIOCESE OF SAINT HYACINTH.

BISHOP'S PALACE,

ST. HYACINTH, 12th February, 1856.

[Copy.]

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the statement, required in your letter of yesterday, of the Parishes and Missions which form part of the Diocese of St. Hyacinth.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinth directs me to inform you that he has no suggestion to offer you on the subject of the settlement of the Townships, his Lordship being of opinion that the principal means have already been adopted by the ecclesiastical authorities, namely the multiplication of the number of Churches and of priests, and also by the Government who have passed an Act to provide for the opening of roads. Perhaps, however, means might be taken to facilitate the acquisition of secure titles on the part of the settlers and to prevent the ejection of those who have begun to clear their lands.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

L. B. MOREAU, Priest.

T. Boutillier, Esq.,  
Inspector of Agencies,  
St. Hyacinth.

## PARISHES.

### *Notre Dame des Anges de Stanbridge.*

This parish was canonically erected on the 22nd August, 1845. It comprises the Township of Stanbridge, and a portion of the Seignories of Sabrevois and Noyan. It contains a beautiful church, and the advantage of a Curé, who has resided there for the last ten years. The whole of this is due to the munificence and generosity of the Honorable family of Des Rivières, to whom this parish owes its prosperous condition in a religious and material point of view. The population of this parish numbers about 3000 souls and 1030 communicants.

### *St. Romuald de Farnham.*

This parish was erected canonically on the 31st October, 1851. It comprises all that part of the Township of Farnham known as West Farnham. There is a wooden chapel in the Mission, and a Curé, who has resided there for five or six years. The population numbers 1400 persons, and contains 800 communicants.

### *St. Ephrem d'Upton.*

This parish was erected canonically on the 9th January, 1854. It comprises the eight last ranges of the Township of that name. The population is about 400, a chapel will shortly be built there; it is administered in the meantime by the neighboring parishes.

*St. Valerian de Milton.*

This parish was erected canonically on the 10th September, 1855. It contains the six last ranges of the Township of Milton, and parts of the seventh and eight ranges of the Township of Roxton. There is a stone chapel in the Mission where service is performed by the Missionary of St. Cécile de Milton. It has a population of about 500 of whom 250 are communicants.

## MISSIONS.

*Ste. Cécile de Milton*

Comprises the first five ranges of the Township of Milton. It contains a stone chapel which is not sufficiently large, but for which a church is about to be shortly substituted capable of containing the population, which is increasing every day. A Missionary has resided there for the last five or six years. The population numbers 2000, of whom 700 are communicants. This Mission will be shortly erected into regular parish, as also that of St. Jean Baptiste of Roxton.

*St. Jean Baptiste de Roxton*

Comprises the whole of the Township of that name, with the exception of a small part enclosed within the parish of St. Valerian. This Mission has within a very short time increased very rapidly. The beautiful village of Roxton Falls already contains about one hundred houses and mills which gives it an appearance of great prosperity. There is a chapel built of wood in the Mission and a priest, who has resided there for the last six years. It has a population of about 1100 souls, 700 of whom are communicants.

*St. Michel de Sherbrooke.*

A fine church has just been finished. This Town also possesses a Literary Institution for the education of young people, and a convent is shortly to be opened for the education of girls. These three establishments are situated in the most beautiful and elevated part of the Town of Sherbrooke. Two Missionaries reside there, and administer the Township of Ascot, Compton and Eaton and the other neighbouring Townships. One of the missionaries also occasionally visits the mission of the Outlet—at the foot of the beautiful Lake Memphramagog.

*St. Thomas Aquinas de Compton.*

This Mission includes the whole Township of that name; it contains a beautiful little church built of wood in which service is performed once a fortnight by one of the priests from Sherbrooke.

*St. Camille d' Eaton*

Comprises the entire Township of Eaton, the Catholic population there is as yet not very numerous, it contains a small chapel built of wood in which service is performed once a fortnight by a priest from Sherbrooke.

*Sacré Cœur de Jésus de Stanstead.*

This Mission includes nearly the whole of the Township of that name, and also the Township of Hatley, the few Catholics residing in which are visited by the Missionary from time to time. It contains a very fine religious establishment, which is situated in the centre of the pleasant village of Stanstead Plain. Two Missionaries generally reside there. These gentlemen occasionally visit Georgeville on Lake Memphramagog.

*St. Etienne de Bolton.*

The Township of Bolton is comprised in this Mission. The population numbers about 600, of whom between 300 and 400 are communicants; it contains a chapel, in which worship is performed once a fortnight by the Missionary from Ely.

*St. Joseph d'Ely.*

This mission is composed of the township of Ely, excepting one portion of it, which is administered by the Missionary from Stukely and another which is administered by the Missionary from Roxton. This Mission is making very rapid progress, it contains a chapel built of wood, and there is a Missionary, who has resided there for two years. The population is about 900 of whom 500 are communicants.

*Notre Dame de Bonsecours de Stukely.*

This Mission includes the whole Township of Stukely and a part of the Township of Orford. The Catholic population numbers about 2,000, of whom from 1400 to 1500 are communicants. It contains a church built of wood, and has had a Missionary residing there for the last eight years.

*Sacré Cœur de Marie de Granby.*

This mission includes the Township of Granby with the exception of a small portion which is annexed to the Parish of St. Paul d'Abbotsford, and the Township of Shefford. It contains a church made of wood, and a Missionary has resided for the last six or seven years. The population is about 1000 of whom 700 are communicants.

*St. Croix de Dunham.*

This Mission includes the Township of Dunham. It contains a church built of stone, and a Priest has resided there for the last five or six years. The increase in the population is very rapid. The Township of Sutton is served by the priest from Dunham.

[Translation.]

## ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

BISHOP'S PALACE,

Montreal, 4th March, 1856.

SIR,—In conformity with the application contained in your letter of 13th February last, I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a Tabular Statement shewing the number and condition of the Parishes and missions erected in the Townships, included in the Diocese of Montreal.

I have informed Monseigneur the Administrator of your desire to obtain from him any suggestions which he might be inclined to offer on the subject of settlement, and his Lordship has directed me to inform you that at present he can only express it as his opinion that a means of hastening and securing the progress of settlement would be the setting apart in the different localities of a lot of land for the erection of religious establishments, around which inhabitants would willingly settle, inasmuch as they would, by so doing, procure for themselves great material advantages, and would at the same time enjoy the advantages of religion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

&c., &c., &c.,

J. O. PARÉ, Canon.

Secretary.



St. Anicet, County of Huntingdon, was canonically erected on 26th May, 1827. This parish includes the Township of Godmanchester, and extends 12 miles in front by 9 miles in depth.

St. Julienne, County of Montcalm, was canonically erected on the 14th November, 1848. This parish, which is composed of part of the Township of Rawdon, extends six miles and a-half in length by 5 miles in depth.

St. Patrick, of Sherrington, County of Napierville, was erected on 20th November, 1848. This parish, composed of the the Township of Sherrington, contains an extent of country of an irregular figure about 9,000 acres.

St. Adèle, County of Terrebonne, was erected on the 8th July, 1854. This parish is composed of parts of the Townships of Abercrombie and Morin, and of a part of the continuation of the Seigniorly, of Mille-Isles.

St. Sauveur, County of Terrebonne, was erected on the 6th February, 1854. This Parish is composed of Cotes St. Godfrey, St. Elmiré, St. Lambert and St. Gabriel, excepting the nine first lots of the Cote St. Gabriel and the seventh and eighth ranges of the Township of Abercrombie, and all the lands lying on both shores of the Rivière du Nord, from the lot held by William Shaw, to the Cote St. Lambert, in the continuation of the Seigniorly of Mille-Isles, and a part of the Township of Abercrombie, extending six miles in breadth, by seven or eight miles in length.

St. Patrick de Rawdon is a mission composed of a part of the Township of the same name. There is a chapel and a resident priest.

St. Sophia is a mission composed of the Townships of New Paisley and Glasgow. There is a chapel and a resident priest.

St. Callixte is a mission in the County of Montcalm, composed of the Township of Kilkenny. There is a chapel and a resident priest.

St. Malachie d'Ormstown, in the County of Chateauguay, consists of the Township of that name.

The Mission of Huntingdon, in the County of the same name, is composed of the Township of Huntingdon. There are chapels in these three missions in which service is performed by a Missionary who resides in Huntingdon.

St. Romain de Hemmingford, in the County of Napierville, is a mission formed by the County of the same name, which is administered by a Priest who generally resides at Sherrington.

ANGLICAN DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

(Copy.)

| Names of Missions and Parishes.   | Number of Churches in each. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Upper Mills, Stanbridge East..... | 1                           |
| Cowansville and Churchville.....  | 1                           |
| Granville and Chatham.....        | 2                           |
| Russeltown.....                   | 2                           |
| North Gore (Chatham).....         | 1                           |
| Aylmer and Hull.....              | 2                           |
| Bedford.....                      | 1                           |
| West Farnham.....                 | 1                           |
| Frost Village and Stukeley.....   | 2                           |
| Brome.....                        | 1                           |
| New Glasgow and Killkenny.....    | 2                           |
| Granby.....                       | 2                           |
| Sutton.....                       | 1                           |
| Buckingham.....                   | 1                           |
| Hemmingford.....                  | 1                           |
| Huntingdon.....                   | 2                           |

|                                 |    |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Rawdon and Kildare.....         | 2  |
| Dunham .....                    | 1  |
| Milton .....                    | 1  |
| Frelighsburgh.....              | 1  |
| Clarendon .....                 | 1  |
| Waterloo and West Shefford.. .. | 2  |
| Phillipsburgh.....              | 1  |
|                                 | 32 |

(Signed,)

F. MONTREAL,

Montreal, March 6th, 1856.

[Translation.]

## DIOCESE OF BYTOWN.

OTTAWA, 28th February, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose to you a list of the missions in the Diocese of Bytown and of the Parishes which have been canonically erected.

I shall take the liberty of adding a few observations upon the progress of settlement, in that part of the Diocese of Bytown which is in Lower Canada, in conformity with the desire which you express in your letter addressed to my Secretary.

To the north of the Ottawa numerous localities suitable for settlement may be met with; the money which has been expended in the construction of the road which runs along the Chats River and Canal cannot fail before long to be a means of encouraging this excellent scheme. I would, however, call the attention of the Government to one point in particular, which unquestionably offers the greatest advantages, I speak with reference to the lands on the banks of the Gatineau. All the Surveyors appointed by the Government, and I may add all the persons with whom I have conversed on the subject, agree in saying, that at a certain distance inland a great number of very fertile townships are to be found, and that access to them is not so difficult as has been represented; already a road has been traced to the Rivière du Desert and it might be rendered more practicable by making the necessary expenditure; a considerable number of inhabitants are settled upon the banks of this river, a few chapels have been erected, and two priests superintend the religious duties, some mills have been erected during the last two years; all seems prepared to receive a great number of new inhabitants to hasten the desired object. The following is, in my humble opinion, the course which will require to be taken:—

1st. To construct a good road from the Ottawa to the Rivière du Desert.

2nd. To reduce the price of land for two years to one shilling per arpent, payable so soon as possession shall be taken of the land.

3rd. To appoint a general agent similar to the one appointed for the Quego Road, whose undivided attention shall be given to the work, and who shall be able to furnish all desirable information at any time, to the Government and to the country; this agent should be a Canadian by birth, who speaks both languages.

4th. To call meetings for the purpose of attracting public attention, procuring information, and appointing Committees.

5th. To concede the Indian Reserve Lands on the Rivière du Desert, for it appears to me to be a pity to leave such fine lands in the hands of those who do not improve them. The Government would shew sufficient consideration for the Indians by granting them gratis a certain number of lots on which they might settle.

6th. To make if possible, some sacrifices in favor of two or three priests, who should at once be charged with the spiritual supervision of the new settlers, receiving, however, no support from them.

It appears to me, Sir, that if these means, and others, which are better known to yourself and to the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands than to me, were adopted, we should see in a very few years many hundred happy families, advantageously settled, and truly grateful for the benefits they had received.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

&c., &c., &c.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH EUGENE,  
Bishop of Bytown.

T. Boutillier, Esquire,  
Inspector of Agencies,  
St. Hyacinth.

*Diocese of Bytown—Lower Canada Section.*

| Names of Chapels.<br>Patrons. | Townships.              | Parishes and Missions. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| St. Philippe, .....           | Chatham, .....          | Parish.                |
| St. Isidore, .....            | Augmentation, .....     | Mission.               |
| N. D. des Sept Douleurs,      | Granville, .....        | Parish.                |
| N. D. de Bon Secours, .....   | Petite Nation, .....    | do.                    |
| St. Angelique, .....          | do .....                | do.                    |
| St. André Avelin, .....       | do .....                | do.                    |
| St. Jean, .....               | Lochaber, .....         | Mission.               |
| St. Gregoire de Naziance,     | Buckingham, .....       | Parish.                |
| St. Alexis, .....             | Buckingham (west) ..... | Mission.               |
| St. Bruno, .....              | Templeton, .....        | do.                    |
| St. Francis de Sale, .....    | Templeton, .....        | Parish.                |
| Ste. Marie de Lac, .....      | Hincks, .....           | Mission.               |
| Visitation, .....             | Northfield, .....       | do.                    |
| N. D. du Desert, .....        | Natawaski, .....        | do.                    |
| St. Joseph, .....             | Wakefield, .....        | do.                    |
| Ste. Cécile, .....            | Masham, .....           | do.                    |
| St. Etienne, .....            | Hull, .....             | Parish.                |
| St. Columban, .....           | Onslow, .....           | Mission.               |
| St. Edouard, .....            | Bristol, .....          | do.                    |
| Ste. Melanie, .....           | Litchfield, .....       | do.                    |
| Ste Anne, .....               | Calumet, .....          | Parish.                |
| St. Michel, .....             | Thorn, .....            | Mission.               |
| St. Liquori, .....            | Allumettes, .....       | Parish.                |
| St. Marc, .....               | Sheen, .....            | Mission.               |
| St. Joachim, .....            | Rivière Creuse, .....   | do.                    |

*Applications for various Roads addressed to this Office.*

- 1st. By Mr. Pierre Prince de Stanfold, for a road extending from the Chester road, in the 1st range of Ham, passing through Tingwick.
- 2nd. By E. E. Dorion, Esquire, M. P. P., for a road from L'Avenir to the Railway Station at Durham—length, 4 miles.
- 3rd. By Mr. Celestin Parent, and others, for various roads in Upton and Milton.
- 4th. By Miss Eulalie Panet, for a road from the 10th range of Ely to the Railway Station at Acton—length, 4 miles.

- 5th. By Mr. F. Cinqmars, and others, for a road between Milton and St. Dominique.
- 6th. By J. S. Sanborn, Esquire, M. P. P., for a road from Eaton through Newport and Ditton.
- 7th. By the Rev. Mr. Mailloux, to extend the road from Buckland to the River St. Jean.
- 8th. By Mr. Ovide Belanger, Mayor, on behalf of the Municipal Council of Masham, for a road from Aylmer to Wakefield, passing through Masham.
- 9th. By Mr. J. A. Leprohon, to change the direction of the Joliette Road, by making it communicate with the Cathcart Road—length,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles.
10. By T. Marchildon, Esquire, M. P. P., for a road extending from the most remote settlements on Lake Cosette, to La Tuque, upon the St. Maurice.
- 11th. By Sydney Bellingham, Esquire, M. P. P., for an extension of the Howard Road through the valley of the Red River.
- 12th. By Mr. John Maclaren, for a road from St. Fidèle to Tadousac.
- 13th. By D. E. Price, Esquire, M. P. P., for a road from Escoumin to Tadousac.
- 14th. By the same, for a road from the Rivière des Canards to the Bay des Roches—estimated cost, £1,200.
- 15th. By the same, for improvements to the Sydenham Road—estimated cost, £500.
- 16th. By the same, for a bridge upon the road from Bagotville to Lake St. John—estimated cost £150.
- 17th. By the same for a Bridge over the River à Valin—estimated cost £500.
- 18th. By the same, to fix the terminus of the Kinogomi at Beauportage.
- 19th. By the same, for a branch road from Hebertville to Metabetchouan.

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 TORONTO:

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 31st ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a Statement of the Moneys which "have been sent from this Province as contributions to the Patriotic "Fund, and acknowledged by the Royal Commissioner. The Statement "to show from what sources or localities the contributions have been "sent."

By Command.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 4th April, 1856.

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GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, C.W., April 2nd, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, requesting me to furnish you with a statement of the moneys sent from this Province as contributions to the Patriotic Fund.

I now enclose a document giving, so far as I can, the information you require. The sums on the enclosed list have been all acknowledged by the Secretary of the Patriotic Fund. The details of the sources or localities from which these contributions were sent, cannot (with the exception of the Indian donations) be supplied by this department, as the sums were only received in the shape of Bills of Exchange from the Receiver General, for the purpose of being forwarded to England, and for the most part without details of the contributors.

The last sum on the list was forwarded direct by Mr. Nettle from Quebec,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. T. PENNEFATHER,

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

STATEMENT of Bills transmitted by the Governor General to the Secretary of State, for the Patriotic Fund.

| DATE.             |                                                                                                                                 | Sterling. |    |    |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|
|                   |                                                                                                                                 | £         | s. | d. |
| January 5, 1855   | Two Bills, voted by the Legislature                                                                                             | 20000     | 0  | 0  |
| March 2, do       | Six Nations, Indians                                                                                                            | 100       | 0  | 0  |
| April 7, do       | Rice Lake Indians                                                                                                               | £12       | 10 | 0  |
|                   | Lake Huron & Simcoe do                                                                                                          | 16        | 1  | 8  |
|                   | Mississagas of Port Credit                                                                                                      | 25        | 0  | 0  |
|                   | Saugeen Indians                                                                                                                 | 5         | 0  | 0  |
|                   | Colpays Bay do                                                                                                                  | 17        | 10 | 0  |
|                   | Currency                                                                                                                        | £76       | 1  | 8  |
| May 3, do         | A Bill of Exchange for                                                                                                          | 57        | 2  | 6  |
| do 9, do          | Town of Woodstock                                                                                                               | 2600      | 15 | 4  |
| do 19, do         | Mohawk Indians Bay of Quinté                                                                                                    | 200       | 0  | 0  |
| June 4, do        | A Bill for                                                                                                                      | 8         | 0  | 0  |
| do do, do         | do                                                                                                                              | 1344      | 16 | 4  |
| do do, do         | do                                                                                                                              | 100       | 0  | 0  |
| do do, do         | do                                                                                                                              | 4         | 0  | 0  |
| do do, do         | do                                                                                                                              | 40        | 7  | 2  |
| do 14, do         | Chippewas, Indians of Lakes Huron and Simcoe                                                                                    | 4         | 0  | 0  |
| July 7, do        | Bill for                                                                                                                        | 716       | 16 | 0  |
| do 26, do         | Indians, Mississagas of Alnwick                                                                                                 | 20        | 3  | 7  |
| do do, do         | Citizens of Toronto                                                                                                             | 2500      | 0  | 0  |
| October 1, do     | Counties of York and Peel                                                                                                       | 1161      | 17 | 2  |
| do do, do         | Sundry Collections                                                                                                              | 900       | 0  | 0  |
| February 25, 1856 | A Bill for                                                                                                                      | 511       | 8  | 11 |
| do do, do         | do                                                                                                                              | 100       | 0  | 0  |
|                   | On the 19th January, 1856, the Secretary of State acknowledges the receipt from Mr. Nettle of Quebec, of a Bill of Exchange for | 180       | 15 | 9  |
|                   | being for Balance of Collections in Quebec.                                                                                     |           |    |    |

(No. 578.)

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 2nd April, 1856.

Sir,—In accordance with your request contained in your communication of 1st instant, I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of the moneys received and transmitted by the Province to the Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund in England. The statement also shews from what sources and localities the contributions have been sent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. P. TACHÉ,

R. G.

The Honorable GEO. E. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.,  
Toronto.

STATEMENT of Moneys received from the Province of Canada and transmitted to the Treasurer in England, in aid of the Patriotic Fund; say, from 12th January, 1855, to 14th February, 1856.

| RECEIVED FROM                                 | Canada West. |    |    | Canada East. |    |    | Official. |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|                                               | £            | s. | d. | £            | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| Major David's Troop, Montreal                 |              |    |    | 21           | 17 | 6  |           |    |    |
| His Excellency Sir Edmund Head                |              |    |    | 40           | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| A Friend                                      |              |    |    | 0            | 5  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Dr. Adamson's List                            |              |    |    | 15           | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Justice Morin                                 |              |    |    | 5            | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| William Spragge's List                        |              |    |    |              |    |    | 103       | 17 | 6  |
| B. Bramming                                   | 2            | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| R. A. Harrison                                |              |    |    | 0            | 5  | 0  |           |    |    |
| J. P. O'Meara's List                          |              |    |    | 50           | 8  | 9  |           |    |    |
| F. R. Anger's do                              |              |    |    | 6            | 5  | 0  |           |    |    |
| F. Baby                                       |              |    |    | 25           | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| J. F. Bradshaw's List                         |              |    |    | 48           | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| William Spragge's List                        |              |    |    |              |    |    | 38        | 10 | 0  |
| A. C. Buchanan                                |              |    |    | 5            | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| J. F. Bradshaw's List                         |              |    |    | 10           | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| J. P. O'Meara's do                            |              |    |    | 7            | 5  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Alexander Hincks                              |              |    |    | 5            | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| County of Waterloo                            | 250          | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| R. Nettle, List                               |              |    |    | 24           | 15 | 0  |           |    |    |
| G. W. Wicksteed do                            |              |    |    |              |    |    | 32        | 0  | 0  |
| Honorable F. Hincks                           |              |    |    | 12           | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| R. Nettle, List                               |              |    |    | 40           | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| William Spragge, do                           |              |    |    |              |    |    | 31        | 0  | 0  |
| R. Nettle, do                                 |              |    |    | 41           | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| Victoria Glee Club, Concert, Quebec           |              |    |    | 101          | 19 | 0  |           |    |    |
| Reverend E. C. Parkyn                         |              |    |    | 15           | 8  | 9  |           |    |    |
| Honorable Receiver General                    |              |    |    |              |    |    | 5         | 0  | 0  |
| H. S. Scott, List                             |              |    |    | 380          | 18 | 9  |           |    |    |
| Henry McBlain                                 |              |    |    | 2            | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| S. G. Hossack, (Collection, Chalmer's Church) |              |    |    | 25           | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| Honorable C. J. Stewart                       |              |    |    | 5            | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| City of Ottawa                                | 622          | 6  | 1  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Village of Bowmanville                        | 170          | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Lelievre & Angers                             |              |    |    | 5            | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Honorable J. Cauchon                          |              |    |    | 12           | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| Counties, Peterborough & Victoria             | 200          | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Peterborough, Concert                         | 67           | 9  | 6  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| do, Subscriptions                             | 20           | 17 | 6  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Forsyth & Lepper, List                        |              |    |    | 440          | 15 | 0  |           |    |    |
| Village of New Hope                           | 23           | 15 | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| do of Huntingdon                              |              |    |    | 16           | 5  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Fire Companies, Montreal                      |              |    |    | 84           | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| St. Catherine's, Concert                      | 42           | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Township of North Easthope                    | 122          | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Owen Sound, Soiree                            | 19           | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Hamilton, Collection, Christ's Church         | 23           | 9  | 7  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Barton and Glanford, Collection, Churches     | 2            | 5  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Village of Oakville                           | 27           | 7  | 6  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Stratford, St. George's Society               | 20           | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Township of Ramsay                            | 100          | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| <i>Carried over</i>                           | 1712         | 10 | 2  | 1448         | 17 | 9  | 205       | 7  | 6  |



STATEMENT of Moneys received from the Province of Canada and transmitted to the Treasurer in England, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, &c.—(Continued.)

| RECEIVED FROM.                                      | Canada West. |    |    | Canada East. |    |    | Official. |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|                                                     | £            | s. | d. | £            | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| <i>Brought over</i> .....                           | 1712         | 10 | 2  | 1448         | 7  | 9  | 205       | 7  | 6. |
| Township of Williamsburg .....                      | 62           | 3  | 9  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| County Wentworth .....                              | 250          | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| T. Lloyd, List .....                                |              |    |    | 32           | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| Township of East Flamborough .....                  | 111          | 5  | 8  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Elizabethtown, Offerings .....                      | 2            | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Colonel De Salaberry .....                          |              |    |    |              |    |    | 1         | 5  | 0. |
| Montreal, Concert, &c. ....                         |              |    |    | 788          | 18 | 8  |           |    |    |
| Sherbrooke and adjacent Townships .....             |              |    |    | 247          | 1  | 6  |           |    |    |
| South Dumfries .....                                | 146          | 3  | 11 |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Village of Paris .....                              | 119          | 19 | 3  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Cobourg .....                                       | 100          | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| George Desbarats .....                              |              |    |    | 12           | 10 | 0  |           |    |    |
| Township of Blanshard, (County of Perth) .....      | 65           | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| County of Haldimand .....                           | 400          | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Berlin & Woolwich, Presbyterian Congregation ..     | 20           | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Township of Fullarton, 4th Ward, County of Perth .. | 12           | 10 | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Belleville & Kingston Out-pensioners ..             | 10           | 1  | 3  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Prescott & Russell, Subscription .....              | 188          | 14 | 4  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| do do, additional do .....                          | 21           | 2  | 6  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| County of Halton, Orange Society .....              | 21           | 15 | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| St. Thomas, Concert .....                           | 42           | 17 | 6  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| do, Collection, Church of England .....             | 35           | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Belleville, Concert and Subscription .....          | 130          | 16 | 10 |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Perth and vicinity, Subscription .....              | 98           | 4  | 4  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| County of Kent .....                                | 250          | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Municipality, Camden & Zone .....                   | 20           | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Exhibition, Russian War, Quebec .....               |              |    |    | 19           | 1  | 3  |           |    |    |
| Hamilton Provincial Concert .....                   | 112          | 6  | 8  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Three Rivers .....                                  |              |    |    | 60           | 5  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Seymour, Collection, Church of England .....        | 15           | 5  | 1  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| do do, Wesleyan Church .....                        | 0            | 10 | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Galt, do, Trinity Church .....                      | 54           | 16 | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| St. Catherine's, St. George's Church .....          | 40           | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| H. S. Scott, List .....                             |              |    |    | 79           | 2  | 0  |           |    |    |
| R. Nettle, do .....                                 |              |    |    | 47           | 13 | 4  |           |    |    |
| William Sprague, List .....                         |              |    |    |              |    |    | 20        | 10 | 0. |
| G. St. Michel .....                                 |              |    |    | 5            | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Township of Mansfield .....                         | 10           | 6  | 3  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Ottawa .....                                        | 17           | 8  | 9  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Township of Vittoria .....                          | 30           | 12 | 9  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| do of Trafalgar .....                               | 19           | 12 | 6  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| do of do, 2 schools .....                           | 7            | 14 | 8  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Municipality of Howard .....                        | 50           | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Miss Bush, List, Ancaster .....                     | 28           | 15 | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Peter Menzies, do, Amherstburgh .....               | 39           | 1  | 2  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| William Irman, do, Port Dover .....                 | 20           | 10 | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| John Austin, Hamilton .....                         | 0            | 5  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| E. Hemming, do .....                                | 6            | 2  | 11 |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| S. Park .....                                       | 5            | 0  | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| Knox's Church .....                                 | 12           | 10 | 0  |              |    |    |           |    |    |
| <i>Carried forward</i> .....                        | £ 4285       | 0  | 10 | 2740         | 4  | 6  | 227       | 2  | 6  |

Per Mayor of  
Hamilton, Letter  
29th December,  
1855.

STATEMENT of Moneys received from the Province of Canada and transmitted to the Treasurer in England, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, &c.—(Continued.)

| RECEIVED FROM.                                                                                                                                      | Sterling. |    |    | Canada West. |    |    | Canada East.                   |    |    | Official. |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|--------------|----|----|--------------------------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|                                                                                                                                                     | £         | s. | d. | £            | s. | d. | £                              | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| <i>Brought forward</i> .....                                                                                                                        |           |    |    | 4235         | 0  | 10 | 2740                           | 4  | 6  | 227       | 2  | 6  |
| Port Hope Glee Club .....                                                                                                                           |           |    |    | 14           | 0  | 0  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| do Sorice .....                                                                                                                                     |           |    |    | 20           | 8  | 0  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| County, Prince Edward .....                                                                                                                         |           |    |    | 250          | 0  | 0  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| St. Thomas, Theatrical Performance .....                                                                                                            |           |    |    | 12           | 15 | 4  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Township of Downie .....                                                                                                                            |           |    |    | 50           | 0  | 0  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Municipality of West Flamborough .....                                                                                                              | 100       | 0  | 0  | 121          | 13 | 4  | £50 st. g. ea<br>and Fr en ch. |    |    |           |    |    |
| do of do do School sec-<br>tion, No. 4 .....                                                                                                        | 4         | 0  | 0  | 4            | 17 | 4  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Village of Clinton, Huron .....                                                                                                                     | 40        | 7  | 2  | 49           | 2  | 0  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| County Council, County Halton .....                                                                                                                 | 100       | 0  | 0  | 121          | 13 | 4  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Also, Contributions received in England by<br>the Treasurer, as per the Honorary Se-<br>cretary's Statement, direct, dated 14th<br>February, 1856:— |           |    |    |              |    |    |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Bytown .....                                                                                                                                        | 21        | 0  | 0  | 25           | 11 | 0  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| do, (Sons of Temperance) .....                                                                                                                      | 20        | 0  | 0  | 24           | 6  | 8  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Beaulieu Band, Chippewa Indians .....                                                                                                               | 4         | 0  | 0  | 4            | 17 | 4  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Beverley, C.W. ....                                                                                                                                 | 101       | 5  | 7  | 123          | 4  | 6  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Chambly .....                                                                                                                                       | 18        | 5  | 11 |              |    |    | 16                             | 3  | 6  |           |    |    |
| Chelsea & Greenwich, Pensioners, C.W. ....                                                                                                          | 7         | 10 | 0  | 9            | 2  | 0  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| do do, do, Hamilton ..                                                                                                                              | 2         | 2  | 0  | 2            | 11 | 1  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Christieville, C.E. ....                                                                                                                            | 10        | 3  | 0  |              |    |    | 12                             | 7  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Cornwall .....                                                                                                                                      | 89        | 3  | 10 | 108          | 10 | 4  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Dundas, for the English .....                                                                                                                       | 122       | 5  | 0  | 148          | 14 | 9  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| do, do French .....                                                                                                                                 | 122       | 5  | 0  | 148          | 14 | 9  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Eramosa .....                                                                                                                                       | 106       | 15 | 2  | 120          | 17 | 9  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Finch .....                                                                                                                                         | 10        | 0  | 0  | 12           | 8  | 4  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Guelph .....                                                                                                                                        | 506       | 1  | 0  | 615          | 18 | 10 |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Great Western Railroad, Canada, staff of .....                                                                                                      | 324       | 8  | 4  | 394          | 14 | 2  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Gwillimbury .....                                                                                                                                   | 191       | 5  | 0  | 232          | 18 | 9  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Staff, Great Western Railroad, for the French ..                                                                                                    | 324       | 8  | 4  | 304          | 14 | 2  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Hamilton Municipal Grant .....                                                                                                                      | 1000      | 0  | 0  | 1210         | 13 | 4  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Kingston .....                                                                                                                                      | 526       | 5  | 0  | 640          | 5  | 5  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| LaColle .....                                                                                                                                       | 26        | 15 | 0  |              |    |    | 82                             | 10 | 11 |           |    |    |
| Lambton County .....                                                                                                                                | 195       | 0  | 0  | 237          | 5  | 0  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| City of London .....                                                                                                                                | 496       | 14 | 0  | 604          | 6  | 4  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Mississauga Indians .....                                                                                                                           | 20        | 8  | 7  | 24           | 11 | 1  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Missionary Station, B. R. Woods .....                                                                                                               | 15        | 6  | 7  | 18           | 13 | 0  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Mohawk Indians .....                                                                                                                                | 8         | 0  | 0  | 9            | 14 | 8  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Montreal Freemasons .....                                                                                                                           | 10        | 0  | 0  |              |    |    | 12                             | 8  | 4  |           |    |    |
| do Hemmingford and Laprairie .....                                                                                                                  | 17        | 1  | 6  |              |    |    | 20                             | 15 | 6  |           |    |    |
| do St. George's Society .....                                                                                                                       | 169       | 4  | 9  |              |    |    | 205                            | 18 | 2  |           |    |    |
| do .....                                                                                                                                            | 183       | 3  | 7  |              |    |    | 162                            | 0  | 7  |           |    |    |
| Nichol .....                                                                                                                                        | 145       | 6  | 10 | 176          | 16 | 8  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Oakville, Sons of Temperance .....                                                                                                                  | 20        | 6  | 6  | 24           | 14 | 7  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Puslinch, Municipality Grant .....                                                                                                                  | 100       | 0  | 0  | 121          | 13 | 4  |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| Pilkington .....                                                                                                                                    | 147       | 10 | 6  | 179          | 9  | 10 |                                |    |    |           |    |    |
| <i>Carried over</i> .....                                                                                                                           |           |    | £  | 10588        | 8  | 0  | 3202                           | 8  | 6  | 227       | 2  | 6  |

STATEMENT of Moneys received from the Province of Canada and transmitted to the Treasurer in England, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, &c.—(Continued.)

| RECEIVED FROM                                          | Sterling. |    |    | Canada West. |    | Canada East. |      | Official. |    |     |   |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|--------------|----|--------------|------|-----------|----|-----|---|---|
|                                                        | £         | s. | d. | £            | s. | £            | s.   | £         | s. |     |   |   |
| <i>Brought over</i> .....                              |           |    |    | 10568        | 8  | 0            | 3202 | 3         | 6  | 227 | 2 | 6 |
| Port Sarnia .....                                      | 252       | 18 | 5  | 807          | 14 | 5            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| Quebec Presbyterian School .....                       | 2         | 4  | 0  |              |    |              | 2    | 18        | 6  |     |   |   |
| Quebec and Three Rivers Freemasons, Albion Lodge ..... | 10        | 0  | 0  |              |    |              | 12   | 3         | 4  |     |   |   |
| do do, do, St. John's Lodge .....                      | 10        | 0  | 0  |              |    |              | 12   | 3         | 4  |     |   |   |
| do do, do, Balance .....                               | 180       | 15 | 9  |              |    |              | 159  | 2         | 6  |     |   |   |
| Rice Lake .....                                        | 8         | 0  | 0  | 9            | 14 | 8            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| do, Indians of .....                                   | 57        | 2  | 6  | 69           | 10 | 1            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| St. Malachi d'Ornstown .....                           | 24        | 6  | 6  |              |    |              | 29   | 11        | 11 |     |   |   |
| County of Simcoe .....                                 | 681       | 13 | 9  | 708          | 11 | 1            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| Six Nations, Indians .....                             | 100       | 0  | 0  | 121          | 13 | 4            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| Three Rivers, Society of St. Andrews .....             | 50        | 0  | 0  |              |    |              | 60   | 16        | 8  |     |   |   |
| Toronto, City .....                                    | 2500      | 0  | 0  | 3041         | 13 | 4            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| do, Ionic Lodge, Freemasons .....                      | 15        | 6  | 10 | 18           | 13 | 3            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| do, Trinity College .....                              | 24        | 13 | 1  | 29           | 19 | 11           |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| do, St. Andrew's Society .....                         | 50        | 0  | 0  | 60           | 16 | 8            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| Warwick .....                                          | 40        | 10 | 10 | 49           | 6  | 6            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| Wellington, Municipal Grant .....                      | 100       | 0  | 0  | 121          | 13 | 4            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| Woodstock, for the English .....                       | 100       | 0  | 0  | 121          | 13 | 4            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| do, do French .....                                    | 100       | 0  | 0  | 121          | 13 | 4            |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| Counties of York & Peel .....                          | 1161      | 17 | 2  | 1413         | 11 | 11           |      |           |    |     |   |   |
| Totals .....                                           |           |    | £  | 16824        | 13 | 2            | 3478 | 14        | 9  | 227 | 2 | 6 |

RECAPITULATION.

|                                                                      | Sterling. |    |    | Currency. |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|                                                                      | £         | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| Amount transmitted from Canada West .....                            |           |    |    | 16824     | 13 | 2  |
| do do from Canada East .....                                         |           |    |    | 3478      | 14 | 9  |
| do do Officials .....                                                |           |    |    | 227       | 2  | 6  |
| Also, Collections from various Presbyterian Churches in Canada ..... | 246       | 0  | 9  | 299       | 6  | 11 |
| Legislative Grant .....                                              | 20000     | 0  | 0  | 24833     | 6  | 8  |
|                                                                      |           |    | £  | 45163     | 4  | 0  |
| <i>Carried forward</i> .....                                         |           |    | £  | 45163     | 4  | 0  |

## RECAPITULATION.—(Continued.)

|                                                                                                                                      | Currency. |    |    | Currency. |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
|                                                                                                                                      | £         | s. | d. | £         | s. | d. |
| <i>Brought forward</i> .....                                                                                                         |           |    |    | 45168     | 4  | 0  |
| <b>DISBURSEMENTS, &amp;c., &amp;c.</b>                                                                                               |           |    |    |           |    |    |
| To paid T. Cary, for Advertising, &c. ....                                                                                           | 1         | 19 | 6  |           |    |    |
| do Bureau & Marcott, Printing, &c. ....                                                                                              | 2         | 2  | 6  |           |    |    |
| do C. Michel, Printing, &c. ....                                                                                                     | 15        | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Sterling.                                                                                                                            |           |    |    |           |    |    |
| do Bill of Exchange, £2600 15 4 at 10½ per cent....                                                                                  | 3198      | 8  | 4  |           |    |    |
| do do of do, 1844 16 10 at 11½ per cent....                                                                                          | 1666      | 2  | 2  |           |    |    |
| do do of do, 716 16 0 at do per cent....                                                                                             | 888       | 0  | 8  |           |    |    |
| do do of do, 900 0 0 at 10½ per cent....                                                                                             | 1105      | 0  | 0  |           |    |    |
| do do of do, 511 8 11 at 10 per cent....                                                                                             | 625       | 2  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Sterling.                                                                                                                            |           |    |    |           |    |    |
| Transmitted following Bills of Exchange, received £100 0 0                                                                           |           |    |    |           |    |    |
| do do do, do .. 4 0 0                                                                                                                |           |    |    |           |    |    |
| do do do, do .. 40 7 2                                                                                                               |           |    |    |           |    |    |
| do do do, do .. 100 0 0                                                                                                              |           |    |    |           |    |    |
| At 24s. 4d. in the pound, currency.....                                                                                              | £244      | 7  | 2  |           |    |    |
|                                                                                                                                      | 297       | 6  | 0  |           |    |    |
| Transmitted difference of Exchange on Peter Menzies' draft,<br>as also, the draft on Toronto, sent by the Mayor of<br>Hamilton ..... | 0         | 7  | 7  |           |    |    |
| do paid Balance on hand at Quebec, to R. Nettle, Es-<br>quire, Secretary, Patriotic Fund .....                                       | 111       | 18 | 2  |           |    |    |
| do this Amount credited by Treasurer in England, as<br>per the Honorary Secretary's Statement, 14th Febru-<br>ary, 1856 .....        | 87257     | 2  | 1  | 45168     | 4  | 0  |
|                                                                                                                                      |           |    |    |           |    |    |

E. P. TACHÉ,

*Receiver General.*

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 2nd April, 1856.

# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 1st instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House "a List of the names of all Crown Land Agents in Upper and Lower Canada who have neglected to make the Returns required by Law; and also, of such Agents as are now in arrear."

By Command.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 7th April, 1856.

RETURN of Crown Land Agents in Upper and Lower Canada who have neglected to make their Returns, and are now in Arrear; in accordance with a Resolution of the House of Assembly, dated, 1st April 1856.

## AGENTS—UPPER CANADA.

| N A M E S.             | Date of last Return received to 1st April, 1856. | R E M A R K S.                                           |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Alexander, John .....  | March, 1856 .....                                | Not in Arrear.                                           |
| Ambridge, T. A. ....   | February, do .....                               | do do.                                                   |
| Askin, J. B. ....      | do, do .....                                     | do do.                                                   |
| Baines, Thomas .....   | do, do .....                                     | do do.                                                   |
| Ballard, Nounan .....  | do, do .....                                     | do do.                                                   |
| Brooke, John E. ....   | do, do .....                                     | do do.                                                   |
| Campbell, Duncan ..... | January, do .....                                | In Arrear one month.                                     |
| Carroll, John .....    | February, do .....                               | Not in Arrear.                                           |
| Clarke, Samuel .....   | do, do .....                                     | do do.                                                   |
| Clark, John .....      | do, do .....                                     | do do.                                                   |
| Crawford, Walter ..... | do, do .....                                     | do do.                                                   |
| Dwice, John .....      | do, do .....                                     | do do.                                                   |
| Eby, Peter .....       | .....                                            | Dismissed 9th February, 1856, last Return January, 1855. |
| Geddes, Andrew .....   | February, 1856 .....                             | Not in Arrear.                                           |

RETURN of Crown Land Agents in Upper and Lower Canada who have neglected to make their Returns, &c.—(Continued.)

## AGENTS—UPPER CANADA.—(Continued.)

| N A M E S.              | Date of last Return received up to 1st April, 1856. | R E M A R K S.                    |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Harris, William .....   | February, 1856 .....                                | Not in Arrear.                    |
| Hart, Samuel .....      | do, do .....                                        | do do.                            |
| Jackson, William .....  | do, do .....                                        | do do.                            |
| Leslie, Anthony .....   | do, do .....                                        | do do.                            |
| McAnnany, Francis ..... | March, do .....                                     | do do.                            |
| McNabb, Alexander ..... | February, do .....                                  | do do.                            |
| McPherson, Allan .....  | do, do .....                                        | do do.                            |
| Moynahan, Denis .....   | March, do .....                                     | do do.                            |
| Scott, W. J. ....       | February, do .....                                  | do do.                            |
| Scott, Alexander .....  | do, do .....                                        | do do.                            |
| Sharman, J. ....        | March, do .....                                     | do do.                            |
| Smith, E. P. ....       | do, do .....                                        | do do.                            |
| Smith, Henry .....      | February, do .....                                  | do do.                            |
| Stewart, Neil .....     | do, do .....                                        | do do.                            |
| Wilson, Joseph .....    | .....                                               | No sales of Lands in this Agency. |

## AGENTS—LOWER CANADA.

|                          |                      |                                                       |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Arcand, J. O. C. ....    | February, 1856 ..... | Not in Arrear.                                        |
| Barrow, Thomas .....     | January, do .....    | In Arrear one month.                                  |
| Bastien, F. X. ....      | February, do .....   | Not in Arrear.                                        |
| Bochet, Amable .....     | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |
| Blanchet, Cyprien .....  | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |
| Bourgeois, C. A. ....    | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |
| Beaudet, N. A. ....      | January, do .....    | In Arrear one month.                                  |
| Daly, Alexander .....    | February, do .....   | Not in Arrear.                                        |
| Déry, J. P. ....         | January, do .....    | In Arrear one month.                                  |
| Deguisse, Florence ..... | February, do .....   | Not in Arrear.                                        |
| Eden, John .....         | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |
| Felton, John .....       | January, do .....    | In Arrear one month.                                  |
| Fleming, William .....   | February, do .....   | Not in Arrear.                                        |
| Gauvreau, L. N. ....     | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |
| Gibeau, A. T. ....       | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |
| Heath, Edmond .....      | .....                | New Agent has made no Return.                         |
| Hume, John .....         | January, 1856 .....  | In Arrear one month.                                  |
| Kaines, George .....     | February, do .....   | Not in arrear.                                        |
| Kane, John .....         | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |
| Kemp, O. J. ....         | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |
| Lafontaine, A. ....      | November, 1855 ..... | In arrear three months, has tendered his resignation. |
| Lavallée, A. B. ....     | February, 1856 ..... | Not in arrear.                                        |
| LeBel, J. T. ....        | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |
| LeRue, S. V. ....        | January, do .....    | In arrear one month.                                  |
| Lynch, John .....        | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |
| LaBarre, D. G. ....      | February, do .....   | Not in arrear.                                        |
| Lewis, J. S. ....        | .....                | No Returns required.                                  |
| LePage, J. B. ....       | February, 1856 ..... | Not in arrear.                                        |
| McLean, Donald .....     | do, do .....         | do do.                                                |

RETURN of Crown Land Agents in Upper and Lower Canada who have neglected to make their Returns, &c.—(Continued.)

AGENTS—LOWER CANADA.—(Continued.)

| N A M E S.              | Date of last Return received up to 1st April, 1856. | R E M A R K S.              |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Morrison, William ..... | February, 1856 .....                                | Not in Arrear.              |
| Martel, Etienne .....   | .....                                               | Dismissed 20th March, 1856. |
| Radford, Walter .....   | February, 1856 .....                                | Not in Arrear.              |
| Richard, Louis .....    | January, do .....                                   | Has resigned.               |
| Ross, Andrew .....      | February, do .....                                  | Not in Arrear.              |
| Starrs, John .....      | .....                                               | Dismissed 20th March, 1856. |
| Stewart, McLean .....   | February, 1856 .....                                | Not in Arrear.              |
| Sheppard, C. C. ....    | January, do .....                                   | In Arrear one month.        |
| Tétu, François .....    | December, 1855 .....                                | In Arrear two months.       |
| Tremblay, Edouard ..... | February, 1856 .....                                | Not in Arrear.              |

JOSEPH CAUCHON,

*Commissioner.*

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

Toronto, 7th April, 1856.

## R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 14th April, 1856, for Copies of all Licenses granted by the Government or its Agents in the Townships of Acton and Durham; and of all correspondence had relative to such Licenses during the last two years.

By Command.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

*Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 12th May, 1856.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,—WOODS AND FOREST BRANCH,  
Toronto, 6th May, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, "Copies of all Licenses granted by the Government or its Agents in the Townships of Acton and Durham, and of all correspondence had relative to such Licenses during the last two years." These documents number from No. 1 to 15 inclusively, of which No. 4 (being at the same time No. 9) shews the Licenses granted, the others the correspondence relating thereto.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

JOSEPH CAUCHON,  
Commissioner.

The Hon. GEORGE ET. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary.

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### No. 1.

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 22nd August, 1854.

Sir,—I hereby apply for License to cut pine, spruce, and tamarack timber and logs, together with oak and ash, on all unoccupied Government or Crown and Clergy Lands in the Townships of Durham, Wickham, and Acton,—to wit, Township Durham, all vacant Lands on the 1st to 12th Ranges, inclusive; Wickham, all vacant Lands on 1st to 12th Ranges, inclusive; Acton and Milton, all vacant Land on 1st to 12th Ranges, inclusive; and also, on all vacant Lands in the Township of Grantham, which, up to this date, is unlicensed. On learning the amount or extent of Land in each Township, I shall be ready to make the requisite payment.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) H. J. LARKIN.

G. J. NAGLE, Esquire,  
Crown Timber Agent,  
St. Hyacinthe.

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### No. 2.

(Copy.)

SAROBA, UPTON, 15th September, 1854.

Sir,—I make application for the right to cut White Pine, White and Red Spruce, White Oak, and White Ash, on a certain parcel or tract of land, being South of Grantham line North of Upton, West by Upton, East by Acton, being a Gore the widest at the West of said piece of land, with all the rights the Go-



vernment may grant. I will bind myself to all the Timber Duties that may be required according to the Act of Government Rights.

Given at Saroba,  
I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

S. B. WARNER.

G. J. NAGLE,  
Crown Timber Agent,  
St. Hyacinthe.

—  
On this application were issued Two Licenses.

### No. 3.

(Copy.)

(Without date.)

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th instant, and have now the pleasure of enclosing you a list of the Lots which you said were necessary before issuing License. I therefore trust you will now endeavor to send me the License at your earliest convenience, as I intend commencing operations immediately. With many thanks for your attention to this matter,

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JNO. McCORMICK.

P.S.—In the memorandum herein enclosed, there are two Townships not mentioned in my former application, viz., Durham and Wickham. Please, therefore, receive my application for these likewise.

(Signed,) JOHN McCORMICK.

S. B. NAGLE, Esquire.

### Nos. 4 and 9.

(No. 47—B.)

By authority of the Provincial Statute, 12 Vic. cap. 30, and regulations dated 8th August, 1851, and for and in consideration of the payments made and to be made to Her Majesty: I do hereby give unto Henry J. Larkin, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, and unto his agents and workmen, full power and License to cut White Pine, Spruce, Tamarack, Ash, and Oak Logs and Timber, upon the location described on the back hereof by me the undersigned Crown Timber Agent for the territory of St. Francis, and to hold and occupy the said location to the exclusion of all others, except as hereinafter mentioned; from the date hereof to thirtieth April, 1856, and no longer; with the right of conveying away the said timber, logs, &c., through any ungranted or waste Lands of the Crown.

And by virtue of this License the said Licentiate has right by the said Provincial Statute, to all timber cut by others in trespass on the ground hereby assigned, with full power to seize and recover the same anywhere within this Province aforesaid.

But this License is subject to the following conditions, viz:—

That any person or persons may at all times make and use Roads upon, and travel over the ground hereby licensed, and cut and take therefrom any trees necessary to make Floats, Traverses, and Withes for his or their use in rafting.

That nothing herein shall prevent any person or persons from taking standing timber of any kind to be used for the making of Roads or Bridges, or of public works.

And that persons settling under lawful authority or title within the location hereby licensed, shall not in any way be interrupted by the said Licentiate, or any one acting for him or by his permission.

And further, under condition that the said Licentiate, or representatives, shall comply with all regulations that are or may be established by Order in Council, and shall submit all the timber cut under this License to be counted or measured, and settle for the duties chargeable thereon, when required by me or any Officer thereunto authorized,—otherwise the said timber will be forfeited to the Crown, and the said Licentiate be subject to such other penalties as the Act provides.

Given under my hand, at St. Hyacinthe, this thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

GERARD J. NAGLE,  
Agent, Crown Timber.

Renewal unoccupied 10 M.

Ground Rent payable on giving this License, £2 10s. 0d., currency.

We have read and comprehended the nature of the obligations contained in this License, and we bind ourselves jointly and severally, and each of our Heirs, Executors, Curators, and Administrators, to pay all duties that may become due and payable to Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, on any timber cut or acquired by virtue of this License in the event of the above named Licentiate failing or refusing to pay the same, or to give satisfactory bonds for the payment thereof.

H. J. LARKIN,  
J. R. McDONALD, } Securities.  
M. D. NAGLE, }

(Copy.)

(No. 47—B.)

### DESCRIPTION OF LIMITS.

#### TOWNSHIP OF ACTON :

Lots No. 35, 36, and 38, on the 10th range; Lots No. 35, 36, 39, 41, and 43, on the 11th range; all the Gore which may be found to the boundary line of Grant-ham and Upton: the whole computed to contain an area of about six square miles.

#### TOWNSHIP OF DURHAM :

Lots S.W. of No. 28, on the 1st range; Lots S.W. of No. 6, and 20, and 27, on the 8th range; Lots S.W. of No. 10, on the 7th range: the whole estimated to contain two and a half square miles.

## TOWNSHIP OF WICKHAM:

Lots S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of No. 8, and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of No. 14, on the 3 range: about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a square mile.

## TOWNSHIP OF GRANTHAM:

Lots S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 11, N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 13, and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 17, on the 4th range; Lots S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 4, on the 5th range; Lots S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1, and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 27, on the 6th range: about one square mile.

All together computed to contain an area of about ten square miles. It being clearly understood that this limit is not to interfere with prior existing Licenses, or which shall be renewed in virtue of regulations, nor with rights acquired by settlers under purchase from the Crown.

(Signed,) GERARD J. NAGLE,  
Crown Timber Agent, St. Hyacinthe.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
St. Hyacinthe, 31st January, 1856.

**No. 5.**

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 28th May, 1855.

Sir,—I hereby apply for a renewal of the Licenses granted me last year in Acton, Wickham, &c., &c.; and also to renew my applications for License on Crown and Clergy Lands in Orford and Brompton.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) H. J. LARKIN.

G. J. NAGLE, Esquire,  
Crown Timber Agent.

**No. 6.**

(Copy.)

SAROBA, UPTON, 4th September, 1855.

Sir,—Where Mr. A. Duncan made Logs last winter has proved to be in Acton. Mr. Dwyer has run out a line all around and it is a Gore in Acton of about 400 acres of land. He sold to Mr. Pearsons, but Pearsons has not paid him in full. When Mr. Pearsons comes back I shall tell him not to pay him until the stumpage is paid. I asked Mr. Duncan at different times where he had made his Logs,—he told me on his own land which he had bought. Charles enquired where he got his Logs last winter, he found out it was Mr. Duncan who made on this Gore. You will give me instructions and I will send Charles up when they have arrived to count the stumps if you wish.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) S. B. WARNER.

G. J. NAGLE.

**No. 7.**

(Copy.)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
St. Hyacinthe, 25th September, 1855.

Sir,—I feel obliged by your information relative to trespass made on Gore of Acton by Mr. Duncan, and should, if it were vacant Government Lands, send out to count it as you desire; but the Lands of the Crown in that quarter having been licensed to H. J. Larkin, of Montreal, we shall look to him for the payment of the stumpage, with his next season's operations, and apprising him of the Government claim on him, let him arrange as he thinks best with the trespassers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) G. J. NAGLE,  
Crown Timber Agent,  
St. Hyacinthe.

S. B. WARNER, Esquire,  
Saroba.

**No. 8.**

(Copy.)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
St. Hyacinthe, 25th September, 1855.

Sir,—I have a few days past learned from Mr. Warner, of Upton, that a man of the name of Duncan, residing in Grantham, has, during the last winter, cut on the upper part or Gore of Acton, enclosed in your limits of last year, a considerable number of Logs, which were sold to Pearsons of Upton, and are probably now in his possession.

I advise you of this because as the Government will look to you for the duties which ought to accrue on all timbers cut within the limits granted to you. It will be your interest to see that you are not unjustly deprived of what I must, in discharge of my duty, consider your first operations liable for.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) G. J. NAGLE.

H. J. LARKIN, Esquire,  
Montreal.

**No. 10.**

[Translation.]

GRANTHAM, 18th February, 1856.

Sir,—Having just discovered that your men, who are lumbering in Acton, have cut several hundred Billets on Lot No. 35, in the 10th Range, which is my property, having purchased it more than a year ago from Mr. Sheppard, Crown Lands Agent, on account of which I have already made payments, and of which

I have already cleared several arpents. I therefore notify you, that if you do not come and make immediate arrangements with me, I shall address the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purpose of obtaining justice.

I am, your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) CHARLES FERION.

GERD. J. NAGLE,  
Timber Agent.

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## No. 11.

(Copy.)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

St. Hyacinthe, 21st February, 1856.

Sir,—I have just received your letter of the 18th instant, complaining of said to be made by one of the Licentiatees of this Office on Lot No. 35, on the 10th Range of Acton, and claiming redress from me. In relation to this I would beg to state, that License for cutting Pine, Spruce, Tamarack, &c., &c., Timber and Logs on certain Lands belonging to the Crown in Acton, Grantham, Wickham and Durham, has been granted to H. J. Larkin, Esquire, of Montreal, and that amongst the Lots mentioned in that License is No. 35, in the 10th Concession or Range of Acton—reserving however all lands sold by the local Land Agent on which payment and conditions of settlement have been made—now if the Licentiate or any person working under him has worked in contravention of the regulations contained in the License, and in opposition to or without regard to this reserve,—the Licentiate, not the Crown Timber Agent, is liable for the damage, and you have your recourse in law against him. But in order to prevent him from cutting Timber on any Lot mentioned in his License; it is not only necessary that a purchase of that Lot should be made from the Local Crown Land Agent, but it is also necessary that the purchaser should have made his residence on the Lot; clearing annually a certain amount of Land.

If you will see the Crown Lands' Agent, Mr. C. Sheppard, on the subject, he will I am sure cheerfully give you any necessary information. And if you will send me from him a statement of payments made together with a certificate from a sworn Surveyor of your occupation, and the amount cleared, I will do anything in my power to befriend you.

I have the honor,  
&c., &c.,

(Signed,) GERARD J. NAGLE,  
Crown Timber Agent.

Mr. CHARLES FERION,  
Drummondville, Grantham.

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**No. 12.**

(Copy.)

MONTREAL, 7th April, 1856.

Sir,—With this I beg to enclose you a letter dated from Drummondville, from a party who says he purchased Crown Lot, No. 35, on the 10th Range of Acton, from Mr. Sheppard the Agent, and that unless I settle with him for Logs said to be cut on trespass on said Lot, he will seize. What is to be done? Will your License not protect me from this issue?

I have talked the matter over with S. B. Nagle and others from that quarter of the country, and learn that the claimant is urged on by one P. N. Dorion, brother to the Member for Arthabaska, who owns or rents a mill in that neighbourhood, and who having bought out Marler's License in Grantham and Wickham, wants to secure these Logs, and all he can get in the upper part of Acton. Let me know in how far your License will protect me, and in case of seizure, what I am to do.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) H. J. LARKIN.

(Copy.—Enclosed Letter.)

[Translation.]

DRUMMONDVILLE, 5th April, 1856.

Sir,—Having learnt that it is by your order that Logs have been cut on a Lot of land of which I am the holder, having purchased it from Mr. Sheppard, in his capacity of Crown Agent, the said Lot being in the 10th Range of Acton. I hereby notify you, that unless you come and settle with me forthwith, I shall seize the Timber.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) CHARLES FERION.

H. J. LARKIN, Esquire,  
Advocate, Montreal.

**No. 13.**

(No. 233.)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
St. Hyacinthe, 15th April, 1856.

Sir,—I have yours, of the 7th instant, enclosing Ferion's letter to you in relation to trespass said to have been made on Lot No. 35, on the 10th range of Lots in the Township of Acton, one of the Lots for which you hold license. I have also had one from Ferion to me, on the subject to which I have replied.

With regard to rights acquired under license, it will only be necessary to refer you to the second clause of the Timber Act, 2nd Vic. cap. 30, to shew what they are on vacant Lands belonging to the Crown; and in all cases where Land has been recently sold, and not followed by actual settlement, as is required by the Land Act now in force. I have considered the Land as vacant Crown Land,

for I find, as is apparently the case here, that many purchasers buy the Lands from the Agents, paying an instalment, evidently with a view to getting control of the Timber. But whenever I find that the purchase has been made in good faith, followed by continuous occupation or residence, and a proper attempt at fulfilment of the other conditions of sale, I have either altogether excluded the Land so occupied from license, giving the holder a sort of special right to the cut of Timber, subject nevertheless, to Government duty; or I have arranged with the Licentiate to give to the purchaser an indemnity of so much per million feet, as would amply cover the damage done by removing the Timber.

In case of seizure, you will, of course, have all the right of contest which could have belonged to you where property indisputably yours, was involved in erroneous proceedings; but the Agent of the Crown will not, and cannot, in any way intervene. Under present appearances, I would not advise you to compromise the difficulty with Ferion, but here, as in every other matter connected with your rights under License, you will be guided by a just appreciation of the claims against you.

I am, Sir,  
Your very obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GERARD J. NAGLE,  
Crown Timber Agent, St. Hyacinthe Limits.

H. J. LARKIN, Esquire,  
Montreal.

## No. 14.

(Copy.)

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,  
St. Hyacinthe, 28th March, 1856.

Sir,—I am desirous that you proceed forthwith to survey and examine the shantying operations and wood-work made by and for H. J. Larkin, on limits granted him in Acton and Gore of Acton, Durham, Wickham, and Grantham. From various reasons, but mainly because the Lumber cut on these limits this winter is intended for stocking the St. Hyacinthe Mills, in which I am concerned, I am desirous that you should be very particular in your investigations and counting, using every means necessary to establishing the amount of Logs cut on each Lot Licensed, and paying particular attention to distinguish from Crown Land, the amount which I am informed has been cut by mistake on lands of the Clergy.

In executing this duty, you will at same time please ascertain if there be any residents or homestead on Lot No. 35, on the 10th Range of the Township of Acton. On your return you will of course report your finding.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GERARD J. NAGLE,  
Crown Timber Agent, St. Hyacinthe Limits.

GEORGE F. AUSTIN, Esquire,  
Provincial Land Surveyor,  
St. Hyacinthe.

**No. 15.**

RETURN of the VISITING of the LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT of HENRY J. LARKIN, Esquire, on the Head Waters of the YAMASKA RIVER, in that part of LOWER CANADA under the superintendence of GERARD J. NAGLE, Esquire, Crown Timber Agent, during the Winter of 1856.

| NAME OF LICENTIATE.                | NAME OF FOREMAN.           | NAME OF CAMP.              | FORCE OF TEAMS.                                       | No. of Men.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Average Distance of Haul. |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Henry J. Larkin, Esquire . . . . . | Flavien Gaudette . . . . . | Deer's Head Camp . . . . . | { Four 2 horse teams .. }<br>{ Two 2 ox teams . . . } | 20 . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 2½ miles . . . . .        |
| WHEN BEGUN.                        | WHEN ENDED.                | No. of Pine Logs.          | No. of White Spruce Logs.                             | G E N E R A L R E M A R K S .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                           |
| 6th February, 1856 . . . . .       | 29th March, 1856 . . . . . | 1059 . . . . .             | 557 . . . . .                                         | These Logs were cut as follows:—<br>680 Pine Logs on Lot 35, in 10th Range, Acton, belonging to the Crown.<br>62 Pine Logs on Lot 36, in 10th Range, Acton, belonging to the Crown.<br>817 Pine Logs on Lot 36, in 9th Range, Acton, belonging to the Clergy.<br>285 Spruce Logs on Lot 36, in 9th Range, Acton, belonging to the Clergy.<br>272 Spruce Logs on Lot 36, in 10th Range Acton, belonging to the Crown. |                           |

GEORGE F. AUSTIN,  
*Land Surveyor.*

Sr. HYACINTHE, 3rd April, 1856.



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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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# R E T U R N

To an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1856, for a Return of Copies of the decision of the Judges under the Seigniorial Act.

By Command.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 9th April, 1856.

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**NOTE.—The above Return is embodied in the proceedings relating to the Questions submitted for the decision of the Judges of the Special Court organized under the Seigniorial Act of 1854, and which was ordered to be printed in the French and English languages (under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed under the said Act), on the 13th June, 1856. Page 632 of the Journals.**

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# R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly of the 28th February last, for Statement of the Expenses attending the arrest of sundry persons lately tried for the murder in St. Sylvestre de Lotbinière; and other information therein solicited.

By Command.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 9th April, 1856.

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(No. 19.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 22nd March, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a Statement of the Expenses attending the arrest of persons lately tried for murder in St. Sylvestre de Lotbinière, including a statement of the expenses of embodying the Water Police of Montreal during the present winter, and also a statement of the expenses incurred by the Province on account of Her Majesty's Troops employed in the above mentioned arrests, as required by your letter of the 3rd instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM DICKINSON,  
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

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(No. 14.)

STATEMENT of the Expenses attending the arrest of sundry persons lately tried for murder in St. Sylestre de Lotbinière, and of the Expenses of embodying the Water Police of Montreal during the present winter; and also, the Expense incurred by the Province on account of Her Majesty's Troops employed in the above mentioned arrests, furnished in compliance with the Honorable Provincial Secretary's letter of the 3rd March, 1856.

## STATEMENT No. 1.

EXPENSES attending the arrest of sundry persons lately tried at St. Sylvestre de Lotbinière:—

|                     |                                                                                                   | £   | s.  | d.  |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| November 20, 1855.. | G. Futvoye, to meet expenses incurred in procuring arrest of Murderers of Robert Corrigan.....    | 200 | 0   | 0   |
| January —, 1856..   | Thomas G. Ridout, to meet further expenses of the same..                                          | 200 | 0   | 0   |
| February 15, do ..  | do do do of the same..                                                                            | 300 | 0   | 0   |
| December —, 1855..  | do to pay Dunbar Ross, Solicitor General's expenses, attending on recent troubles, St. Sylvester. | 200 | 0   | 0   |
|                     |                                                                                                   | £   | 900 | 0 0 |

## STATEMENT No. 2.

EXPENSES of embodying the Water Police, Montreal, during the present winter:—

|                                                                                                         |                                                                                   | £   | s.   | d.  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|
| February 5, 1856..                                                                                      | C. C. J. Coursol, for the pay and clothing of the Police, for December, 1855..... | 579 | 19   | 6   |
| do do do ..                                                                                             | Ditto, for the pay and contingencies of the same, for January, 1856.....          | 260 | 3    | 6   |
| do 22, do ..                                                                                            | Ditto, the same for February.....                                                 | 232 | 17   | 6   |
| Add a like amount for months of March and April, 1856, equal to that of January and February, 1856..... |                                                                                   | 498 | 1    | 0   |
|                                                                                                         |                                                                                   | £   | 1566 | 1 6 |

## STATEMENT No. 3.

EXPENSES incurred by the Province on account of Her Majesty's Troops employed on the above arrests:—

No Accounts have as yet reached this Department of any Expenses of the nature alluded to above.

WILLIAM DICKINSON,  
Acting Deputy Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 22nd March, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,  
Quebec, 24th October, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that on Saturday, the 20th instant, a warrant was issued by Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Justice of the Peace for this District, for the apprehension of Patrick Donaghue and others, charged with the murder of Robert Corrigan, at the Parish of St. Sylvestre, in the County of Lotbinière, in the District of Quebec, on the seventeenth of the present month of October. The warrant being placed in the hands of Constable Murphy, of this City, for execution, that Officer proceeded, assisted by a party of Police, to St. Sylvestre, to arrest the parties charged; but on his arrival, found that they had all escaped. I enclose copy of Constable Murphy's affidavit, together with a copy of the warrant issued by Mr. Paquet; and beg to request that a suitable reward may be offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) J. MAGUIRE,  
I. & S. P.

The Honorable G. E. CARTIER,  
Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

#### POLICE OFFICE.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } Ss. { **B**EFORE me, the undersigned, one of the Jus-  
tices of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, assign-  
ed to keep the Peace, within the District of Quebec, this twenty-fourth day of  
October, in the year of Our Lord Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-  
five, personally came and appeared James Murphy, of the City of Quebec, Con-  
stable, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth  
declare, depose, and say as follows, to wit:—On Saturday last, the twentieth day  
of October, I left Quebec, accompanied by a party of thirteen of the City Police,  
for the purpose of arresting seven men,—Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon,  
Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, and Patrick Monaghan, Yeo-  
men, all of the Parish of Saint Sylvester, and John McCaffray, of the place  
called St. Agathe, Yeoman,—charged with the murder of one Robert Corrigan.  
For this purpose, I was charged with a warrant, to be signed by Laurent Paquet,  
Esquire, Justice of the Peace, before whom, as I understand, the deposition had  
been made. We went to Mr. Paquet's house in St. Sylvester the following  
morning, who signed the warrant. We next went to the house in that Parish  
where the corpse of Corrigan lay. Mr. King, the Protestant Minister, came  
there, and from him we procured the assistance of five men, who came with us  
to point out such of the houses and persons of the accused as they knew. We  
went with them to the houses of George and Francis Donaghue and Richard  
Kelly, and enquired for them, and searched the houses of two of them; but could  
not find them, and were told by persons there that they had gone away, and they  
did not know where. The following morning, early, we went to the house of  
John McCaffray at St. Agathe; came there about daylight and enquired for him;  
his wife said he was not far away, and that he would come and give bail. We  
searched the house, but could not find him. We made many enquiries for all the  
persons named in the warrant, and we were told that they were gone away; some  
said they had left the country. We had great difficulty in providing the assis-

tance of persons who knew the parties accused. Further deponent saith not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) JAS. MURPHY.

Sworn before me, at the City of Quebec,  
on the day and year first above-written,

(Signed,) J. MAGUIRE, J.P.

CITY OF QUEBEC, }  
PROVINCE OF CANADA, } TO all or any of the Constables or other Peace Officers  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } in the District of Quebec :  
Whereas Patrick Donaghue, Yeoman ; George Bannon, Yeoman ; Francis Donaghue, Yeoman ; Richard Kelly, Yeoman ; Patrick O'Neill, Yeoman ; Patrick Monaghan, Yeoman, all of the Parish of Saint Sylvestre, and John McCaffray, of the place called Saint Agathe, in the said District, Yeoman, have this day been charged upon oath before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District of Quebec, for that they on the seventeenth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at the Parish of Saint Sylvestre within the District of Quebec, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder one Robert Corrigan by casting and throwing the said Robert Corrigan to and against the ground, and then and there with both the hands and feet of them, the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neill, Patrick Monaghan, John McCaffray, striking, beating, and kicking the said Robert Corrigan upon the head, stomach, back and sides of him, the said Robert Corrigan, thereby giving to the said Robert Corrigan several mortal bruises in and upon the head, stomach, back, and sides of him, the said Robert Corrigan, of which said several mortal bruises the said Robert Corrigan afterwards, on the nineteenth day of October now instant, died against the Peace. These are, therefore, to command you in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neill, Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray, and bring them before me or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said District, to answer unto the said charges, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this twentieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five at the said City of Quebec, in the District aforesaid.

(Signed,) LAURENT PAQUET, [L.S.]  
J.P.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed,) GREEN & DOUCET,  
C.P.

MONTREAL, October 26th, 1855.

MR. MEREDITH,  
Assistant Secretary.

Open letters addressed to me from Mr. Maguire, and give them to Honorable John A. Macdonald, in order that he do act in reference to murder mentioned, as suggested by Mr. Drummond. I telegraph Mr. Macdonald to same effect.

GEO. E. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

QUEBEC, October 26th, 1855.

E. PARENT,  
Assistant Secretary.

See Maguire's letter written upon my suggestion to Provincial Secretary. Draw up Proclamation offering reward, and obtain Governor's signature; order in Council may be dispensed with; case of urgency. Murder committed in open day; offenders well-known, but all absconding. Answer me, addressing Montreal.

L. T. DRUMMOND.

QUEBEC, October 26th, 1855.

E. PARENT,  
Assistant Secretary.

Request Attorney General West to have Proclamation issued offering reward for apprehension of persons accused of murder of Corrigan. See Maguire's letter.

L. T. DRUMMOND.

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PROVINCE OF CANADA.

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: Queen Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern,

GREETING:

**WHEREAS**, Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, and Patrick Monaghan, all of the Parish of St. Sylvestre, in the District of Quebec, Yeomen; and John McCaffray, of the place called St. Agathe, in the said District, Yeoman, stand charged upon oath with having, on the seventeenth day of October instant, at the Parish of Saint Sylvestre aforesaid, feloniously killed and murdered one Robert Corrigan. And whereas, since the commission of the said felony, the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray, have absconded; and notwithstanding vigilant search hath been made to discover, apprehend, and bring to justice the said Patrick Donaghue, George

Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray, to answer for the above atrocious crime, they have hitherto eluded the Officers of Justice. And whereas, it is highly important for the peace and safety of Our loving subjects that such crimes should not remain unpunished, Now Know Ye, that a reward of One hundred pounds, current money of Our Province of Canada, will be paid to any person who will safely lodge or cause to lodged in any one of Our Jails, in Our said Province, the bodies of the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray. And We do hereby caution all Our loving subjects against becoming accessaries to the said murder by unlawfully detaining, secreting, or harbouring them, the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray, or any of them. And We do hereby strictly enjoin and command all Our Sheriffs, Justices, Constables, and Peace Officers to be diligent in their exertions to aid and assist in the discovery and arrest of them, the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c. At Toronto, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the nineteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

QUEBEC, 14th November, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency, in reference to the persons charged with the murder of the late Robert Corrigan, at the Parish of Saint Sylvestre, in this District, in October last, that a dangerous excitement, partaking a good deal of a religious character, exists in that Parish and in the neighbouring Townships of Leeds and Inverness; and that in consequence of the distance from the seat of Government, I assumed the responsibility of addressing a letter to several influential persons in that part of the District, of which I enclose a copy, with a view, if possible, to allay this excitement. The persons charged have fled from justice and are believed to be concealed in a forest in a portion of the Township of Leeds. Every measure calculated to procure the arrest of these persons, with a due regard to ultimate success, has been adopted under the direction of Major Johnson, Stipendiary Magistrate in the District of St. Francis, who has a Police force under his command along the Richmond Railway, the nearest line of communication with the place in question. Major Johnson is directed to endeavour to effect their arrest, as well by his own Police as with the aid of such active and prudent persons in the Townships as he may select with caution, and a due regard to the character of the feud which now exists there. But it will be self-evident, from the very nature of the feud, and the consequent difficulty in procuring the requisite information as to the locale where the fugitives have concealed themselves, and the friendly or hostile dispositions of the inhabitants through whose country it will be neces-



sary to convey the prisoners after arrest, that the utmost secrecy is required in every measure to be adopted for this end. For these reasons, then, and in order to guard against the imprudence and want of proper secrecy and faithfulness of persons through whom, in ordinary cases of criminal arrests, the necessary funds for that purpose are procured, it is absolutely necessary that a separate and special fund should be made available in the present instance, and to this end I respectfully suggest that an accountable warrant be issued to Messrs. Green & Doucet, Clerks of the Crown, to be employed under my advice or that of any other person whom His Excellency may appoint, according to the exigencies of the case. I beg further to state, that on the receipt two days ago of intelligence by telegraph that an armed force had assembled in St. Sylvestre in connection with this affair, calculated to intimidate the inhabitants and to produce a serious breach of the peace, I repaired immediately to the office of the British North American Telegraph, the only one in connection with the telegraph on the Richmond Railway, for the purpose of procuring farther and more accurate information as to this lawless demonstration. I was informed that since the removal of the seat of Government to Toronto, the B. N. A. line kept no further account with the Government, and that the full tariff price of telegraphing messages must be paid in cash. Now, in order to avoid the delay and embarrassment which may arise from this cause in any critical emergency, and in order to procure the use of that telegraph at the reduced rate usually charged to the Government, I respectfully request that directions may be immediately issued to that line to continue the use of the telegraph for the Government as heretofore, sending their accounts either to Toronto or to me, or to some person appointed in Quebec, to be paid for at the accustomed periods. I beg further to request, that instructions may be procured to the Grand Trunk Managers on the Richmond line to afford every facility in their power for the conveyance of a Police force or of Troops on any occasion in which necessity may require a resort to such a measure, as in case of any actual disturbance or an attempted rescue of the prisoners, success may depend entirely upon the celerity with which assistance can be despatched. I entreat your immediate attention to these matters, and that an answer to all of them may be despatched by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS,  
Sol. Gen., L.C.

HONORABLE G. E. CARTIER,  
&c., &c., &c.

Sir,—From intelligence received from St. Sylvestre and Leeds, I fear that a very dangerous excitement is getting up with respect to those charged with the murder of Corrigan, and I write to you to beseech you to use your influence with those whom you may know to cause them to desist from all irregular attempts to arrest the fugitives from justice, and from all useless demonstrations of force, as the inevitable result of such proceedings will be to embarrass, if not absolutely to defeat, the efforts of persons in authority, and to subvert all law and justice. I have not sufficient information to enable me to write to those who are the chief actors in these demonstrations, but I beg of you to assure them that the public authorities are not and will not be remiss in the discharge of their duties; but at the same time, to say that the public tranquillity must be maintained at all ha-

zards, and that parties who, in their zeal (however laudable it may be), attempt to take the law into their own hands, without the concurrence and sanction of the proper authorities, will be very apt to defeat the ends of justice and the very object which they themselves have in view. Should the present disturbed state of that section of the country continue, they may rest assured that the Government will be compelled to adopt every means in its power to restore tranquillity; and you can easily foresee that the necessary consequence of such a measure will be to increase the difficulty in bringing to justice persons charged with crime. I trust, therefore, you will use your endeavours to allay the present excitement by all means in your power. This communication I make to you on my own responsibility under existing circumstances, in the hope that it may have a beneficial effect.

I am, Sir,  
Yours very truly,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS,  
Sol. Gen., L.C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 20th November, 1855.

Sir,—In compliance with your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to state, that a warrant for the sum of £200 has been ordered to issue, to be expended under your direction, for the purpose of securing the arrest of the murderers of Robert Corrigan. By applying to the Branch of the Upper Canada Bank at Quebec, you will find that a credit is there opened in your favor for the above amount. I have also written to the Grand Trunk Directors, requesting that they will direct the Managers on the Richmond Line to afford every facility in their power for the conveyance of a police force or of troops when applied to, to do so, either by you or by any persons duly authorized by you. I have at the same time communicated to the Managers of the British North American Telegraph Company at Quebec my desire that they should continue to keep an account with the Government at the reduced rate heretofore agreed to; you being, however, for the present, or any one specially appointed by you, the only person authorized to communicate through the Telegraph at Quebec. By to-morrow's mail, I will communicate to you more information relative to matters in Saint Sylvester, coming from both parties there, and urging their respective complaints.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

DUNBAR ROSS, Esquire,  
Solicitor General.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 20th November, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to express to you the desire of His Excellency the Governor General that you should continue to keep an account with the Government for any communications by your line of Telegraph, which may be addressed

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to Dunbar Ross, Esquire, Solicitor General, Lower Canada, or transmitted by him for purposes connected with Government affairs. Your accounts, duly certified by Mr. Ross, will be paid at the usual periods to your Agent here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

Manager, B. N. A. Telegraph Company,  
Quebec.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 20th November, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to request, that on the application of Dunbar Ross, Esquire, Solicitor General, Lower Canada, or any person duly authorized by him, every facility may be afforded for the conveyance of a Police Force or of Troops on the Richmond Line of the Grand Trunk Railroad.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

S. P. BIDDER, Esquire,  
General Manager, Grand Trunk,  
Montreal.

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 21st November, 1855.

Sir,—Adverting to the latter part of my letter of yesterday, I have the honor to enclose, for your information, copy of a Memorial received from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Saint Sylvester, and of a Letter from the Reverend Wm. King, the Church of England Minister in that locality, together with copies of the replies which have been made to the same. I send you these documents in order that you may be made aware of the state of feeling existing between the conflicting parties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

D. Ross, Esquire,  
Solicitor General, Quebec.

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St. SYLVESTER, 10th November, 1855.

Sir,—Accompanied herewith I send a Petition from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of this Parish, which we and the signers of the Petition pray you to lay before the Governor General without delay, for the reason that the Roman Catholic Inhabitants here are threatened with instant death by the Megantic and St. Sylvestre Orangemen, and pretend they are looking for those accused of the murder of the late Robert Corrigan, at the Cattle Show, on the 19th ultimo.

We remain,  
Your humble Servants,

(Signed,) THOMAS DOONAN, and  
OWEN CORRIGAN,  
Railway Contractor.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } PARISH OF ST. SYLVESTER.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholic inhabitants, householders of the Parish of Saint Sylvester, in the District of Quebec, Her Majesty's true and loyal subjects,

Most humbly sheweth :

That your Petitioners, and other quiet, loyal and well-disposed Roman Catholic Parishioners, have been and are daily insulted, menaced, threatened, and abused—and many of them have had their actual dwelling-houses and domiciles broken open, sacked, and plundered in the dead of night—and at mid-night have, by a band of marauders, who openly declared that they are Orangemen duly authorized by the Government of this Province to act in this manner, through the pretext of searching for and finding out those accused of the murder of the late Robert Corrigan, in his lifetime of this Parish, Yeoman, at the Agricultural show in this said Parish, on or about the 19th ultimo. That your said Petitioners deeply deplore that our Parish should be the theatre of any felony much less any thing that should be construed into voluntary or premeditated murder; and that if a revolting scene was enacted at the time and place aforesaid, it was without their knowledge, consent, or participation therein; and that in consequence thereof they and their other Roman Catholic Parishioners feel conscious that they are in no wise to blame in the premises, and that neither their persons nor property should be attacked, sacked, and plundered by day or by night by the Megantic and St. Sylvester Orangemen, and inroads made on their properties at the dead of night by a Banditti of armed ruffians and vagrants, who searched, not so much for the accused as they do for plunder.

That these ruthless ruffians have openly and in and at divers places declared that they would usurp the law of the land and substitute in the place *Lynch Law*, and have blood for blood before the accused would be brought to trial; and that by their continual invasions and discharge of fire arms, and

mustering to some hundreds at a time, thereby driving our wives and children into hysterics, shew every determination and inclination to put their threats into execution if not prevented by the authorities of this Province without further delay. Therefore, your Petitioners, in their present trying temptations and invasions, most sincerely pray Your Excellency to take their actually very dangerous situation into your favorable consideration, and that you will order, through the proper channel, that the Bailiffs and other persons who are or may in future be charged to take the accused do not bring with them such characters to sow desolation in our Parish, and who might be the occasion of the effusion of blood and God only knows to what extent: your said Petitioners desiring nothing else than the blessing of God and the good-will towards their fellow-creatures, no matter of what religion soever they may be.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,)

Robert Honley,  
John Honley,  
Wm. Hopkins,  
Patrick Hopkins,  
James Myhin,  
John Myhin,  
John Cain,  
John Hagan,  
Hugh McCartney,  
James McGee,  
Peter Plunkett,  
James Dorrian.

(Signed,)

John Donnel,  
Frank McGravey,  
Thomas Mullin,  
Patrick Mullin,  
James Maguire,  
Thomas Doonan,  
Patrick Burke,  
Thomas McKervey,  
Patrick Sheridan,  
Charles Regan,  
and 139 others.

We, the undersigned, Inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Sylvestre, in the District of Quebec, do hereby certify, that we were present at the signing of this present Petition, and saw the same signed by the parties therein named, and that the persons to whose names crosses are annexed made them respectively in our presence, and that the signers are all of the said Parish.

Dated at St. Sylvester, this 10th November, 1855.

(Signed,)

THOMAS DOONAN,  
OWEN CORRIGAN,  
Railway Contractor.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 20th November, 1855.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Petition of the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of Saint Sylvester, and to inform you that the Government is taking all necessary measures to maintain the peace and secure the protection of all peaceful and well-disposed inhabitants of your locality, and at the same time to arrest the murderers of Robert Corrigan. His Excellency the Governor General expects for the latter object the co-operation of all good and loyal subjects in the place and vicinity.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

Messrs. THOMAS DOONAN and  
OWEN CORRIGAN,  
St. Sylvester.

## THE PARSONAGE,

St. Sylvester, November 12th, 1855.

Sir,—May I beg of you to lay before His Excellency the following particulars and with as little delay as possible :—The circumstances of our Parish and some part of the country is most distressing : the murder of poor R. Corrigan, a member of the church, a truly loyal subject and a kind and generous neighbour ; still, the circumstances of the murder make it the more painful. It was committed about a quarter to one in the afternoon, on the ground of a Captain of Militia, appointed for the Agricultural show, and when the said R. Corrigan was most peaceably discharging his duty as one of the Judges in the midst of a large number of Protestants and in the presence of two Magistrates and one Captain of Militia. A party, desirous of doing their duty to God and to His Excellency, having had the Proclamation read to them, resolved to search out the persons mentioned in the said Proclamation, and in the discharge of this most laudable duty are attacked and obliged to fly to some house of safety against the numerous rabble that turned out to prevent them in accomplishing the above purpose, surrounding the house and threatening to burn the house over their heads : thus the lives of our most Gracious Majesty's subjects are in imminent danger. The said rabble has sworn to take away the lives of seven other individuals before twelve months are over their heads ; the said seven individuals, so far as I am acquainted with them, have done no harm. It appears from these people's language that because the Know-Nothings in the United States have pursued such a line of conduct towards them that they are resolved to adopt the same in this flourishing Province towards the Protestants. I am informed that at the Roman Catholic Church in this Parish, that they have two pieces of cannon, surely such munitions of war are in dangerous hands, and if the possession of them be contrary to the law, should be demanded of them. The Member for the County, I am informed, is doing all in his power to direct and secure these murderers from being taken ; if this be true surely this is a most shameful dereliction of duty as a Member, and if no notice of it be taken it will stain our halls of Legislature. Are the lives of about one hundred Protestant families to be thus daily subject to insult, degradation and murder ? Are not their lives, their privileges as British subjects, and their property to be made secure against such unconstitutional attacks ? May it please God to put it into the head of His Excellency both to devise and carry out such plans as, with God's blessing, shall put to utter confusion such lawless and blood-thirsty persons, and his name will be handed down to posterity as that of Alfred the Great is, as a father of his people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) W. KING.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

P.S.—I should have mentioned that a body of these people, on the Sunday night previous to the body of the murdered man being taken to Leeds to await the arrival of the Coroner, assembled themselves together, with the full intent of wresting the body from the Protestants, purposing to mutilate it or burn it, that the cause of death should not be discovered ; and this they would have done, had not the Protestants resolved to defend the body to the last, which resolution being fully known to them, they did not judge it prudent to make the effort. In my mission at Bury, I was appointed a Magistrate, but did not then qualify. Should the present state of things continue, I should be quite willing to do so, if it were His Excellency's wish.

W. K.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 20th November, 1855.

Reverend Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, in reference to your letter of the 12th instant, that every measure has been taken by the Government to ensure the arrest of the murderers of Robert Corrigan and the maintenance of the peace and protection of the peaceful inhabitants of St. Sylvester during the unhappy excitement prevailing there at the present time. With the readiness you express to qualify as a Magistrate, I have to remark, that a new General Commission of the Peace having issued since your appointment in that of 1843, and your name having been omitted in the new Commission, a fresh appointment becomes necessary in your case. There are already four Magistrates in St. Sylvester; but should an additional one be required, His Excellency the Governor General will not forget to take into consideration your willingness to act as such.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.Reverend W<sup>M</sup>. KING,  
St. Sylvester.

QUEBEC, 28th November, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt to-day of your letter of the 21st instant, mailed at Toronto on the 22nd, together with its enclosures. I was perfectly aware that there existed considerable excitement in the Parish of St. Sylvester and in the Township of Leeds on the subject of the murder of Corrigan, and on the receipt of a telegraphic message from Mr. King of an alarming character, and which I have already had the honor to mention to you, I addressed to him and to several other influential persons in St. Sylvester and Leeds the letter of which I have already transmitted you a copy. In answer to this letter, I received the enclosed letters from Mr. King, Mr. Lambly, Mayor of Megantic, and Mr. John Hume, J.P., and Crown Land Agent there. Nothing was done upon Mr. King's telegraphic communication, as its accuracy could not be ascertained; and you will see by Mr. Lambly and Mr. Hume's answers, that Mr. King was very much misinformed. The truth appears to be, that the statements transmitted by both parties are highly colored and exaggerated. There is no doubt that much blame, and even criminality, are imputed to a large number of the inhabitants of St. Sylvester, who, instead of aiding the Police authorities to effect the arrest of the accused, openly sympathised with them, and exerted themselves to aid their escape; and this accounts for the repeated discharges of firearms which the accounts received from the other party represent as shots fired at them, and which could only have been signals which the friends of the accused made to warn them of the approach of persons coming to arrest them. Both parties now complain of the lawless acts of their opponents; but it cannot be denied that the St. Sylvester Roman Catholic party, by their unlawful sympathy for the accused, have themselves to blame, although this affords no justification for any unlawful acts committed by the Protestant party. If the grave crimes mentioned in the petition of Robert Honley and others, of which I hear, for the first time, have been really committed. They must be perfectly aware that, upon the facts being deposed to before a Justice of the Peace, a warrant must issue to bring the persons charged with such crimes to justice; and the same observation applies to the

statements contained in the petition of Mr. King; and I have already written to that Gentleman in answer to a letter of his mentioning certain threats made with respect to persons of his party, informing him of the course pointed out by law, but also at the same time drawing his attention to the difficulty which would arise in the execution of any warrants in a locality where persons charged with murder could not be arrested. Most of the facts mentioned in Mr. King's petition formed the subject of his before mentioned telegraphic message; and you will see by the letters of Mr. Lambly and Mr. Hume, Protestants of unimpeachable respectability, how much he was in error with respect to the treatment of Harrison's party, who went to St. Sylvester for the purpose of arresting the fugitives. Up to the present moment we have no reliable information in Quebec of any acts of violence of any serious character having been committed by either party, and it is manifest, under existing circumstances, that any immediate attempt by a large force to effect the arrest of the accused would fail of its object, and might lead to loss of life, besides producing the certain results of greatly increasing the difficulty in securing the arrest of the fugitives, which can only be attempted by a little stratagem, after procuring more ample information as to their whereabouts.

I have taken the liberty of making these observations, believing that you have transmitted to me copies of the petitions with that view.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS,  
Solicitor General, L.C.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary.

LEEDS, November 16th, 1855.

Sir,—Yours of the thirteenth I duly received, and am happy to understand that the excited state of this community has reached you. You designate it very correctly when you say "dangerous state of excitement," and I can assure you that had I not used all the influence I possessed the consequences had been beyond a "dangerous excitement." I am happy, moreover, to inform you that the excitement is subsiding. The facts of the case are these, one Harrison, a Bailiff, holding the Coroner's warrant, persuaded a number of inexperienced young men to accompany him to search for the persons charged with the murder of Corrigan in the adjoining Parish of St. Sylvester. They proceeded to said Parish on Thursday the 8th instant, and searched the suspected localities, saw the fugitives, and pursued them but lost sight of them in the bush; on their return on Friday, a party in ambush along the road, fired about seventy-five shots at Harrison's party, but injured no one. They refreshed themselves in the neighbouring settlement called St. Catherines, and proceed towards home when within a mile of St. Sylvester Church, a messenger sent to them, informed Harrison that a large party of armed men were assembled to oppose their return. The party then retreated to the house where they had rested in the forenoon; remaining there, sending a messenger to the Craig's road that they were besieged in the said house and solicited aid from thence and from Leeds to relieve them from their critical position; the arrival of the messenger here created quite an alarm for the safety of our citizens. I happened to be in the settlement when he arrived, and understanding aid was sent for from Quebec, I advised the people to remain quiet and wait patiently until we could make further inquiry. In the course of the evening, two



young men of Leeds volunteered to proceed to the place where they were said to be besieged and bring them back word; they did so, and at 4, a.m., on Saturday brought word that they had been to the house, had seen Harrison and party, but did not see any men at or near the house nor any obstacles to impede the return of the party. During the night, the surrounding country had, by some persons unknown to me, been alarmed, and on Saturday morning mustered in force all armed, determined to proceed to relieve the party. I plainly told them their proceedings were illegal, any movement on their part to St. Sylvester was an infringement of the law subjecting them to punishment; and moreover, that I had ascertained that the party were in no danger and could come home if they thought proper; we then proposed to send again (for I was exceedingly anxious to prevent their going to St. Sylvester), and the assemblage consented to wait, which I was well convinced would detain them too late to proceed to St. Sylvester that day, and that something would transpire to prevent them altogether; one of the same men went down to the place and found all well and safe and no men to interfere or interfering with them, and brought them back with him part of the way then left them to report, and on his return (that is the messenger) the people dispersed, a good deal chagrined that they had been so deluded. Thus terminated the affair, all has been tranquil since. I might also remark, that there were bitter complaints against the authorities by the assembled populace for not making more strenuous efforts to arrest the fugitives from justice when they were known (at least to the people here) to be at their houses attending to their occupations daily. Further, Sir, I beg you to rest assured that I shall do all in my power to maintain order and prevent these useless demonstrations which, on all occasions, must prove detrimental to the public interests, and injure the peace of society generally.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) JOHN R. LAMBLY.

D. Ross, Esquire,  
Solicitor General,  
Quebec.

LEEDS, 15th November, 1855.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant. With the opinions expressed therein I fully concur; and I had, previous to the receipt of your letter, on many occasions endeavoured, by the expression of similar sentiments, to allay the excitement and abate the prejudices which exist. As I believe, however, that the reports which may from time to time reach you are greatly exaggerated, I will give you a true statement of the facts connected with this lamentable affair. It may very naturally be supposed that such an atrocious and brutal murder as that of Corrigan's, and committed under such circumstances, excited a deep feeling of indignation, and even of alarm, in the vicinity; and the circumstances of the murderers being Catholics, and their victim a Protestant, greatly added to the feeling amongst the Protestant community, and increased in a tenfold degree those feelings of prejudice which unhappily exist (since the Gavazzi riots) in the minds of even enlightened Protestants against the Catholics. After the death of Corrigan an unusual delay occurred before the Coroner came. During this time numerous reports were in circulation, and too readily believed; one was, that the Coroner was stopt, and turned back; another, that the Catho-

lies were going to carry away by force the body from the house in which it was lying. On the day before the inquest was held, as the smell from the body was becoming offensive, the body was brought to Leeds (for interment), and left in the Church until the Coroner should arrive; and a number of men went from Leeds for the purpose of attending the funeral, and they nearly all went armed from these circumstances. The inquest was held in Leeds, and as the circumstances attending the murder were detailed in evidence, the feelings above alluded to were again excited; in a short time, however, the violence abated, until again revived under the following circumstances:—About ten days ago, Harrison, the Bailiff here, having the authority of the Coroner's warrant, went to St. Sylvester to endeavour to apprehend the persons charged with the crime, and he was accompanied by five or six young men from Leeds. As nothing was heard of him for two or three days, people became uneasy, when, on Friday night last, a person came in all haste from St. Sylvester with the intelligence that Harrison and his party were surrounded in a house by 500 men, and requesting help from the people in Leeds to relieve them. You may easily conceive the alarm this intelligence created. Messengers were dispatched in all directions; and in the interval, two men were sent to Sylvester, to endeavour to get accurate intelligence. These two men returned on Saturday morning, bringing unfounded and false reports, which had the effect of confirming those already in circulation. In the course of Saturday morning, about 60 or 70 men were collected in Leeds (near the Court House), nearly all of whom were armed. It is but just to say, that all these men were desirous of proceeding in a lawful manner. They applied to me, wishing me to accompany them. They blamed Harrison for going with a small party to apprehend ten criminals; and declared their only intention to be that of releasing the young men from Leeds, whom they believed to be in the most dangerous situation. I refused to accompany them as a Magistrate, as I had no information made on oath before me which would justify me in either giving them any authority or in accompanying them myself. I did not, however, forbid them to go, as at that time I was of opinion that there was some truth in the rumor, and that it was necessary to protect those persons who were believed to be in the above position. On a further examination of the persons who had gone to St. Sylvester, they contradicted the first statement they had made; and others were again sent to obtain information, while the great body of those collected remained in Leeds until their return, accompanied by Harrison and his party, when they all quietly dispersed. It appeared, upon Harrison's return, that there were no just grounds for the report above mentioned; that he had not been molested by any person. They stated that while going through the woods they had heard a number of shots fired, but whether with the intention of frightening them or to serve as signals, they could not determine. At present there is much less excitement, and I am confident that there will be no more demonstrations of force exhibited in this vicinity; at the same time, there is much feeling on the subject. People say that the Government are taking no steps to arrest the criminals, who are believed to be still in St. Sylvester; and that there is no protection from the violence of Roman Catholics (referring to the Gavazzi rioters); and that the law is either not sufficiently stringent, or not effectively enough administered. Were it known that the Government was using all the means in its power to arrest the criminals, much of the present excitement would die away; but should all of the criminals escape, justly or unjustly, the popular feeling amongst the majority of Protestants will be that the authorities have been remiss in their duty. I sincerely hope that the ends of justice will not in this instance be defeated, and that some of the most guilty, at least, amongst the fugitives will be apprehended and suffer the penalty due to the perpetrators of such an atrocious crime. In the meantime, I would be glad if you could consistently write me a few lines and authorize me to say (that without communicating the plans of the authorities) the

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people's thoughts rest assured that the utmost vigilance will be used to bring the guilty persons to punishment.

I am, Sir,

Very truly yours,

(Signed,) JOHN HUME.

D. Ross, Esquire,  
Solicitor General.

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THE PARSONAGE,

St. Sylvester, November 14th, 1855.

Sir,—Your favor of yesterday is just now put into my hands, 10 a.m. I hasten to reply to it. It would afford me no little pleasure to allay the sad and lamentable excitement that now universally prevails in this Parish and that in all the Megantic, but that is quite out of my power. The atrocious murder, together with the threats that that party daily and hourly give out, together with their continued murderous intentions, is the sole cause of this demonstration on the part of many to shew to this party that they are not to rule the country and to commit murders and no notice to be taken of it. About an hour ago, I learned that a party entered the house of one of the witnesses in the case of Corrigan, and beat the inmates, breaking the collar-bone of one of them, and this they did by breaking open the door—I understand by an axe. And as my messenger was returning from the Post-Office, bringing your letters, he learned that a party had so beaten one of the Buchanan's of St. Giles as to leave him scarcely alive. And as regards unnecessary excitement or display relative to the apprehension of the murderers, I am not aware of any, unless that of the Police that came from town, for all that they demanded to accompany them in their pretended search of the murderers have declared to me that it appeared to them it was if they had said to them and theirs, keep out of the way so that you may not be taken—nor would they move from this neighbourhood until they were reinforced by them. And as for the parties that have been out to apprehend them, they were called on by the Constable, Mr. Harrison of Leeds, who has a warrant for that purpose given him by the Coroner. These individuals being assured by him, that it was their duty, and that he called on them in accordance with that duty to accompany him, at the risk of their lives,—for, in the discharge of this duty, they were obliged, on Friday night, last, to make all haste to the house from which they had went in the morning, many shots being fired at them and horns blowing in all directions; surrounding the house with threats, as Mr. Harrison sent a message to me, to burn the house over their heads; and others told the party that they should not leave the settlement alive. This was also overheard by a Protestant young woman who was in a house where a party was in the adjoining room, though they knew not that she was there. This said party, being all Roman Catholics, have given out the names of not less than seven individuals whom they swear most solemnly that before the year is out they will kill! If this is not cause for excitement I know not what is. Poor Corrigan's murder had been given out in the like manner months before, and it was in Quebec, on the day of the show, that they were to accomplish their bloody purpose on that very day. One day last week, as I was returning home from Leeds, I was spoken to most improperly, and also on Sunday morning last as I was returning from St. Giles, having held Divine service there in the morning. If any one has caused excitement, I fear it has been done by the Member of the County, if I am correctly

informed; of course I know nothing only as I am informed; but this I do know, that one of the murderers had resolved to give himself up to the Constable, Harrison, and to be brought down to town the following Monday, but seeing the Member, Mr. H. informed me, that he persuaded him not to do so. May I ask what steps can be taken relative to individuals who publicly and openly say that such and such persons are to be killed? I can and do most solemnly declare that I know of no Protestant that has given offence to any Roman Catholic whatever nor is it their wish so to do; indeed they were highly culpable on the day of the show to stand as idle spectators of the murder of Corrigan without making any efforts to defend him from their murderous intentions; one man I heard say that he heard that he was to be murdered a half hour before it took place. Any other information that I can put you in possession of it will afford me pleasure. May I beg of you to answer my questions at your earliest convenience.

Your obedient Servant,

W. KING.

D. Ross, Esquire,  
Solicitor General.

P. S.—I was informed, on Sunday morning last, that for two nights of last week (Thursday and Friday) that fifty individuals each night passed by the house of a Protestant, all of whom carrying arms, which caused this said family and another to leave their homes and to go to some place of safety. Again, these murderers have been at their own houses and ploughing daily as if nothing had taken place. Once more, a strong party during the time that the body of Corrigan was waiting for the Coroner to hold his inquest, had resolved to wrest it from the Protestants, using their own words, and no thanks to the Protestants, for the purpose of mutilation or burying the said body.

W. K.

St. JOSEPH, December, 5th, 1855.

Honored Sir,—Your esteemed favour of the 20th ultimo, conveying to me His Excellency's assurance that all things are done and doing to bring to justice the murderers of Robert Corrigan and to maintain the peace of the country, is not only highly satisfactory to me but to all right-minded subjects of our most Gracious Queen, nor have I failed to inform all whom I have had converse, of His Excellency's determination, this determination of His Excellency has begotten a strong hope in their minds that justice will have its course, and that notwithstanding the saying, that there is no law for the Roman Catholics, that on this occasion they will find that they are mistaken. My reply would not have been so long delayed, but that I have been visiting Leeds, Lambey's Mills, St. Catherines, St. Margarets, Broughton, St. Thomas, St. Giles; and now, on my missionary tour to St. Georges, and at all these places, this murder and the notorieties accompanying it is the general conversation. Though many have resolved since this affair to sell out at any price and go to the States, fearing that this band of Ribbonmen, being 50 in number, will in a short time commit some other awful murder, as they have sworn to take away the lives of seven more before twelve months have passed away. I would think my duty badly done were I not to mention a word relative to the Magistrate, L. Paquet, which I will do as briefly as possible. This man has signed warrants, and inserted the name of Mr.

Mullavy, the other Magistrate, in the said warrant, to compel individuals to swear certain things by which he could find grounds to issue a warrant for the apprehending the Constable, Harrison, of Leeds, and the young men who went with him in search of the murderers; and then Mr. O'Farrell, the Member for the County of Lotbinière, served this warrant in the middle of the night, accompanied by 78 armed men. My Son was one on whom Mr. O'Farrell served this warrant, which warrant charges him with taking balls, slugs, powder, and six shillings and threepence. The two latter articles were not touched; and as for my Son, he was not in the house at all, and surely the ball and slugs could be no crime to take out of a man's house charged with murder. As to Mr. Mullavy, whose name was inserted in these warrants, he was not there, nor would not be there, nor have anything to do with such dirty work. Both Protestants and Canadians cry out strongly against such conduct, and were it necessary, I could procure many signatures to attest this statement. I feel assured that every right thinking man would be thankful to see his name taken from the list of Magistrates, from the circumstance that he was close to the party when the man was murdered; saw one of the party next day, and took no measures to arrest them; was unwilling to take the dying man's deposition, unless I was there, and then signs a warrant under the circumstances already mentioned, to prevent those who felt it their bounden duty to arrest, if possible, the murderers, having a warrant for this special object from the Coroner. I have still one other duty to perform, which is a grateful acknowledgment of His Excellency's great kindness to me, in complying so graciously with my request relative to my dear child. May I beg you to present to His Excellency my most profound duty and heartfelt thanks for his great kindness.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) W. KING.

Honorable GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary.

[*Translation.*]

(Copy.)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 18th December, 1855.

Sir,—I have received instructions from His Excellency the Governor General to transmit to you the herein enclosed extract, from a letter of the Rev. Mr. King, and to express to you that it is His Excellency's desire that you should send me as soon as possible any observations you may have to make in your capacity of Justice of the Peace, upon the said extract.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. E. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

LAURENT PAQUET, Esquire, J.P.,  
St. Sylvester.

[*Extract.*]

“ I would think my duty badly done were I not to mention a word relative to the Magistrate, L. Paquet, which I will do as briefly as possible. This man has signed warrants, and inserted the name of Mr. Mullavy, the other Magistrate, in the said warrant, to compel individuals to swear certain things by which he could find grounds to issue a warrant for the apprehending of the Constable, Harrison, of Leeds, and the young men who went with him in search of the murderers; and then Mr. O’Farrel, the Member for the County of Lotbinière, served this warrant in the middle of the night, accompanied with 78 armed men. My Son was one on whom Mr. O’Farrell served the warrant, which warrant charges him with taking balls, slugs, powder, and six shillings and threepence. The two latter articles were not touched; and as for my Son, he was not in the house at all, and surely the ball and slugs could be no crime to take out of a man’s house charged with murder. As to Mr. Mullavy, whose name was inserted in the warrant, he was not there, nor would not be there, nor have anything to do with such dirty work. Both Protestants and Canadians cry out strongly against such conduct, and were it necessary, I could procure many signatures to attest this statement. I feel assured that every right thinking man would be thankful to see his name taken from the list of Magistrates, from the circumstances that he was close to the party when the man was murdered, saw one of the party the next day, yet took no measures to arrest them; was unwilling to take the dying man’s deposition, unless I was there; and then signs a warrant under the circumstances already mentioned, to prevent those who felt it their bounden duty to arrest, if possible, the murderers, having a warrant for this special object from the Coroner.

“(Signed,) W. KING.”

[*Translation.*]

(Copy)

ST. SYLVESTER, January 2nd, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 18th December last, which I received on the 29th, together with an extract from a letter from the Rev. Mr. King, of St. Sylvester, complaining of my conduct as Magistrate during the disturbance which took place at St. Sylvester some time since. I never would have thought the Rev. Mr. King was artful enough to invent like calumnies were I not convinced by the extract from his letter which you had the kindness to send me. I must, therefore, answer to it by refuting these black calumnies, as His Excellency the Governor General has been kind enough to allow me the opportunity of so doing.

Firstly. I think that it is necessary that you should know in what state was the public at St. Sylvester during the month of November last.

It is a well-known fact that the Parish of St. Sylvester was in a state of seige during some days at that time. Who besieged it thus? No one will dare to deny (except, perhaps, the Rev. Mr. King) that it was the Protestant party of St. Sylvester, together with the Orangemen of Leeds to the number of about two hundred, who kept up an almost continued fire of musketry throughout the entire day and night. Nothing was to be seen in the public road and the fields but armed men, and be it well understood that the Rev. Mr. King’s sons were not behind hand. Some of these brave soldiers made it their duty to attack, during the night, the houses in which the most peaceable inhabitants resided, and

discharged several volleys of guns at them. Others fired at persons who were driving along the road. These facts are proved by the evidence of Protestants, for it must be said that a great many persons of that religious persuasion did not take part in these disturbances. These persons, however, obtained from the Rev. Mr. King the title of cowards. Every one thought to provide themselves with a hiding place in the woods or out of the Parish, and several persons left their dwellings for several days. Several mothers in a delicate state almost fainted upon hearing the report of so many fire-arms. What were the causes which brought on such a state of things? What necessity was there for these brave Orangemen to rise up thus in arms? None that I could find in the investigation I made at the time. Nevertheless, to justify themselves of such conduct, it was published in some newspapers that a certain party who were sent in search of those accused of the murder of Corrigan had been entrapped into some place, and were lost. This was absolutely false, according to the report of one Peter Stokens, who belonged to that party, and who is my neighbor. He assured me that he had met with no opposition on the part of the men, but that the women had used abusive language towards them, and had followed them blowing horns. This Peter Stokens, however, forgets to mention to me that his party, amongst whom were one Harrison, from Leeds, and one of the sons of the Reverend Mr. King, had provoked these women by piercing with a sword a bed, upon which was lying a woman who was about being confined. It is very probable that these men would not have so organized and armed themselves, had they not been solicited to do so by some great personages, who wished for nothing better than to have blood shed, in order to revenge themselves of the death of Corrigan. In such imminent danger, we hastened to apply to His Excellency the Governor General to have a sufficient force which we thought indispensable to re-establish order. However, seeing that the Government delayed in sending us aid, we sent to Quebec to have the advice of several lawyers as to the best means to use to preserve the peace. Mr. O'Farrell, Advocate and Member for our County, came to St. Sylvester and assisted us greatly with his advice. I deemed it necessary to hold an inquiry with respect to several complaints that were brought before me, and to issue warrants of arrest against several of these disturbers of the public peace, who thought that as there were at St. Sylvester several persons accused of murder they might with impunity plunder, discharge fire-arms at the passers by, and attack during the night several very respectable houses. These arrests had the effect of restoring order and of recalling to their homes those persons who had left them through fright. We can now walk about without fear of being shot at. All the lovers of peace admitted the necessity there was of taking the most energetic measures the law would allow under the circumstances. Unfortunately the Reverend Mr. King is not of this number. He appears to be a little angry at the steps I have taken as they had the effect of disbanding the troop of soldiers he had taken so much pains to organize, and to bring before the law several of his co-religionists accused of larceny and other delinquencies; and if his son happened to be found amongst these brigands it is not my fault. Two of the King and Harrison party, Peter Stoken and Andrew McKee, left their dwellings and have not been seen since. The robbery was committed at the house of one Hagan, in which there were only three children at the time, a little girl 11 years old and two boys of from 14 to 16 years. It appears by the depositions which were given on this affair that the party made the most minute researches to find out the parties accused, for they searched small bags, and little boxes of about 6 inches in diameter. There, Sir, is an abridged statement of the state of the public peace in St. Sylvester during the month of November last. I am convinced that you will be able to judge from this picture, which is but the truth and which can be proved by several hundreds of persons, whether the measures which I thought it my duty to adopt under existing circumstances were neces-

sary, and whether the peaceable portion of the inhabitants of St. Sylvester were able to bear, without complaining, a like state of anarchy.

The Reverend Mr. King accuses me of having inserted in the warrant which I issued against Harrison, from Leeds, King and other persons, for larceny, the name of Mr. Mullavy, Magistrate, of St. Sylvester. I deny the fact. The name of Mr. Mullavy is neither mentioned in that warrant nor in any other of those which I issued at a later period. Mr. King had the opportunity of convincing himself of the fact, as the said warrant was written in his own language, and that he read it himself before me and before at least twenty-five persons, who were present when he went bail for his son. He adds that Mr. Mullavy was not with me, neither did he wish to be present to assist me in such measures, which he styles "dirty work." I do not know if Mr. King would have refused to act on that occasion jointly with me, if he had been asked to do so. Nevertheless, it was with pleasure that he signed a deposition, which I had already signed myself, which was made by one Monaghan against Cummings, for having fired a pistol at him and his wife whilst driving along the road. Mr. Mullavy happened, by chance, to be passing near the Church of St. Sylvester, where I was holding this enquiry. He said he was travelling, and expressed a desire to be present there the next day, if he could return in time. However, the weather turned out to be rainy, and he did not come the next day. What I say here can be proved by several persons who were present.

The Reverend Mr. King asserts that it was Mr. O'Farrell who served the warrant upon his son, during the middle of the night, and was accompanied by 78 armed men.

It was a Constable of the name of Donaghue, and not Mr. O'Farrell, who served the warrant. It is true that that Gentleman accompanied the party who went to Mr. King's, and who came to my house between seven and eight o'clock of the morning; and I do not think they could have been at Mr. King's before five o'clock, as there is only a mile distance between his house and mine. This party, which consisted of twenty-five men, when they came to my house, shewed a great deal of consideration towards that gentleman, as to allow his son to remain in the house upon his giving his word of honor that he would bring him before me. He did so in the course of the morning, and I admitted him to bail.

The Reverend Mr. King shows a good deal of ingenuity in offering to produce the signatures of several Canadians to prove his calumnies against me. I fear that he is mistaken there. He will certainly only have the names of those who, out of fear, spent several nights concealed in the woods or under the straw in their barns, and also of a few Protestants, in the Parish of St. Giles, who hastened to fly with their wives and children, and who, if they were obliged to give their names, would only do so to exonerate St. Sylvester from such a scrape.

He adds that I was near the party when Corrigan was killed; that I saw one of that party on the following day, and that I took no steps to arrest him immediately.

I was at the scene of strife, about two arpents from where Corrigan was beaten. There were from twenty-five to thirty persons engaged in the row, who were armed with sticks. I afterwards saw some armed with iron shovels, and even axes, to defend themselves. From the commencement of the affray it was a case of *saive qui peut*. The persons who did not care about being beaten hastened to run away, and the Magistrates and Captains of Militia were the first to fly, as fast as their legs could carry them, and received no further injury than being out of breath when they arrived home. No one remained on the ground with the exception of a few persons who remained with me and performed their duty in re-establishing order: There is only the brave and Reverend Mr. King, who from his window had the advantage of seeing and considering every thing without fear



of being beaten, that is convinced that it was possible for me, with about ten persons, to sieze and arrest twenty-five or thirty persons who were fighting like real demons. Several other persons than Corrigan were beaten more or less. It was difficult at the time for me to judge whether Corrigan died of his wounds, and still more so to recognise who had beaten him, seeing that I was at a distance of about two arpents from him when the affray commenced in that place, and that the fight only lasted about three minutes for him.

On the morning of the following day I met Richard Kelly, one of the persons charged with the murder of Corrigan, who was going to the ploughing match. I remained at home that day, and have not seen Kelly since that hour. He spent the day near the place. Corrigan was with his party and the Reverend Mr. King, who was giving him medicine. It would have been very easy for that gentleman who calls himself a Magistrate to have arrested Kelly on that day. It is however probable that no one thought of it, not even Corrigan, who was in perfect enjoyment of his senses, as every person I could see agreed with me in saying that Richard Kelly had done his duty, and had greatly contributed to restore order on the day previous.

Finally, the Reverend Gentleman, after having exhausted the resources of his imagination, invented against me the most palpable lies, and terminates by saying that I refused to receive the deposition of Corrigan unless he was present.

Now, Mr. King here is some well worthy of blame. I thought that I could not do better than call to the bedside of the sick man, a Minister of his own persuasion, at a moment so solemn for him, as he was to make an affidavit, and call his Maker, before whom he was about to appear, to witness the truth of what he was asserting. I thought that the Reverend Gentleman would exhort him on the subject. I was, however, mistaken; for the Reverend Mr. King never even thought of it; and he is right in saying that I might have allowed him to remain in his own house.

The Reverend Mr. King could not shew more wickedness and bad faith at the same time, than when he asserts that I took no steps to arrest the persons accused.

Mr. King was present when I took the deposition of Corrigan, during the night of the 18th October last: he was present at the very moment, when, during the night, I sent an express to Quebec for a body of Police, who came on the next day. It was I who issued a Warrant against the said parties accused; it was I who sent for, and ordered several men, (12 in number,) to assist the Police Constables, under the command of the Chief Constable, Mr. Murphy, of Quebec. The Reverend Mr. King knows all this, for he followed us in all our steps and proceedings on that day, which was a Sunday. He is well aware that I underwent a great deal of fatigue, and even expense; and that I was always ready, day and night, when my services were required for that matter. It is very much to be regretted, that a Minister of the Gospel should shew so much hatred, and forget himself to such an extent, as to attain publicly the reputation of an impostor. Woe to the sheep who have such a Pastor! It is very certain, that had the Reverend Curé of St. Sylvester interpreted the maxims of the Gospel in the same manner as the Reverend Mr. King, the Parish of St. Sylvester would not, to-day, be in existence. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance for the public peace, that this Reverend Gentleman should be instructed as to the duties of his state, and that he should imitate in his discourse, and by his demeanour, the example of his brethren, who are also Ministers, as well as himself, at St. Sylvester, and who understand their duties better than that Gentleman.

Although I have already said a great deal against this Reverend gentleman, I cannot refrain from mentioning an occurrence which took place at my house lately, and of which he is the author. On the 22nd December last, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, his son came to make a search at my house, accompanied

by a corporal, some policemen, and Captain Ermatinger, J.P. The corporal entered first, followed by young King, and Captain Ermatinger, whom I did not know. The soldier, who had a stick in his hand, abruptly entered the apartment in which I was with my family, who had not as yet retired to rest, and asked with thundering voice, striking at the same time with his fist, a table around which two of my daughters were seated sewing, whether I had any rum for sale. I replied that I did not keep an Hotel, and that I had nothing for him. He answered "that St. Sylvester was a devil's place, where he could not find any-thing." It must be observed that he was perfectly sober. Whilst using these expressions, he threw himself upon one of my daughters, aged 17 years old, who was sitting near the table. He nearly threw her down, put his arm round her waist, and attempted to kiss her. This indecent assault was committed before the eyes of Captain Ermatinger and his suite, and no one opened his lips or attempted to stop this vagabond. It is certain that the sole object of their visit was to insult me in my house, for as regards the searching, they did not trouble themselves much on that head. They however half opened the cellar trap, and remarked at the same time, that as the house was not very large, they did not think there were any murderers concealed there. It is astonishing that Colonel Ermatinger, who is a Justice of the Peace, should have lent himself to such a violation of the peace and of decency. He nevertheless appeared to be a little ashamed when I remarked to him, that I was well aware that they were well paid for their trouble, and that young King would not fail to make a favorable report to his father, who reward them for it. What can you do in a parish in which there are persons accused of murder, and where, because these persons cannot be found, people must suffer, be robbed, shot at, and even insulted in their own houses, and that by the very persons sent to maintain order. I admit that it was necessary that this troop of 200 men and police should do something, since chimerical ideas of Mr. King and his party, who were in hopes that the Catholic inhabitants of St. Sylvester would imitate them in their ideas of revolt and carnage, were not realized. It was enough for them to have pocketed the immense sums which the conveyance, as well as the maintaining of so many men must have cost, without wrecking their hatred upon peaceable individuals, and insulting them in their houses. During the winter season, when there is not much to do, this speculation was not a bad one. A body of police of 12 men, under the control of a magistrate of the place, would have been sufficient to search after the parties accused, and arrest them if they could have been found. From the commencement of the business, I suggested this to the Crown Office at Quebec, and if the matter had been understood, a great deal of trouble and useless expense might have been saved.

These, Sir, are the observations I think it my duty respectfully to submit to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General, as well upon the extract from the Reverend Mr. King's letter as upon the present and past state of the public peace at St. Sylvester; and I trust that he will receive them with that justice and impartiality which have always characterised the acts of His Excellency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

LS. PAQUET, J.P.

To the Honorable Mr. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } JAMES A. DONAGHUE, of St. Sylvester, Farmer and  
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. } Constable, being duly sworn, doth depose and say as  
follows, to wit:—

I was entrusted by Laurent Paquet, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, with the execution of a warrant against Robert Shuter, junior, David Shuter, junior, David Shuter, senior, Mary Ann McGinnis, wife of Thomas Shuter, Thomas Shuter, William McGinnis, Catherine Lowry, wife of William McGinnis, Sarah Jane Patterson, wife of David Shuter, senior, and Alexander Bowie, all witnesses who had failed to obey a subpoena to them directed by the said Laurent Paquet, Esquire, acting in his capacity of Magistrate. I was also intrusted by Mr. Paquet with the execution of another warrant against William Harrison, George Tompson, Archibald McLean, David Lowry, James McKee, Andrew McKee, Peter Stockings, and William King the younger, on a charge of burglary and larceny. Those warrants I have in my possession and cannot part with; they are the only warrants issued by Mr. Paquet to my knowledge in which the Reverend Mr. King is in any way concerned. The only Magistrate whose name is mentioned in either of the said warrants or whose signature is appended to either of the said warrants is the said Laurent Paquet. I have taken communication of an extract of a letter by the Reverend Mr. King, and I can state that the warrants referred to by Mr. King in that letter are the warrants I have hereinbefore mentioned, and that the libellous charge in the said letter made against Mr. Paquet about forging Mr. Mullavey's signature is utterly false. I am, moreover, satisfied that Mr. King must have known when he made that libellous charge against Mr. Paquet, he, the Reverend Mr. King, was perusing an untruth, because with my own ears I heard Mr. King, in Mr. Paquet's own house, read aloud the warrant hereinbefore secondly referred to; twenty-five other persons at least were present, and heard Mr. King so read that warrant.

And further deponent said not, and hath signed.

(Signed,) JAMES A. DONAGHUE.

Sworn before me at St. Sylvester,  
this 3rd January, 1856.

(Signed,) CHAS. TIMONY, J.P.

I solemnly declare and affirm that I have personal knowledge of the truth of the statements contained in the foregoing deposition.

(Signed,) J. O'FARRELL,  
M.P.P.

St. Sylvester, 3rd January, 1856.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Ireland: Queen Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern,

## GREETING:

WHEREAS Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, and Patrick Monaghan, all of the Parish of Saint Sylvester, in the District of Quebec, Yeomen; and John McCaffray, of the place called Saint Agathe, Yeoman, stand charged upon oath with having, on the seventeenth day of October instant, at the Parish of Saint Sylvester aforesaid, feloniously killed and murdered one Robert Corrigan. And whereas, since the commission of the said felony, the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, and Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray, have absconded, and notwithstanding vigilant search hath been made to discover, apprehend, and bring to justice the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray to answer for the above atrocious crime, they have hitherto eluded the officers of Justice. And whereas it is highly important for the peace and safety of our loving subjects, that such crimes should not remain unpunished; Now, know ye, that a reward of One hundred pounds, current money of our Province of Canada, will be paid to any person who will safely lodge, or cause to be safely lodged, in any one of our gaols in our said Province, the bodies of the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray, or the body or bodies of any one or more of them, And we do hereby caution all our loving subjects against becoming accessories to the said murder by unlawfully detaining, secreting, or harboring them, the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray, or any of them. And we do hereby strictly enjoin and command all our Sheriffs, Justices, Constables, and Peace Officers, to be diligent in their exertions to aid and assist in the discovery and arrest of them, the said Patrick Donaghue, George Bannon, Francis Donaghue, Richard Kelly, Patrick O'Neil, Patrick Monaghan, and John McCaffray.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness our Trusty and Well-beloved, Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Toronto, the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

By Command.

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

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### Memorandum in Case of the Murder of Robert Corrigan.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,  
Toronto, November 23rd, 1855.

With reference to a Proclamation issued on the 27th ultimo, offering a reward of One hundred pounds for the capture of the seven persons charged on oath with

the murder of Robert Corrigan, the undersigned respectfully recommends that the reward be extended to One hundred pounds for the apprehension of them, or of any one or more of them.

LEWIS T. DRUMMOND,  
Attorney General, L.C.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 26th November, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased, on the suggestion of the Attorney General, to extend the reward offered for the capture of the murderers of Robert Corrigan to One hundred pounds for the apprehension of them, or of any one or more of them. A Proclamation will immediately issue to this effect, and be published in an extra of the "Canada Gazette."

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

DUNBAR ROSS, Esquire,  
Solicitor General, Quebec.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY,  
GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, November 24th, 1855.

Sir,—I am desired by Mr. Bidder to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 20th of November, and to inform you that he has given such orders as will ensure immediate attention being paid to any requisitions on the part of Dunbar Ross, Esquire, or any person duly authorized by him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) H. BAILEY.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF B. N. A. TELEGRAPH COMPANY,  
Quebec, 26th November, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 20th instant, expressing His Excellency the Governor General's desire that we should continue to keep an account with Dunbar Ross, Esquire, Solicitor General, Lower

Canada; and in reply, I would inform you, that I have instructed my Operators to continue the account as heretofore.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) ISAAC D. PURKIS.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary.

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TORONTO, 5th December, 1855.

Anxious to know what is doing at St. Sylvester, is supremacy of Law asserted? Is Major Johnson, or any Police Force, on the spot? It will not do to trust to management. Law must be vindicated speedily.

G. E. CARTIER.

Honorable L. T. DRUMMOND,  
Quebec.

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TORONTO, 5th December, 1855.

Mr. Drummond is at Quebec. Go down by To-morrow's train to confer with him, if Police Force, late under you, could be of service in Saint Sylvester. Ask Drummond to telegraph result of interviews. Telegraph me of your departure.

G. E. CARTIER.

Lieut. Colonel Ermatinger,  
Montreal.

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MONTREAL, December 6th, 1855.

I go this morning down to Quebec by the eight o'clock train. Will telegraph from Quebec according to orders.

W. ERMATINGER.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER.

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QUEBEC, December 7th, 1855.

I sent for Major Johnson yesterday; expected this afternoon. Ordered Colonel Ermatinger to wait his arrival. Nothing of importance to communicate.

L. T. DRUMMOND.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER.

QUEBEC, December 8th, 1855.

Issue a Commission to William Ermatinger, as one of the Justices of the Peace, for the District of Quebec, and for the District of Saint Francis, to-morrow, without fail. Telegraph me as soon as it is signed, but do not gazette the appointment until further instructions.

L. T. DRUMMOND.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 11th December, 1855.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to enclose to you herewith, an Instrument by which His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to associate William Ermatinger, Esquire, of Montreal, in the Commission of the Peace for the District of Quebec, the receipt of which you will be good enough to acknowledge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

The CLERK OF THE PEACE,  
Quebec.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,

Quebec, 18th December, 1855.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, this day, enclosing an instrument by which His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to associate William Ermatinger, Esquire, of Montreal, in the Commission of the Peace for the District of Quebec.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

GREEN & DOUCET,  
Clerk of the Peace.

Honorable G. E. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,

Sherbrooke, 19th December, 1855.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th

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instant, enclosing the Commission of William Ermatinger, Esquire, Justice of the Peace for this District.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servants,

SHORT & MORRIS,  
Clerk of the Peace,  
District of St. Francis.

Honorable GEO. E. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

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MONTREAL, 10th December, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that I have received instructions from the Attorney General, Canada East, to re-organize the Government Police force in this City, and to proceed with them when formed to St. Sylvester, in the District of Quebec. In obedience to Mr. Drummond's orders I am now collecting the men together, and shall lose no time in carrying out his instructions at the earliest possible moment. It will be necessary for this expedition to furnish the men with two flannel shirts each and two pairs of socks, a pair of mocassins, and a pair of snow-shoes each, to procure which I respectfully request you will give me authorization, the latter being indispensable if we are compelled to go into the woods; having ascertained that the men in the neighbourhood of St. Sylvester and adjoining Parishes are habituated to the use of them and by such an advantage can escape into the woods without the possibility of taking them. I would at the same time request that you will authorize me to procure a horse, sleigh, robes, and harness for my use, as it will be necessary to move about a great deal, it is obvious that it cannot be done on foot with efficiency. All which is most respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. ERMATINGER.  
I. & S. Police.

Honorable GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary.

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TORONTO, 15th December, 1855.

The re-organization of Police is authorized. Procure the articles you mention in your letter of the 10th December.

GEO. ET. CARTIER.

W. ERMATINGER, Esquire,  
Montreal.

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(Copy.)

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a joint report to me from Colonel Ermatinger and Major Johnson of their doings in relation to the measures lately adopted to effect the arrest of the persons charged with the murder of Corrigan. This report was handed to me on the 29th, but being engaged to a late hour this morning in making and mailing my report to His Excellency, I omitted to enclose and to mention this report.

The delay is not of any importance, inasmuch as the substance of their report is contained in Colonel Ermatinger's own report to the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS.

The Honorable G. E. CARTER,  
Provincial Secretary.

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POINTE LEVI, 26th December, 1855.

Sir,—We have the honor to inform you, that in obedience to your instructions, we severally proceeded by the different routes designated by you to St. Sylvester, for the purpose of effecting the arrest of the individuals implicated in the murder of one Corrigan, at St. Sylvester. And we now respectfully submit, for your information, the result of our proceedings. We severally left Point Levi on the morning of the 21st instant, each taking a different route to the common rendezvous at St. Sylvester, where by appointment, we were to meet on the following morning, searching and scouring the Country as we proceeded to that point. On Saturday, the Police Force met at Sylvester, having thoroughly searched the Country intervening between St. Mary, on the North, and the Country from Leeds on the South, to the latter place; from this point the Police force again diverged East and West, searching as before, the Country, returning late in the afternoon to their billet without success, though acting under proper guides, and on the information received from time to time from the Country people around the locality. We regret to state, that such information, instead of being of use, was given to mislead, and that such guides as we had, though the individuals actually complaining, and through whose instrumentality all this force had been sent out by the Government, were equally unfortunate in the places they designated to be the abode of the persons we were in search of. The constabulary were out night and day, from the day of our departure till the morning of our return, but with as little probability of success as if no such individuals had ever existed. We have reason however to believe, from positive intelligence obtained since, that the men were not there at all, some having gone over to the States, others in this district finding shelter from friends in different inaccessible localities, so numerous and so contiguous to this city, and for a circumference of 150 miles. We came to the conclusion that it was impossible, with any given number of men, to beat up and search every wood, copse, and hiding place with which the country around St. Sylvester is so well supplied; and as the people universally were unwilling to give us that information which would render such a search available some parties from friendship, others from fear, we were constrained to come to the conclusion that our operations, however ably conceived by you, and executed

to the best of our skill and abilities, were unavailing; and to search in vain for persons not probably about the place, whilst troops and police were there, was useless, and we decided upon returning, not without deep regret that these men were still at large, though we are positive not in that locality.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed,) W. ERMATINGER, J.P.  
R. B. JOHNSON, J.P.

To DUNBAR Ross, Esquire,  
Solicitor General,  
Quebec.

QUEBEC, 28th December, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that according to the instructions from Mr. Attorney General Drummond, copy of which I enclose, I proceeded as soon as the discharged men of the water police could be collected and equipped, to Richmond, to meet Major Johnson; Mr. Ross, Solicitor General, had previously telegraphed to me and arranged our route, and that at the places previously agreed upon from which the soldiers and police were to start, they would be supplied with the necessary vehicles for the conveyance of the different parties, viz.:—one party from Point Levy to St. Sylvester by St. Mary's Road; another from the Craig's Road Station, by the Craig's Road to Leeds; and a third from Bécancour Station, Bécancour Road to Leeds, thence to St. Sylvester. The first party, by St. Mary's, was conducted by Major Johnson, to scour the country from that point to St. Sylvester, a distance of about twelve miles; whilst the second and third were conducted by myself, doing the same from Leeds to St. Sylvester, a distance of another twelve miles, and then uniting at St. Sylvester, and from that point directing the search east and west 12 or 13 miles each way, which was also done most thoroughly: we remained from Friday 21st, to Monday 24th, night and day engaged in scouring the country in every direction, or, in short wherever the guides indicated a locality where there might be a probability of success. We could get no information from the inhabitants about St. Sylvester that could be relied on, and the guides, some of the very persons whose representations induced the Government to send out this force, were equally at fault, though they searched night and day, assisted by the constabulary, and in every direction. The country around St. Sylvester, for a circumference of about 150 miles, is a perfect wilderness, interspersed here and there with a small detached clearing and a small house, and this for miles in every direction; the facility afforded by such seclusion to any individual determined to hide and evade pursuit is manifest; and if added to this, all the inhabitants were inclined to shield, some from fear, others from friendship, the pursuit becomes useless and in vain, with any number of men, however well disposed for the pursuit. The constabulary were engaged incessantly from the day we arrived to the day of our return on this duty, as will appear by the annexed memorandum. Finally, seeing that we labored in vain, Major Johnson and myself determined, with much regret, to desist from so hopeless a task, and return, first having ascertained from reliable sources, that the men were not there, some having gone to the neighbouring States, in the woods and shanties, others in different localities in this District. We therefore agreed to return on Monday the 24th instant, Major John-

son returning by St. Mary's Road to Point Levy, and I, with my party, to the Craig's Road Station, starting at 3 o'clock to meet a special train at 8 o'clock for Point Levy; up to this period, the arrangements made by Mr. Ross for carriages, and the hours for starting and meeting were perfect, Major Johnson co-operating likewise in perfect unison with these movements. We reached Craig's Road Station House at half-past seven o'clock, and embarked on board of the cars, consisting of two passengers' and a baggage car, with the engine and tender, under the direction of Mr. Lister, the Superintendent of Engines, and the whole under Mr. Webster, the Superintendent of the Road, in person. So on that point there was no want of attention or neglect. We delayed a few minutes in attaching the baggage car to the Train. We then started, apparently all right; when about four or five hundred yards from the station, I felt a violent jerking as if the ground under us was laboring under a violent earthquake, I felt the car capsizing, and I rushed to the door to ascertain the cause, at this moment likewise the soldiers started up, and but for the cool and steady behaviour of Captain Armstrong, the Officer in charge, who ordered them to sit down, in the following words, "steady men, sit down," their weight would have certainly capsized the car, as the engine and tender were already overturned and on their backs, our car resting on a corner on a similar point of the upturned tender, so that obedience and discipline, with a gallant and steady officer, saved the whole party. If our car had gone over, and it was half over the embankment, slanting in an angle of 45 degrees, and resting only on a corner of the tender, we should have dragged the rest after us, and the consequences most lamentable. The constabulary behaved well, and with perfect discipline; just before the engine and tender turned over, a detective, from the Quebec Police, saw a man turn the switch and then run; he with some of the constabulary arrested him, and he was very nearly bayoneted on the spot; but as I had got out by this time, I interfered at once, but the fellow in his fright confessed it was he that turned the switch, but that his "boss" (Kelly) had told him to do it. Kelly was instantly arrested, and was with some difficulty saved from the infuriated constabulary and soldiery; he is the switchman at that station, and is a brother of Kelly, one of the persons accused of the murder of Corrigan, and against whom there is a warrant of arrest. Rather strange coincidence, without presuming to prejudge the case. Constable Reynolds states also, that some time last October, he was told by a man, that if ever they took any prisoners by the Railway, to beware of the switch, and for that reason, was on his guard when the occurrence took place. Another person was also arrested, but there is nothing very serious against him; the person first arrested gave his name, he is a Canadian with an English name, one Abraham Ramsay. We are now engaged in investigating this matter, and it has occupied my time almost exclusively, or this Report would have been forwarded at an earlier date.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) W. ERMATINGER, J.P.,  
Inspector & Superintendent of Police.

The Honorable G. E. CARTIER,  
Provincial Secretary.

FRIDAY, 21st December, 1855.

Left Point Levi at half-past 5 o'clock. Got to Craig's Road Station at half-past 7 o'clock. Proceeded to Leeds. Got there at 5 o'clock P.M. Met the Police force from Bécancour, starting at 8 o'clock A.M., as per order. Sent that force to search all night with the guides. Harrison and Mr. Rickeby, J.P., returned at 3 o'clock A.M., Saturday morning. Saturday morning 22nd, 9 o'clock A.M., started for St. Sylvester to meet Major Johnson, as per agreement. Met him and arranged with him as to proceedings. Left at 2 o'clock, sending on the Constabulary to the Handkerchief, under guides McGinnis, Harrison, and Rickeby, J.P. Party returned at 5 o'clock P.M. to St. Sylvester, Craig's Road. Again sent them out at 8 o'clock P.M., under Harrison and Rickeby, J.P., returning at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Sunday morning 23rd, at 10 o'clock A.M., sent them out with guides Rickeby, McGinnis, and Harrison. St. Croix, returning at 5 o'clock P.M. Again started them, 10 o'clock P.M., to Handkerchief, returning Monday morning, 24th instant, at 8 o'clock A.M., without success. Friday, ordered route at half-past 2 o'clock for Craig's Road, and search on the route to Kelly's at Craig's Road Station. Arrived there at half-past 7 o'clock. Cars arrived at 8 o'clock P.M. Embark.

(Signed,) W. ERMATINGER, J.P.,  
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

QUEBEC, 7th December, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to request that you will re-organize the Water Police Force at Montreal with all possible despatch, and hold yourself and men under your orders, in readiness to proceed to St. Sylvester, to act in aid of the Police Force under Major Johnson, for the purpose of arresting the persons accused of the murder of Robert Corrigan, so soon as you will receive an intimation from that Gentleman, that in his opinion the time has arrived for effective operations.

You are already in possession of my opinion as to the course which you should adopt; but I beg you to understand, that you are armed with full discretionary powers to depart from that course, if you consider it necessary, and to take such means, acting in concert with Major Johnson, as you may deem best calculated to attain the object in view. You are authorized to write or telegraph to the Provincial Secretary for an accountable warrant to cover the extraordinary expenses attendant upon the proposed expedition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) L. T. DRUMMOND.

P.S.—For any further instructions you may require, you will please apply to Mr. Solicitor General Ross at Quebec.

(Signed,) L. T. D.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed,) W. ERMATINGER, J.P.,  
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

QUEBEC, 30th December, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that under the instructions of the Government and in conjunction with the Honorable Mr. Attorney General Drummond, a plan of operations was concluded at Quebec, on the 7th instant, between Mr. Drummond, Colonel Ermatinger, J. P., commanding the Montreal armed Water Police, Major Johnson, Stipendiary Magistrate for the District of St. Francis, in charge of the Police force on the line of the Quebec and Richmond Railway, and myself, for the twofold purposes of effecting the arrest of Richard Kelly and ten other persons charged with the wilful murder, at the Parish of St. Sylvester in the month of October last, of one Robert Corrigan, and who had fled from Justice, and of quieting the state of alarm existing among the peaceable inhabitants of that Parish and of the adjacent Township of Leeds, threatened—not without grounds—with a serious disturbance of the peace arising out of the circumstances of the said alleged murder, and of the feud between two sections of the inhabitants partaking of a religious character, and which was daily assuming a very bitter and malignant aspect. From the circumstance of the accused not having been arrested on the spot by authority of Mr. Laurent Paquet, Magistrate, of St. Sylvester, as they might and ought to have been, and which he, from supineness, timidity, or collusion with the accused or their friends, palpably and unjustifiably omitted to do, as well as from the threatened violence to the Police force from Quebec, and subsequently to another party from Leeds, headed by a Peace Officer, charged with a warrant for their arrest from the Coroner, and the sympathy with the accused of a very large portion of the inhabitants of St. Sylvester, and especially from their frequent and very generally credited threats of further violence and armed resistance to the authorities in the event of any further attempt being made to arrest these persons, it became manifestly a question of prudence, if not of imperative necessity, to secure the assistance of a party of military to support the civil force, and to preclude the untoward contingency, not unlikely from the then aspect of affairs to occur, of a civil force of from forty to fifty men being driven to act on the defensive instead of effectually over-awing a disturbed district, and of securely effecting the purpose for which they were designed. Acting under the force of these circumstances, I procured the affidavits required by law to warrant a requisition to the military authorities, and I have much pleasure in being able to report to His Excellency that Colonel Cockell, Commandant of this Garrison, with the utmost willingness acceded to this request, and with marked promptitude made the necessary arrangements to place two companies of H. M. 16th Regiment at the disposal respectively of Colonel Ermatinger and Major Johnson, the Officers appointed to command the civil force, and I would add here that the Troops throughout the whole of this affair readily and willingly co-operated with the civil force: the utmost harmony having existed between officers and men all the time they were engaged in this service.

The necessary arrangements for the departure and conveyance of the troops and police were laid down by Colonel Ermatinger, and the required preparations made by me for the purpose of carrying out his wishes, which was done in the manner deemed best calculated to secure despatch and safety, the credit of which, (for there was no failure at any point,) Colonel Ermatinger is pleased to ascribe in part to me; but I cannot transmit his report to His Excellency, without assuring him that the great merit of the complete success of all the dispositions made is exclusively due to him; and that the whole expedition, in so far as it depended upon him, was conducted with the utmost ability and judgment.

On Monday morning last, the party of troops and police sent by St. Mary's road, accompanied by Major Johnson, returned to Quebec; and the other, under the guidance of Colonel Ermatinger, reached Craig's road station on the evening of the same day, between seven and eight o'clock. Notwithstanding the utmost

precaution and diligence, no arrests were made,—a result not unexpected in consequence of the extreme difficulty in moving a large force, particularly of troops, without the accused receiving intimation of their approach in time to elude pursuit. This demonstration of force, however, has had a most salutary effect in checking any outbreak, and in restoring confidence to the peaceable inhabitants by proving to them that the law and its authorities are ready at hand for their protection.

Shortly after the departure of the Special Train from Craig's Road Station on Monday evening, about eight o'clock, conveying the Troops under the command of Captain Armstrong, and the Police under Colonel Ermatinger, to Point Levy, the Locomotive and its tender ran off the track, and upset over an embankment; the next succeeding car, in which were the Troops, being partly turned over, and resting upon a corner of the tender lying underneath. Full particulars of this occurrence are contained in Colonel Ermatinger's Report herewith enclosed, and I respectfully solicit His Excellency's attention to the part which makes honorable mention of Captain Armstrong, who commanded the Military party; and I would add, that the concurrent testimony of all with whom I have had occasion to communicate, fully confirm Colonel Ermatinger's opinion that to the exemplary coolness and presence of mind of Captain Armstrong, in a moment of imminent peril, is attributable, under the hand of Divine Providence, the miraculous escape of the whole party from a most frightful catastrophe.

The charge against certain parties in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of having wilfully and maliciously designed this outrage, is now undergoing a strict legal investigation. Mr. Webster, the Superintendent of the line from Point Levy to Richmond, who came up from Point Levy by the Special Train, and was returning with it at the time of the accident, has already undergone a long examination, and the apparent unreserved impartial tone of his evidence augurs well for the desire of the Company to facilitate the investigation. The result, whether conclusive as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, or otherwise, will be reported to His Excellency in due course.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) DUNBAR ROSS,  
Solicitor General, L.C.

To the Honorable  
the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

QUEBEC, 28th December, 1855.

Sir,—I had the honor to forward, in conjunction with Major Johnson, a report of our proceedings in reference to the expedition to St. Sylvester, and reported generally with him the results. I cannot omit however, communicating to you, for the information of the Government, some circumstances connected with the return of the party to which I was attached. On Sunday, the 23rd instant, Major Johnson and myself concluded to return on the following day to Point Levi, he by St. Mary's Road and my party by the Craig's Road; we left St. Sylvester on the 24th instant, at three o'clock and arrived at the station house at half-past seven o'clock, P.M.; the train arrived punctually at eight o'clock as previously arranged by you. Our party embarked and after a few minutes delay

the train started, consisting of two passenger and one baggage cars. We had not proceeded four or five hundred yards when I felt a violent jolting and jumping of the cars as if moved by an earthquake, I rushed to the door to ascertain what had occurred, about the same time the soldiers, consisting of 56 men of the 16th Regiment, under Captain Armstrong, also started to their feet, but I heard that Officer call out in a steady voice, "Sit down men, keep your seats," and the men obeyed; by this time I had ascertained the cause of all this, we had run off the track and the engine and tender were over the embankment upturned, and our car half over, resting by a corner on the upset tender, and inclining about an angle of forty-five degrees. It is apparent by this that if the men had not been perfectly steady and obedient, and Captain Armstrong quite cool and collected, the weight of the men in confusion would have completely over-turned the car, dragging the remaining cars over, already completely off the track; the results would have been most disastrous and fatal to the whole party, as it was, not a man was hurt nor a musket broken. This I conceive a most providential escape, when we consider the number of people, arms, accoutrements, &c., crowded in a small space. I would therefore, in justice to this gallant Officer, most respectfully pray, that you would have the goodness to bring under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General his very meritorious conduct under these trying circumstances, which I humbly conceive is worthy of being communicated to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces; for as in the case of the lamentable catastrophe of the Ship Birkenhead, when all Her Majesty's Troops on board went down into their watery graves, standing at "attention," so in this instance, these poor fellows would have met their fate, fulfilling the last duty of soldiers, "obedience to their Commanding Officer," who did not flinch from sharing their probable fate. Captain Armstrong remained with his men until they all came out of the car. My own men behaved exceedingly well and under perfect control. As the cars jarred a Constable of the Quebec detectives saw a man move the switch and run away; he was instantly arrested by the Constabulary and very near put to death, but he was saved. His name is Abraham Ramsay. He admitted having done so, but stated that his "boss" Kelly (who is switchman at the station) told him to do so." Kelly was arrested, and also protected from the soldiery and constabulary by Captain Armstrong and myself. This Kelly is a brother of Kelly accused of the murder of Corrigan, and who is still at large, rather a strange coincidence if accidental; both have been lodged in gaol.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Serrant,

(Signed,) W. ERMATINGER, J.P.  
Inspector and Superintendent of Police.

DUNBAR Ross, Esquire,  
&c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 9th January, 1856.

Sir,—I have received and laid before His Excellency the Governor General your letter of the 31st December, enclosing a joint report to you from Colonel

Ermatinger and Major Johnson, of their doings in relation to the measures lately adopted to effect the arrest of the persons charged with the murder of Robert Corrigan.

I have conveyed to Colonel Ermatinger and Major Johnson His Excellency's thanks for what they have done in this matter, and the expression of His satisfaction at the escape of the Police on their return to Point Levi on the 24th December.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

DUNBAR ROSS, Esquire,  
Solicitor General, Quebec.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 9th January, 1856.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th December, reporting the measures adopted by you and Major Johnson to effect the arrest of the persons charged with the murder of Robert Corrigan.

His Excellency the Governor General commands me to convey to you His thanks for what has been done in this matter, and the expression of His satisfaction at the escape of the party of Police under your orders on their return to Point Levi on the 24th December.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

WM. ERMATINGER, Esquire,  
Inspector and Superintendent of Police,  
Montreal.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 9th January, 1856.

Sir,—Having laid before His Excellency the Governor General a report of the measures adopted by Colonel Ermatinger and yourself, to effect the arrest of the persons charged with the murder of Robert Corrigan, I have received His Excellency's commands to convey to you his thanks for what has been done in this matter, and the expression of His Excellency's satisfaction at the escape of the party



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of Police, under Colonel Ermatinger, on their return to Point Levi on the 24th December.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,  
Secretary.

R. B. JOHNSON, Esquire,  
Special Magistrate,  
Sherbrooke, C.E.

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TORONTO, January 18th, 1856.

(By Telegraph from Quebec to Honorable G. E. CARTIER.)

I have just returned from St. Sylvester with nine prisoners, who surrendered to me at discretion there. Their names are Richard Kelly, John McCaffray, Patrick Monaghan, Francis Donaghue, Edward Donaghue, Patrick Donaghue, Hugh Hopkins, Patrick O'Neil, and George Bannon. Another, Hopkins, had previously surrendered. We have therefore ten out of eleven. McGinnis, who is at large, is in the United States.

(Signed,) W. ERMATINGER.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
Toronto, January 19th, 1856.

(By Telegraph from Quebec.)

(*From this Morning's "Chronicle."*)

The St. Sylvester Murder.—Surrender of the Accused.—The following nine persons out of eleven against whom warrants were issued, as having been concerned in the late murder of Corrigan at St. Sylvester, gave themselves up to Colonel Ermatinger, and were yesterday brought to Quebec and lodged in Gaol, to await their trial next week:—Richard Kelly, P. O'Neil, F. Donaghue, P. Donaghue, E. Donaghue, P. Monaghan, and George Bannon, Hugh Hopkins, and John McCaffray. Of the remaining two, Matthew Hopkins has been in Gaol since the 17th instant; so that James Hlogan alone of the eleven is not yet in custody.

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## STATEMENT of DISTRIBUTION of the STATUTES of 1854-55.

|                                                                                                                  | ENGLISH.  |           | FRENCH.   |           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                                                                                                  | 1st Part. | 2nd Part. | 1st Part. | 2nd Part. |
| Municipalities, Upper Canada .....                                                                               | 4311      | 4311      | .....     | .....     |
| Judges and Public Bodies .....                                                                                   | 59        | 59        | .....     | .....     |
| Town Clerks .....                                                                                                | 73        | 73        | .....     | .....     |
| Collectors of Customs .....                                                                                      | 195       | 195       | .....     | .....     |
| Newspapers .....                                                                                                 | 319       | 319       | 9         | 9         |
| Government Departments .....                                                                                     | 165       | 165       | .....     | .....     |
| Miscellaneous .....                                                                                              | 5         | 5         | 5         | 5         |
| Members, Legislative Council .....                                                                               | 205       | 205       | 105       | 105       |
| do, do Assembly .....                                                                                            | 655       | 655       | 325       | 325       |
| Judges.—Court of Queen's Bench .....                                                                             | 8         | 8         | 8         | 8         |
| do Superior Court .....                                                                                          | 28        | 28        | 28        | 28        |
| do Circuit do .....                                                                                              | 14        | 14        | 14        | 14        |
| Clerks of Appeals .....                                                                                          | 3         | 3         | 3         | 3         |
| Prothonotaries .....                                                                                             | 24        | 24        | 24        | 24        |
| Clerks of the Crown .....                                                                                        | 6         | 6         | 6         | 6         |
| do of the Peace .....                                                                                            | 3         | 3         | 3         | 3         |
| do of Circuit Courts .....                                                                                       | 23        | 23        | 23        | 23        |
| Sheriffs .....                                                                                                   | 14        | 14        | 14        | 14        |
| Coroners .....                                                                                                   | 18        | 18        | 18        | 18        |
| Registrar, V. A. Court .....                                                                                     | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         |
| High Constables .....                                                                                            | 6         | 6         | 6         | 6         |
| Small Cause Courts .....                                                                                         | 125       | 125       | 125       | 125       |
| County Registrar's .....                                                                                         | 28        | 28        | 28        | 28        |
| Custom House Establishment .....                                                                                 | 33        | 33        | 33        | 33        |
| Revenue Inspectors .....                                                                                         | 8         | 8         | 8         | 8         |
| Magistrates .....                                                                                                | 633       | 633       | 633       | 633       |
| Militia Officers .....                                                                                           | 367       | 367       | 478       | 478       |
| Libraries, Colleges, &c .....                                                                                    | 30        | 30        | 30        | 30        |
| Village Municipalities .....                                                                                     | 73        | 73        | 127       | 127       |
| County do .....                                                                                                  | 210       | 210       | 349       | 349       |
| Roman Catholic Churches .....                                                                                    | 171       | 171       | 304       | 304       |
| Church of England .....                                                                                          | 98        | 98        | .....     | .....     |
| do of Scotland .....                                                                                             | 16        | 16        | .....     | .....     |
| Wesleyan Methodists .....                                                                                        | 25        | 25        | .....     | .....     |
| Congregationalists .....                                                                                         | 15        | 15        | .....     | .....     |
| Other Denominations .....                                                                                        | 2         | 2         | .....     | .....     |
| Baptists .....                                                                                                   | 16        | 16        | .....     | .....     |
| School Inspectors .....                                                                                          | 23        | 23        | 23        | 23        |
| Supplementary Distribution to Provincial Secretary .....                                                         | 25        | .....     | .....     | .....     |
| do do to Executive Council .....                                                                                 | 6         | .....     | .....     | .....     |
| Supplementary Distribution as follows:—                                                                          |           |           |           |           |
| To Clergymen, Magistrates, Provincial Secretary, Mem-<br>bers, Municipal Councils, and Militia Officers, &c., &c | 649       | 194       | 472       | 388       |
| On hand, belonging to Government .....                                                                           | 8688      | 8202      | 3252      | 3168      |
|                                                                                                                  | 812       | 1298      | 1248      | 1332      |
| Total printed .....                                                                                              | 9500      | 9500      | 4500      | 4500      |

DESBARATS & DERBISHIRE.

OFFICE OF THE QUEEN'S PRINTER,  
Toronto, 1st April, 1856.

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PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

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**REPORT**  
O F  
**A. C. BUCHANAN, ESQUIRE,**  
CHIEF EMIGRANT AGENT,  
**FOR THE YEAR 1855.**

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*Office of H. M. Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration to Canada,*

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1855.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Annual Report of the Emigration to this Province during the season of 1855. The usual statistical tables, containing the fullest information under distinct heads, will be found in the Appendix.

Table No. 1 presents a review of the season's emigration, shewing the arrival by sea, from each country, the number embarked, the births and deaths on the passage, and in Quarantine, distinguishing males and females and children.

From this table it will appear, that the total number of souls embarked as steerage passengers was 20,207; the births on the passage were 36, giving a total of 20,243; the deaths on the passage were 97, and in quarantine 36, total mortality 133; leaving the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe, landed at this port, 20,110. In addition to this number, there were 686 persons who arrived from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, &c., to which is further to be added 478 persons who were classed as cabin passengers, giving as the total number of persons landed in the Colony 21,274 souls.

This number, when compared with the emigration of 1854, shews the large decrease of 31,809 souls.

The causes of this great diminution in our emigration, may in a great measure be traced to those circumstances which were assumed by me in my last Annual Report to your Excellency, and on reference to the observations which I therein made, in at least as far as regards the paucity of emigration from Ireland (the majority having generally originated from that country) during the last season; I may here reiterate my apprehensions that the same causes will operate on those however strongly disposed to emigrate in 1856.

With regard to our foreign emigration, it may be remarked that the numbers have also greatly diminished, when compared with the years 1853 and 1854. This, in my opinion, may be attributed to the existence of war, and in some measure to the shortness of time which has elapsed since the settlement of the emigrants of these years.

The prospective advantages which might, after a longer settlement, be held out to the great body of foreigners disposed to emigrate, and to accomplish which they are now only waiting for information not yet known to them. I cannot however but entertain strong hopes that the termination of the war will be followed by a very

considerable flow of emigration from Europe to this Province. The following is a comparative statement of the emigration of the past two years from each country, with the decrease during the season of 1855.

| Country                          | 1854.         | 1855.         | Decrease in 1855. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| England .....                    | 18,175        | 6,764         | 11,421            |
| Ireland .....                    | 16,168        | 4,106         | 12,062            |
| Scotland .....                   | 6,446         | 4,859         | 1,587             |
| Germany.....                     | 5,688         | 3,597         | 2,091             |
| Norway.....                      | 5,849         | 1,267         | 4,582             |
| New Brunswick, Cape Breton, &c.. | 857           | 691           | 166               |
|                                  | <u>53,183</u> | <u>21,274</u> | <u>31,909</u>     |

A singular feature in this return, as will be seen, is, that the emigration from Scotland direct, exceeds to a small extent that from Ireland.

On reference to the emigration to this port, from the year 1840, I find the annual average arrivals from Ireland was 18,513, while from Scotland it was but 4,064 persons, and while the Irish emigration during the past season shews a falling off of near 300 per cent., that from Scotland is somewhat less than 25 per cent.

Of the emigration under the head of England, 3,854, or upwards of one half, sailed from the port of Liverpool, a considerable portion of whom were Irish and Germans. On an examination of the lists of the several passenger ships from that port, it will appear that the number embarked were natives of

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| England .....  | 1,422        |
| Ireland .....  | 1,459        |
| Scotland ..... | 512          |
| Foreign .....  | 461          |
|                | <u>3,854</u> |

I also find that fifty-one Irish, thirty-one Scotch, and two Germans, arrived here by vessels from other English ports, and that sixty-five Irish and five English came from the port of Glasgow.

The emigration from Europe during the past season may therefore be classed as follows, natives of

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| England.....     | 4,310         |
| Ireland.....     | 5,691         |
| Scotland.....    | 5,348         |
| Germany .....    | 3,815         |
| Norway .....     | 1,288         |
| Belgium .....    | 143           |
| Switzerland..... | 99            |
| Italy.....       | 10            |
| Denmark.....     | 8             |
| France.....      | 4             |
|                  | <u>20,716</u> |

From this statement it will appear that the foreign emigrants during the past season, by this route, number 5,367, against 18,018 in 1854.

On a further reference to this return, it will appear that the number of vessels engaged in the passenger trade from Europe was 188, measuring 101,673 tons, and navigated by 3,550 seamen; of this number ninety-nine vessels came under the regulation of the Passenger Act, and eighty-nine vessels were exempt. The number from each country was as follows :

|                     | VESSELS UNDER THE ACT. |          |             | VESSELS NOT UNDER THE ACT. |          |             |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------|
|                     | No.                    | Tonnage. | Passengers. | No.                        | Tonnage. | Passengers. |
| England .....       | 23                     | 15,644   | 5,960       | 53                         | 32,958   | 850         |
| Ireland .....       | 24                     | 11,904   | 3,854       | 16                         | 6,399    | 256         |
| Scotland .....      | 26                     | 13,616   | 4,527       | 20                         | 10,525   | 342         |
| Foreign Ports ..... | 26                     | 10,627   | 4,891       | ..                         | .....    | ...         |
|                     | 99                     | 51,791   | 19,232      | 89                         | 49,882   | 1,448       |

Of the whole number of ships, eleven brought exclusively cabin passengers, thirty-seven had less than 100 adult passengers, thirty less than 200, twenty-two under 300, seven under 400, two under 500, and but one vessel, the "James Nermith," from Liverpool, brought equal to 500 adults, 626 souls.

Twenty-eight of these vessels made two voyages during the season, viz., ten from England, eight from Ireland, and ten from Scotland.

The whole number of adults which these vessels could have legally carried was 47,286, exclusive of their crews, and the number of adults actually brought out was but 16,761, being but little over one-third of their legal capacity.

The average length of the passage from the United Kingdom was forty-four days, and from Continental ports forty-seven days, which presents a more favorable view than that of last year, the average of which was forty-seven and fifty-eight days.

Table No. 2, presents a return of the ships and passengers arrived from each port and country, with the deaths on the passage and in Quarantine. The deaths during the passage were ninety-seven, equal to 0.45 per cent., and in Quarantine thirty-six, equal to 0.17 per cent. The whole number of deaths, among 6,821 persons from England, was sixty-seven, equal to 0.98 per cent., fifty of which occurred among the emigrants from the port of Liverpool, being equal to 1.29 per cent. on the number from that port. The deaths from all the other English ports were seventeen, or equal to 0.57 per cent.

From Ireland the deaths were but eight, four adults and four children, three of whom were infants.

From Scotland the deaths were nineteen, equal to 0.38 per cent., fifteen of whom died at sea and four in Quarantine. And among 3,627 from Germany thirty-deaths occurred, equal to 0.83 per cent. From Norway, among 1,276, nine, equal to 0.70 per cent.

Of the 691 emigrants from the Lower Provinces, 417 came from Cape Breton; they were Scotch or the descendants of Scotch emigrants who had been many years settled in that Province, and having sold their farms have emigrated with the intention of settling in Western Canada. They have chiefly proceeded to the settlements on the borders of Lake Huron, where they may combine their former occupation of fishing with agriculture. Of the remainder, 101 were from Nova Scotia, 95 from New Brunswick, and 78 from Newfoundland. They have emigrated with the same view, and have proceeded generally to Western Canada, and a few to the United States.

Table No. 3, presents a general Hospital return, and shews the number of emigrant patients admitted for medical relief, with the results, at the Quarantine establishment, up to its close on the 31st October, at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in this city, and the General Hospital in Montreal, from the 10th May to this date, from which it will appear that the total number of cases treated at these several institutions was 636, and the deaths forty, thirty-six of which occurred as before stated at Gross Isle, three in this city, and but one at Montreal.

This return when compared with that of 1854, will shew a decrease of 961 on the admissions, and 184 on the number of deaths.

The emigration on the whole may be considered as healthy, no disease of a contagious nature having appeared, with the exception of ship fever among the passengers of the "St. Lawrence," from Aberdeen.

This vessel reached Grosse Isle on the 2nd October, and although with but a limited number of passengers—sixty-eight steerage and twelve cabin—three deaths had occurred, and sixteen cases were sent to Hospital on her arrival at that station; the remainder of her passengers were detained at the healthy division; and twenty-three more having shortly after evinced symptoms of the type of this contagious disease were sent to Hospital, all of whom however have subsequently recovered.

Table No. 4, contains the return of the adult male emigration, distinguishing trades, &c., as specified on the passenger list. The total number of males embarked was 7,309: Of these there appear to have been 1,465 artisans; farmers and farm servants, 2,007; clerks, 89; servants, 26; and unskilled labourers, 3,722.

Table No. 5, shews a comparative statement of the number of emigrants landed at Quebec since the year 1829 inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to 846,469 souls, affording an average of 31,351 per annum.

I have again to record the loss of two emigrant ships, bound to this port, one of which, the "John's," of Plymouth, lost within twenty-four hours of her sailing, was attended with a melancholy loss of life; but 95 out of 287 persons were saved.

The other, the "Lochmaben Castle," from Liverpool, with 557 passengers, was wrecked on the Bird Island Rocks on the 4th June, but happily unattended with any loss of life. The women and children, numbering 203 souls, were taken from the wreck by Captain Greenhorn, of the ship "Sophia McKenzie," and the next day Captain Todd, of the "California," received on board ninety-eight more of the passengers, all of whom were safely landed at Grosse Isle on the 11th June, where their immediate wants were not only most readily supplied, but every regard evinced to alleviate their painful and distressed situations.

As soon as information of her loss reached this port, Your Excellency was pleased to sanction my despatching a vessel, with a supply of provisions, to the wreck, in charge of Mr. Symes, with instructions to endeavor to save as much of the property of the passengers as possible, and bring it, as well as the passengers, to this port.

On reaching the scene of disaster, it was found that the remainder of the passengers had been conveyed to Pictou, and that they were detained there waiting a conveyance to this port. Mr. Symes immediately chartered a second vessel, the one he had not being sufficient to accommodate them all, and brought them to this port in safety on the 20th July.

These poor people, I regret to observe, unfortunately lost all their luggage; among which there were, I am informed, many valuable articles; through, however, the instrumentality of Mr. Fox, Collector of Customs at the Magdalen Islands, and Captain Fortin, of the Government schooner "Canadien," a few boxes were recovered from the crews of fishing crafts, and others (who had pillaged the wreck), and brought to this port; but some difficulty arose with regard to the identity of the boxes, as with the exception of two or three, they had been opened, being all damaged with sea water, and their contents to a great extent became mixed up; such as could be identified were forwarded to the owners, and all the loose articles with the remaining boxes, were sent to the Chief Emigrant Agent at Toronto, in order that they might be claimed by the passengers, the chief part of whom had already proceeded to settle in that section of the Province.

I observe from a report of the inquiry ordered by the Board of Trade, touching the loss of this vessel, that Capt. Turner has not altogether been exonerated from censure, and from the reports of the passengers, and other sources, it would appear; that Captain Turner left his ship in charge of his chief mate, to seek assistance;

during the period of his absence, the crew, who appear to have been a lawless set, broke open the boxes and trunks, and pillaged the property of the passengers. Had Captain Turner remained by his ship, as it was his imperative duty, considering the important responsibilities then devolving upon him, much of this lawless conduct would doubtless have been prevented, and as there was no immediate danger of the vessel breaking up, the greater part of the passengers' property might have been saved.

Mr. Fox reports, that the vessel was plundered of much of her material and stores; the passengers' trunks and baggage broken open and destroyed, by a portion of the crew, with others belonging to strange vessels.

The painful circumstances attached to the loss of this vessel, as well as those under which its numerous passengers have thereby been placed, would render it highly desirable, that the Collector of Customs generally, should be instructed, in the event of any disaster of a similar character occurring, within their jurisdiction, to proceed at once to the wreck, and afford their protection as provided for by the Passenger Act for the preservation of the life and property of the passengers.

It is desirable that the Government Schooner "Canadien" should in future be despatched to the Gulf, as early in the season as practicable, as there is no question but had Capt. Fortin been in the vicinity where this vessel was lost, much, if not the whole of the unfortunate people's luggage could have been saved.

It might also be thought worthy of consideration that the attention of emigrants should be called to the importance of insuring their property, which, from the facilities afforded, can now be effected for a trifling sum; and the policy might be deposited with the Government Emigration Officer at the Port of departure, to recover the amount in the event of shipwreck.

The expense incurred by this department for the relief and assistance of the passengers by this vessel, amounting to £842 0s. 5d., has been transmitted, through Your Excellency, to Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary to be recovered from the owner, in the manner provided for by the Passenger Act.

Table No. 6 furnishes a return of the number of persons sent out by the Poor Law Unions, or through the assistance of the Parochial Authorities, or by their Landlords.

From this return it will appear that 311 persons received landing money on arriving here, to the amount of £139 7s. 6d. sterling, paid under the superintendence of this department. The number from England was 108, among them, were 15 boys, sent out by the London Ragged School.

They were well supplied with clothes, and received a sum sufficient to convey them to their destination, on landing here; they appear industrious, well conducted lads; and twenty-one, chiefly females from the Chatham Union; they received £1 sterling each adult; seventy-two from Plymouth and Hull appear to have received a free passage only.

The number aided in their emigration from Ireland, was two hundred and sixty-eight: one hundred and ninety-two, viz., one hundred and forty-four females, and forty-eight children, were from the Poor Law Unions, and received landing money amounting to £136 17s. 6d. sterling; seventy-six appear to have received a free passage only.

They arrived in good health, and the greater portion of them had relations, either in the Upper Province, or in the United States, to whom they at once proceeded; such as had no particular destination were forwarded into the rural Districts in Western Canada, where they all immediately found employment.

From Scotland 395 persons appear to have been assisted to emigrate; nine families, sixty-five persons from the Island of Canna, Argyleshire, were provided with a free passage to this port, and 330 by the Melissa from Stornaway, were sent out by Sir James Matheson; these people with Sir James's usual liberality were amply provided for during the passage, and on arriving here were served with



rations for ten days, and forwarded free to their destination; seventy-four to Goderich, forty-four to Kincardine, 199 to Linwick, in the Eastern Townships, and thirteen to other Sections of the Province, at an outlay of nearly £400 currency.

The emigrants who were sent out by Foreign Governments number 408 souls, chiefly from Wurtemberg, from the Parish of Biberach, Marback and Phidelsbium. From the information I have been enabled to collect, they appear to have held small portions of land, which on giving up to the Parish, they were provided with a free passage to this Port, and received from ten shillings to one pound each on landing here; they proceeded to Western Canada, chiefly to Hamilton and vicinity, where they all readily found employment amongst the farmers; and from information which I recently received from that Section, they appear to be doing well, and giving satisfaction to their employers. These parties arrived generally in good season, and, in appearance, present a marked improvement to the same class of persons sent out in 1854.

It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings, in one case only, during the past season, under the Passenger Act, against the Master of the ship, "Crown," from Liverpool, particulars of which are stated in report No. 22 page 12 of the Appendix.

The proceedings taken in this case, for the recovery of the property stolen by the crew, are still pending. The action under the Passenger Act for non-fulfilment of contract by the Master, to forward a portion of his passengers to Montreal, as required by their contract ticket, has in consequence of the absence of the complainants been deferred. They were allowed to proceed on their journey, under the impression, that the production of their contract tickets would be received as *prima facie* evidence of the contract, one of the Magistrates having decided that it was necessary to prove the signature to the contract ticket; the parties will therefore have to appear in Court in person, but as it was impossible to procure their appearance here, before the close of the navigation, the case has been transferred over to the month of June.

A charge was also preferred against Capt. Izatt, for ill treating one of his passengers, and thereby causing his death. This man having been landed in a dying state, coupled with statements by the passengers, imputing to the Captain the cause of his death, it was deemed advisable to refer the case to a judicial inquest; for which purpose, the Coroner of the District proceeded to Grosse Isle, and impannelled a Jury; which, after an examination of witnesses, and a *post mortem* examination, returned a verdict, that "death was caused by abscesses in the lungs."

This appears to have been Capt. Izatt's first voyage as Master of an Emigrant Ship; and from the numerous complaints of the passengers, as to his rough and overbearing conduct, I consider that he is not a fit person to be placed in so responsible a situation. The charges generally being of a personal character and the parties complaining declining to incur the delay and expense of a prosecution, no further steps were taken than those before mentioned.

The expenditure of the Emigration Department, including the Quarantine establishment and the charges connected with the care of the sick, &c., amounts to £10,154 3s.

Of this sum, there was disbursed under the direct superintendance of this Office £7,835 16s. 5d.

Constituted as follows:

|                                        |       |   |    |
|----------------------------------------|-------|---|----|
| For the Quarantine Establishment,..... | £2527 | 7 | 10 |
| For the Emigration Department,.....    | 5308  | 8 | 7  |

|                                                                                                                                                             |      |   |                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---|------------------|
| Cost of Steamboat service for the Quarantine Station, during the Season, disbursed by the Board of Works, .....                                             | 1500 | 0 | 0                |
| Six months' salary of Inspecting Physician for the Port of Quebec, during the Season of Navigation.....                                                     | 318  | 6 | 7                |
| Amount of expenses incurred for the Medical treatment of emigrants admitted to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, during the year ending 31st December ..... | 500  | 0 | 0                |
|                                                                                                                                                             |      |   | <u>2,318 6 7</u> |
|                                                                                                                                                             |      |   | £10,154 3 0      |

The several heads of expenditure, on account of the Quarantine Establishment during the Season of 1855, above referred to, are as follows :

|                                             |       |    |                    |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|----|--------------------|
| Pay of Officers' Staff, &c.....             | £1925 | 13 | 3                  |
| Supplies to Hospital.....                   | 295   | 3  | 10                 |
| Washing .....                               | 41    | 17 | 4                  |
| Cartage .....                               | 63    | 17 | 6                  |
| Drugs .....                                 | 31    | 8  | 7                  |
| Coffins, Boards, &c .....                   | 17    | 12 | 0                  |
| Stationery, Printing, Advertising, &c ..... | 48    | 16 | 4                  |
| Supplies for use of Station &c .....        | 102   | 19 | 0                  |
|                                             |       |    | <u>£ 2527 7 10</u> |

The expenditure of the Emigration Department to 31st December, 1855, has been as follows, viz :

|                                  |       |    |                   |
|----------------------------------|-------|----|-------------------|
| Quebec Agency, To Transport..... | £1697 | 5  | 6                 |
| Provisions .....                 | 60    | 16 | 9                 |
| Agency charges.....              | 90    | 18 | 7                 |
| Salaries .....                   | 394   | 9  | 0                 |
|                                  |       |    | <u>£2243 9 10</u> |
| Montreal, for Transport.....     | 1103  | 2  | 6                 |
| Provisions.....                  | 48    | 3  | 2                 |
| Agency charges.....              | 42    | 9  | 10                |
| Salaries .....                   | 233   | 6  | 8                 |
|                                  |       |    | <u>£1427 2 2</u>  |
| Toronto Agency, Transport .....  | 237   | 16 | 10                |
| Provisions.....                  | 85    | 4  | 0                 |
| Agency charges.....              | 171   | 17 | 11                |
| Salaries .....                   | 668   | 0  | 0                 |
|                                  |       |    | <u>£1162 18 9</u> |
| Hamilton, Transport .....        | 114   | 0  | 0                 |
| Provisions .....                 | 42    | 19 | 0                 |
| Agency charges .....             | 47    | 8  | 3                 |
| Salaries .....                   | 270   | 10 | 7                 |
|                                  |       |    | <u>£474 17 10</u> |
|                                  |       |    | £5308 8 7         |

From this statement it will appear, that the total direct relief extended to destitute emigrants, at the several agencies throughout the Province, was £3389 7s. 9d., viz: for transport £3152 4s. 10d., provisions £237 2s. 11d. and for agency

expenses £1919 0s. 10d., viz: salaries £1516 6s. 3d., agency charges, including rent of Emigrant Sheds, Travelling expenses &c., £352 14s. 7d. The number of persons assisted, at the Quebec agency, was 5078 souls, equal to 3851½ adults, at an average cost of 8s. 10½d each. Of this number there were,

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| Adult Males.....      | 1228 |
| do Females.....       | 1782 |
| Children.....         | 1683 |
| do Under 3 years..... | 385  |

There were forwarded to

|                                          |       |    |           |
|------------------------------------------|-------|----|-----------|
| Montreal.....                            | 2222, | at | 2s. 11½d. |
| Western Canada.....                      | 1371, | at | 18s. 7½d. |
| Ottawa District.....                     | 44,   | at | 8s. 7½d.  |
| Eastern Townships and United States..... | 212½, | at | 7s. 5½d.  |
| New Brunswick.....                       | 2,    | at | 20s. 0 d. |

At Montreal, the number assisted were 2423 souls, equal to 1688 adults, at an average cost of 12s. 11d each, viz:

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| Adult Males.....     | 336  |
| “ Females.....       | 847  |
| “ Children.....      | 1010 |
| “ Under 3 years..... | 230  |

Of this number, there were forwarded to

|                      |       |    |                   |
|----------------------|-------|----|-------------------|
| Western Canada.....  | 1519, | at | 13s. 1d. Average. |
| Ottawa District..... | 82,   | at | 5s. 0d. “         |
| United States.....   | 87½,  | at | 17s. 3d. “        |

Of the above, I find that fully 25 per cent. of the expenditure for transport, has been incurred on account of the Foreign emigrants landed at this port. On reference to the account of this, and the Montreal agency, it appears that 1058 Germans, equal 774½ adults, have been forwarded free, chiefly to Western Canada, at an average cost of 15s. 6d. each, and that 258 Norwegians, 173½ adults, were forwarded to the Western States, at an average cost of 21s. 9d.

Of the number arrived at this port, it will appear that fully 25 per cent. of the German emigrants have been assisted, and of the Norwegians, nearly 20 per cent.

The expenditure has been further increased, in consequence of the necessity of extending relief to the shipwrecked passengers from the “Lochmaben Castle,” after their arrival at this port, to enable them to reach their several destinations, chiefly to Western Canada, involving an outlay of over £250.

The number of persons assisted at the agencies in Western Canada have not reached me, but the amount of relief afforded has not been very great, amounting altogether to £479 9s. 10d., £351 16s. 10d. of which was expended for transport, and £128 3s. 0d. for provisions.

The charge of agencies during the past year shows an increase of £443 2s. 3d.

Your Excellency was pleased to sanction the proposal submitted, to place several of the agents and officers of this department, who were paid by the day during the period employed, on a regular salary, so that their entire time should be devoted to the duties of the office, and also, to allow a small increase to the salaries of the officers of this department generally. A change was also made in the Hamilton Agency, by placing it on a permanent footing, and more commensurate to its increasing duties and responsibility. This has permitted the services of the agent at Berlin to be dispensed with; these ameliorations, will, I feel assured, tend to the advantage of the department generally, and I would also add, that the small addition granted to the pay of the officers has been fully appreciated by them.

The amount of remittances sent by relatives to meet their friends on landing here, to the care of this department, during the past season was £476 4s. 3d., contained in 202 letters; 113 containing £257 1s. 9d., were received at this Agency, and 89 £219 2s. 6d. at Montreal, in addition to which, 152 letters of advice and directions were received and delivered during the season.

At page 67, I beg to submit a copy of the report received from Mr. Hawke the Chief Agent for Western Canada, as to the results of the past season's emigration to that section of the Province; also, at page 75 the report of the sub-agent at Montreal, containing the transactions of the agency under his charge. To these reports, but more particularly that of Mr. Hawke, I would respectfully refer Your Excellency. The suggestions contained in the extract from the report of the agent at Hamilton, referred to by Mr. Hawke, as to the necessity of providing a place for the temporary shelter of emigrants, both at Hamilton and Toronto; I would respectfully beg to press upon the favorable consideration of Your Excellency, and that the necessary authority may be granted to carry Mr. Hawke's recommendation into effect, with the propriety and necessity of which I fully concur, the more particularly as it involves the comfort and health of the emigrants.

The following is submitted as an approximate view of the distribution of the emigrants of the past season, independent of the emigration which arrives by the St. Lawrence: Western Canada receives annually a very considerable accession to her population by the route of the United States, and more recently, by the direct emigration of parties who have resided in that country for some years.

This latter description of emigrants, it would appear from Mr. Hawke's report, is annually on the increase, and he estimated the whole number during the past season at fully 10,000 souls.

The following I would therefore consider as the probable accession to our population from emigration during the past year:

|                                                             |        |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Total emigrants landed at Quebec.....                       | 21,274 |        |
| Arrived in Western Canada via the United States.....        | 10,000 |        |
|                                                             |        | 31,274 |
| Foreign emigrants who proceeded direct to the United States | 3,500  |        |
| British do do do do do                                      | 2,000  |        |
|                                                             |        | 5,500  |

Remaining in Canada 25,774; of this number, not more than one-tenth have remained in Eastern Canada, so that the actual accession to the population of Western Canada from emigration during the past season may be stated at 23,000 souls.

The amount of Emigrant Tax realized in course of the past season was as follows

|                                                  |            |             |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| At Quebec, 12,862 adults at 5s.....              | £3215 10 0 |             |
| do 5,755 children at 3s. 9d.....                 | 1078 13 9  |             |
| do 21 uncertified at 47s. 6d.....                | 49 17 6    |             |
| Penalty under Imperial Act.....                  | 9 14 8     |             |
|                                                  |            | £4353 15 11 |
| At Montreal, 464 adults at 5s.....               | £116 0 0   |             |
| do 219 children at 3s. 9d.....                   | 41 1 3     |             |
|                                                  |            | £157 1 3    |
| Total amount of Tax received.....                | 4510 17 2  |             |
| Add appropriation of Provincial Legislature..... | 1500 0 0   |             |
|                                                  |            | £6010 17 2  |

The shipwrecked passengers of "Lochmaben Castle" were exempted from the payment of tax, which otherwise would have realized, in addition to the above, the sum of £123 7s. 6d.

The emigrant fund has yielded as above stated, with the addition of £1500 voted last session to make good the Imperial appropriation heretofore granted to meet the expense of Agencies in this Province, but now discontinued, the sum of £6010 17s. 6d. currency.

The expenditure as before stated may be set down at £10,154 3s. 0d., viz. :

|                                     |       |   |    |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---|----|
| Emigration Department.....          | £5308 | 8 | 7  |
| Quarantine.....                     | 4027  | 7 | 10 |
| Marine and Emigrant Hospital.....   | 500   | 0 | 0  |
| Salary of Inspecting Physician..... | 318   | 6 | 7  |

and as the expenditure incurred during the season of 1854, fully absorbed the surplus remaining to the credit of the emigrant fund, the deficiency now amounting to the sum of £4243 6s. 10d. will require to be provided from other sources.

The emigrant tax, even with the limited emigration of the last season, would have been found sufficient to meet all the demands of this department, and to provide for the care of the sick after arrival, had it been relieved from the charge for Quarantine expenses, as it was previous to the year 1847, when the expenses of this latter establishment were defrayed out of the consolidated revenue of the Province; and I avail myself of this opportunity, under the conviction of its importance, respectfully to remark to Your Excellency, that no charge originating in the security and protection of the Province from the introduction of malignant and infectious diseases, ought with greater propriety to be borne on its general resources; it is a charge in the benefits of which the whole population feel deeply interested, and in which it also equally participates.

By placing the Quarantine establishment on the Provincial resources it would relieve this department and permit the appropriation of its resources, to the more immediate benefit and advantage of the emigrants. This recommendation, I would respectfully observe to Your Excellency, would either have to be adopted or the system of affording relief by this department to the poorer classes of emigrants to enable them to reach their friends, or to be forwarded where suitable employment may be found, will have to be discontinued to the great disadvantage of the emigrant, and to the great drawback and serious inconvenience of the inhabitants of our cities and towns along the line of our leading route to the west. The present system has been in operation since the year 1840, and in my opinion it has been found advantageous to the emigrant and to the public generally, and without entering into a more extended view of the advantages of the system, it does not appear that the proceeds of the emigration tax could be applied in a more beneficial or legitimate manner.

Owing to the existence of regular lines of vessels sailing at stated periods between the chief Atlantic Cities and Europe, emigrants during the latter part of the season of 1855 have been enabled to secure a passage from Liverpool to New York and Boston at considerably lower rates than those charged by vessels to this port.

This is attributed to the numerous regular vessels found in the trade, and all interested in the obtainment of a few passengers, and it is worthy of remark, that although the enactments of the amended Passenger Law in force since last October increase the expense of provisions, and limit space, the present rate of passage to New York does not exceed £3 10s., sterling, and I may add there is every reason to believe that this low rate will be maintained during the summer of 1856.

From information which has recently reached me, it is estimated that under the present Law the rates of passage to Quebec will not be less than from 4 guineas to £4 10s. sterling, which I need scarcely observe, cannot fail of operating in favor of the American vessels. Under these circumstances it would appear inexpedient to have recourse to an increased rate of taxation for the purpose of creating a revenue sufficient to meet all the charges attending our annual emigration.

It may therefore appear necessary that Your Excellency would be pleased to recommend that a sum not exceeding £4,500 should be placed on the estimates to meet the expense of the Quarantine establishment; this sum with £1500 granted last session to meet the expense of Agencies, owing to the discontinuance of the Imperial appropriation for that purpose, will, with amount of tax now collected; be found fully sufficient to meet all demands consequent on emigration.

This sum may be considered as the maximum, and is based upon the limited emigration of the past season, as with an increased emigration, we may reasonably expect that the present established duty will permit a considerable reduction to be made in this amount.

Should, however, the result prove otherwise than herein confidently anticipated, it cannot but be fully borne in mind that the many direct benefits and advantages which the country derives from the annual introduction of a vigorous and healthful emigration, comprising not only wealth, intelligence, and labor, but adding value to our forests and cultivated lands, as well as indirectly contributing to the increase of the revenue, will, when these important interests are considered, more than compensate the country, should even the entire charges of emigration be provided from its general resources.

The returns of the emigration to the Ports of New York and Boston have not yet reached me, but from statements which have appeared in the public papers the arrivals at New York are estimated at only 134,987 against 319,223 in 1854, thus giving a decrease of 174,236 in the year, or equal to 54 per cent.: the diminution to Canada by the St. Lawrence during the same period may be stated at near 60 per cent., and I apprehend that the emigration of 1856 to this country from the United Kingdom, will not equal that of last year.

There are many causes existing to check it, and among the most prominent of these causes, none I would assume will more effectually tend to affect the emigration movement than the increased prosperity of the agricultural interests in all parts of the United Kingdom, added to a corresponding improvement in the state and condition of the labouring classes.

So far as Ireland is concerned, from which country the largest number have heretofore emigrated, the diminution in their numbers during the past season, both to the United States as well as this Province, is strongly marked, and would seem to originate from some more immediate and powerful influence, both social and moral rather than from those which I have already submitted.

We cannot, however, overlook the direct and prejudicial influences which the return of a great number from the United States must exercise on the minds of those disposed to emigrate from Ireland, whether caused by the diminution of employment or from the introduction of religious elements into American politics, attendant as these opposing circumstances now are, by a hostile feeling towards foreigners generally. These feelings, so much to be deplored, have in a great measure been fostered, and extensively promulgated by parties more immediately interested in retaining the people at home, whose imperfect knowledge of our geographical position fails to enable them to distinguish between this country and the United States. These and other causes, I may be permitted to repeat, cannot but be expected to exercise an important influence upon the emigration of 1856.

In relation to the number of foreigners that may be looked for, I have no reliable data upon which I could be enabled to found a correct estimate, and although the disposition among the population of Germany to emigrate, is decidedly on the increase, yet so long as the present unsettled state of Europe continues, I do not think we can look for such an increase from that quarter as would, in any degree, compensate for the great diminution in number from the mother country.

The emigration of the past season has, on the whole, been favorable. The most remarkable feature has been the very large proportion who have come out to

their relations or friends, and which I estimate at fully three-fourths of the whole emigration.

The proportion of sexes and the great decrease in the number of single-able bodied men, when compared with former years, is worthy of remark; while the emigration of 1854 showed an excess of male adults over females of 2,704; during the year 1855 the excess was but 823. In the year 1854, 2,700 single females from the Irish Poor Law Unions, were sent out, while during the past season the number of the same class was but 319, thereby giving an excess of males over females in 1854 at 5,404 against 1,142 in 1855.

This numerical difference further tends to confirm the statement which I have already made, as to the improved local condition of the labouring classes in the mother country. The demands of the war have, no doubt, absorbed a good many of this class, who, under other circumstances might have contributed to augment the ranks of emigration.

With reference to the prospects of 1856, I regret to say, that many of the causes to which I had occasion to allude in my Report to Your Excellency last year continue to exist, more particularly in this section of the Province, where the labor market has been not only extremely depressed, but the emigrants had great difficulty throughout the summer in procuring suitable employment. In the western section of the Province, and to which nine-tenths of our emigration proceeds, prospects and appearances are on the whole much more favorable, in confirmation of which I beg to annex the following report recently received from Mr. Hawke on this subject.

“With reference to the prospects of employment for unskilled laborers during the ensuing year, I would beg to observe, that they are not so promising as I could desire. Many of our Railroads are nearly completed, and the laborers that have been employed in their construction will have to seek for employment elsewhere. For a short time this will cause a reduction of wages, but as soon as the surplus laborers scatter themselves throughout our wide spread and prosperous districts in the interior they will assume their former state. As I do not anticipate any considerable addition to this class from emigration, I do not apprehend any difficulty in disposing of all emigrants in search of work, who may come to this section of Canada.”

“As to skilled laborers, in which class I include good farm servants, male and female, there is every prospect of their finding employment at good wages.”

“Houses are being erected in almost every Town, City and Village in Upper Canada, and as the farmers have enjoyed a very unusual degree of prosperity for several years past, farm improvements, and extended as well as superior cultivation, have become almost universal. I am therefore, of the opinion, that all mechanics, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, tailors, shoemakers, &c., as well as agricultural servants who are likely to seek employment in Upper Canada in 1856 will be able to obtain it, and that farmers who know how to cultivate their own land will find farms suitable to their means, and if prudent and industrious will be sure to succeed.”

“At paper No. 7, page 14 of the Appendix, will be seen a tariff of passages, distances and best routes to the chief points in Canada and the Western States, which is distributed gratuitously among all emigrants on arrival in this Port. Some very important changes in the general interests of the emigrants arriving by the route of the St. Lawrence have been effected during the past season. The opening last spring of the Ontario and Simcoe Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood, connecting at that point with a line of Steamers direct to Green Bay and Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, and Chicago in Illinois, has proved of a material advantage to a large portion of our foreign emigrants.

The Norwegians all proceed to the State of Wisconsin, and the facilities and advantages of this route to parties proceeding to any of the Northern Ports on Lake Michigan have been most apparent and render it the best route to that quarter.

The second and more important, is the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Brockville, 126 miles, effecting as it will a most important saving in time to all emigrants proceeding west and availing themselves of it.

Emigrants and all travellers will be enabled during the ensuing season to reach Toronto or Hamilton in from 36 to 40 hours, which formerly required from three to four days.

These increased facilities, in connection with the important arrangement which Your Excellency has completed, for the establishment of an efficient line of Steamers between Liverpool and this port, cannot fail to add materially to the prosperity of the Province and to increase the emigration by this route.

In my Report to Your Excellency of 1854, I had the honor of submitting some suggestions for the amelioration of the Quarantine establishment, and pointing out what I conceived would be the advantages attending its removal to a more convenient locality, I would only respectfully add, that the opinions and views then expressed, I have seen no reason to change, on the contrary, I am more fully confirmed in the necessity of carrying them into effect, the result from which would not only be found beneficial to the trade but to the cause of emigration.

The amended Imperial Passenger Act of 1855, which came into operation on the 1st of October last; but at too late a period to affect any of the ships to this port during the past season, contains some important and beneficial additions which cannot fail to add materially to the comfort and health of the passengers.

The principal alterations are reducing the number of passengers which ships can carry as compared with the old law, increasing the amount of nutriment in the dietary scale and providing for a supply of medical comforts.

These ameliorations will tend most materially to remove many of the sources of complaint which heretofore existed.

The instructions transmitted to Your Excellency, defining the mode of procedure to be observed in the case of shipwrecked passengers will also prove of great service.

In concluding this Report, I have endeavored to bring under review the leading points of interest connected with the department entrusted to my superintendence.

All of which is respectfully submitted to Your Excellency's favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Excellency's  
Most obedient servant.

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

(Copy.)

EMIGRANT OFFICE,  
Toronto, 26th December, 1855.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following observations on the emigration to this section of the Province in order that you may embody them in your yearly Report.

The number of emigrants landed at Quebec during the year 1854 was 53,184. During the season of 1855 it amounts to only 21,274. This diminution is not, however, peculiar to Quebec, as the returns from New York and Boston show a corresponding reduction. I have on more than one occasion called your attention to the fact that the number of settlers from the United States to Canada has been steadily increasing.

This increase is no doubt partly owing to the large number of laborers required for the construction of our public works, but it is chiefly to be attributed to the discontent occasioned by the political movements in that country, which clearly show that all persons of foreign birth who settle there must expect to occupy



an inferior position to the native Americans and to be looked upon with suspicion and distrust, and this more especially if they happen to be Roman Catholics.

There has also been an increase in the number of emigrants who sailed from the United Kingdom for the American Atlantic ports with the intention of settling in this Province. These combined causes, have, during the current year, brought a considerable addition to the population of this section of Canada, and as far as I can judge, the number is likely to increase. There have been no less than nine such this morning, and seven yesterday; indeed scarcely a day passes but we have applications for assistance from persons of this description. I have no means of ascertaining the amount thus added to our population as they enter the Province at so many points, extending from Cornwall to Windsor. A very bare proportion however, came by the Rochester Route, and settled principally in the Counties of Durham, Ontario, York and Peel. In estimating the number by this route, during 1855 at 4,000, I feel that I am rather under than overstating the amount, and at least an equal number may be added for those who entered Canada via Queenston, the Suspension Bridge and Chippewa. As to the number from the ports further west, or from Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburgh, I have no data upon which it is safe to hazard an opinion, although I am fully convinced that the addition to our population from all these sources enumerated, exceeds 10,000, which added to the number landed at Quebec, (21,274), would make a total of 31,274.

In order to show the probable addition by emigration to our population during 1855, we must deduct the number of emigrants, more than three-fourths of whom are Germans, who proceeded to the Western States. From what I can learn from Mr. Shartruppe, the German Railroad Agent at Toronto, and the German Emigrant Agent under Mr. Dixon at Hamilton, it did not exceed 3,500, which would leave 27,774 as the addition to the population of Canada.

According to Mr. Dixon's report, who you are aware was not appointed as Emigrant Agent at Hamilton until late in June last, as well as from other information, it appears that upwards of 10,000 emigrants landed at Hamilton, who have either found employment, or settled west of that port, and that the remainder have been similarly disposed in the Counties of York, Peel, Simcoe and the Eastern Counties of Upper Canada.

The emigrants by the St. Lawrence were, with few exceptions, able bodied but poor people who required assistance in food and free passages, as well as information, to enable them to reach their places of destination. The total expenditure, as you will perceive from the returns made from this office on account of emigration in Upper Canada for the year 1855, amounts to £1637 16s. 6d.

The increase in the Agency expenses is attributable to the establishment of an additional Agency at Hamilton.

In a letter dated the 12th inst., which I received from Mr. Dixon, he says, "there is one subject which I wish to submit to the consideration of the Government, and which appears to me essential to the systematic working of the Department in Hamilton, viz., the procuring of proper emigrant sheds. As the head of navigation, it is subject sometimes, at an unseasonable hour, to the debarkation of a number of poor and helpless emigrants, without means of procuring any place however miserable to shield themselves from midnight cold and rain. If such accommodation be really necessary during a season of almost unexampled health, together with a sparse emigration, it will be much more necessary in an unhealthy season, thronged with emigrants. I therefore beg to submit these remarks for consideration at the close of the season, so that if it is deemed advisable, proper steps may be taken during the winter for securing such necessary accommodation as will obtain an efficient administration of that department during the next season."

I, in all that Mr. Dixon says, fully concur, and it is quite as applicable to Toronto as Hamilton.

The population of this City has increased so rapidly that those who have means often find it difficult to obtain lodgings, and the poor emigrant can therefore often obtain no better shelter during his temporary sojourn than an open shed.

I have not pressed the matter upon the consideration of the Government at an earlier date, because it has up to a late period been doubtful as to where the Railroad stations would be permanently established. The spots being now decided upon, I would beg to recommend that I may be authorized to lease a convenient ground plot, either from the Railroad authorities or private individuals, and to erect suitable emigrant sheds thereon at Toronto and Hamilton.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

A. B. HAWKE.

Chief Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada.

Copy.

EMIGRATION OFFICE,

Montreal, Dec. 13th, 1855.

SIR,—Enclosed I beg leave to send you : 1st., The statement showing the total number of indigent emigrants assisted from each ship during the season of 1855.

2nd., A statement showing the number of indigent emigrants from the continent of Europe, assisted during the same period.

3rd., A statement showing the number forwarded to sundry parts of the Province during the same period, upon which I beg to make the following remarks :

From the return of the Montreal General Hospital, which was sent to you with my letter of the 10th inst., you will please see, that the number of sick emigrants admitted at my request was only thirteen, out of which one died, and the remainder were discharged.

The Return, No. 1, shews, that at this office there were assisted 2,423 persons, equal to 1,688 adults, at an average cost of 12s. 11d. against 11s. 5½d. in 1854.

Of this number there were

|                         |      |
|-------------------------|------|
| Male adults,.....       | 336  |
| Female " .....          | 847  |
| Children,.....          | 1010 |
| Under three years,..... | 230  |

Out of the Foreign Emigration, chiefly consisting of Germans, as Return, No. 2, will show, there were 391 persons assisted, equal to 283½ adults, at an average cost of 15s. These consisted of

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Male adults,.....       | 104 |
| Female " .....          | 121 |
| Children,.....          | 117 |
| Under three years,..... | 49  |

The Return, No. 3, gives the number of emigrants as sent to, or towards, their different destinations, out of which it will be seen that only very few have been sent to the United States, while by far the greatest number was forwarded to Toronto and Hamilton.

The amount of remittances received for emigrants, in answer to applications transmitted from this office, was £219 2s. 6d. in eighty-nine letters; they were all delivered and the amount paid over to the parties who it was sent for.

The necessity of assisting all the shipwrecked emigrants of the unfortunate vessel, the "Lochmaben Castle," has greatly added to the expenses at this office, as from this vessel alone 284 persons, equal to 223 adults, have been forwarded at an expense of over £100.

At different periods there have been applications made to this office, chiefly by Germans of the State of Pennsylvania, for information with regard to price of land, the rates of wages, the climate, etc., etc., which have been answered to by Mr. Schmidt, who still corresponds at present with some parties possessing considerable means, who have come to the conclusion to settle in Canada.

They have also been referred to Mr. Hawke, in Toronto, for more minute information.

The emigration of the past season has, on the whole, although very small compared to that of last year, in my humble opinion proved to be very satisfactory, inasmuch as it was not accompanied by sickness of any consequence, and as it has brought a great number of emigrants with means to our shores, who came with the intention to remain in Canada, and have actually done so.

In conclusion I beg to express my hopes, that the emigration of 1856 may prove still more prosperous and satisfactory.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed,)

A. CONLAN,  
Sub. Agent.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,  
Chief Emigrant Agent,  
Quebec.

TABLE No. 1.—CANADA.

RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage, and in Quarantine, the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the number of souls from each country; also, the number of Vessels, Tonnage, and Seamen employed, and the average length of Passage, during the season of 1855.

| WHENCE.             | Number of Vessel. | Average days on Passage. | Tonnage. | No. of Seamen. | NUMBER EMBARKED.  |      |         |      |                         |     |          |                 |         |       | DEATHS ON THE PASSAGE. |         |       |                         |       |          |        |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|------|---------|------|-------------------------|-----|----------|-----------------|---------|-------|------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|-------|----------|--------|
|                     |                   |                          |          |                | Cabin Passengers. |      | Adults. |      | Children 1 to 14 years. |     | Infants. | Total Steerage. | Births. |       | Total souls on board.  | Adults. |       | Children 1 to 14 years. |       | Infants. | Total. |
|                     |                   |                          |          |                | M.                | F.   | M.      | F.   | M.                      | F.  |          |                 | M.      | F.    |                        | M.      | F.    | M.                      | F.    |          |        |
| England .....       | 76                | 45                       | 48602    | 1613           | 181               | 2361 | 1876    | 1081 | 988                     | 323 | 6629     | 5               | 6       | 6821  | 2                      | 4       | 17    | 9                       | 10    | 42       |        |
| Ireland .....       | 40                | 44                       | 18303    | 649            | 52                | 1289 | 1528    | 582  | 546                     | 113 | 4058     | 4               | .....   | 4114  | 1                      | 2       | ..... | .....                   | 3     | 6        |        |
| Scotland .....      | 46                | 43                       | 24141    | 896            | 217               | 1637 | 1403    | 709  | 667                     | 236 | 4652     | 4               | 5       | 4878  | 2                      | 5       | 2     | 4                       | 2     | 15       |        |
| Germany .....       | 18                | 48                       | 7473     | 270            | 23                | 1310 | 1032    | 556  | 511                     | 180 | 3593     | 6               | 5       | 3627  | 4                      | 2       | 4     | 6                       | 10    | 26       |        |
| Norway .....        | 8                 | 45                       | 3154     | 122            | .....             | 461  | 396     | 172  | 189                     | 57  | 1275     | .....           | 1       | 1276  | 1                      | .....   | 2     | 4                       | 1     | 8        |        |
| New Brunswick ..... | 42                | .....                    | 6599     | 310            | 5                 | 251  | 200     | 112  | 101                     | 22  | 686      | .....           | .....   | 691   | .....                  | .....   | ..... | .....                   | ..... | .....    | .....  |
| Nova Scotia.....    |                   |                          |          |                |                   |      |         |      |                         |     |          |                 |         |       |                        |         |       |                         |       |          |        |
| Total.....          | 230               | 44½                      | 109272   | 3860           | 478               | 7309 | 6435    | 3212 | 3006                    | 931 | 20893    | 19              | 17      | 21407 | 10                     | 13      | 25    | 23                      | 26    | 97       |        |

TABLE No. 1.—CANADA.

RETURN of the number of Emigrants embarked, &c.—(Continued.)

| WHENCE.              | DEATHS IN QUARANTINE. |       |                         |       |          |        | Total Deaths. | TOTAL LANDED IN THE COUNTRY. |       |                         |       |        |       |       |          | Grand total landed in the colony. |        |             |        |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|----------|--------|---------------|------------------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|
|                      | Adults.               |       | Children 1 to 14 years. |       | Infants. | Total. |               | M.                           | F.    | Children 1 to 14 years. |       | Total. | M.    | F.    | Infants. |                                   | Total. | Passengers. | Cabin. |
|                      | M.                    | F.    | M.                      | F.    |          |        |               |                              |       | M.                      | F. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M. | F. |
|                      |                       |       |                         |       |          |        |               |                              |       |                         |       |        |       |       |          |                                   |        |             |        |
| England .....        | 8                     | ..... | 7                       | 6     | 4        | 25     | 67            | 2351                         | 1872  | 1057                    | 973   | 3408   | 2845  | 320   | 6573     | 181                               | 6754   |             |        |
| Ireland.....         | 1                     | ..... | .....                   | 1     | .....    | 2      | 8             | 1287                         | 1526  | 582                     | 545   | 1869   | 2071  | 114   | 4054     | 52                                | 4106   |             |        |
| Scotland .....       | .....                 | ..... | 3                       | ..... | 1        | 4      | 19            | 1635                         | 1398  | 704                     | 663   | 2339   | 2061  | 242   | 4642     | 217                               | 4859   |             |        |
| Germany.....         | 3                     | ..... | .....                   | 1     | .....    | 4      | 30            | 1303                         | 1030  | 552                     | 508   | 1855   | 1538  | 181   | 3574     | 23                                | 3597   |             |        |
| Norway .....         | 1                     | ..... | .....                   | ..... | .....    | 1      | 9             | 459                          | 396   | 170                     | 185   | 629    | 581   | 57    | 1287     | .....                             | 1267   |             |        |
| New Brunswick.....   | .....                 | ..... | .....                   | ..... | .....    | .....  | .....         | .....                        | ..... | .....                   | ..... | .....  | ..... | ..... | .....    | .....                             | .....  | .....       |        |
| Nova Scotia, &c..... | .....                 | ..... | .....                   | ..... | .....    | .....  | .....         | 251                          | 200   | 112                     | 101   | 363    | 301   | 22    | 686      | 5                                 | 691    |             |        |
| Total.....           | 13                    | ..... | 10                      | 8     | 5        | 36     | 133           | 7286                         | 6422  | 3177                    | 2975  | 10463  | 9397  | 936   | 20796    | 478                               | 21274  |             |        |

Deaths on passage, 0.45 per cent, deaths in Quarantine, 0.17 per cent.  
 Total deaths on the number embarked, 0.62 per cent.

Emigration Department,  
 Quebec, December, 1855.

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
 Chief Agent.

## No. 2.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants embarked, Births on the passage, with the number died at Sea and in Quarantine, and Total landed in the Colony, distinguishing the Countries and Ports whence they sailed, during the Season of 1855.

| Ports whence Sailed.    | No. of Vessels. | Passengers. |        | Births. | Total. | Deaths. |             | Landed in the Colony. |       |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------------|-----------------------|-------|
|                         |                 | Steerage.   | Cabin. |         |        | At Sea. | Quarantine. | 1855.                 | 1854. |
| England and Wales ..... | 76              | 6629        | 181    | 11      | 6821   | 42      | 25          | 6754                  | 18175 |
| Ireland.....            | 40              | 4058        | 52     | 4       | 4114   | 6       | 2           | 4106                  | 16168 |
| Scotland .....          | 46              | 4652        | 217    | 9       | 4878   | 15      | 4           | 4859                  | 6446  |

## GERMANY.

|               |    |      |       |    |      |    |       |      |      |
|---------------|----|------|-------|----|------|----|-------|------|------|
| Antwerp ..... | 2  | 447  | ..... | 3  | 450  | 11 | 1     | 438  | 388  |
| Bremen .....  | 7  | 1561 | 23    | 5  | 1589 | 5  | ..... | 1584 | 776  |
| Hamburg.....  | 9  | 1585 | ..... | 3  | 1588 | 10 | 3     | 1575 | 4524 |
|               | 18 | 3593 | 23    | 11 | 3627 | 26 | 4     | 3597 | 5688 |

## NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

|                   |   |      |       |   |      |   |       |      |      |
|-------------------|---|------|-------|---|------|---|-------|------|------|
| Arendal .....     |   |      |       |   |      |   |       |      | 188  |
| Bergen.....       | 1 | 229  | ..... |   | 229  |   |       | 229  | 1452 |
| Christiana .....  | 2 | 386  | ..... | 1 | 387  | 7 | ..... | 380  | 1741 |
| Drammen.....      | 1 | 214  | ..... |   | 214  |   |       | 214  | 319  |
| Gothenburg.....   |   |      |       |   |      |   |       |      | 263  |
| Krageroe .....    | 1 | 17   | ..... |   | 17   |   |       | 17   | 523  |
| Larvig .....      |   |      |       |   |      |   |       |      | 7    |
| Osterissor .....  |   |      |       |   |      |   |       |      | 60   |
| Porsgrund .....   | 2 | 239  | ..... |   | 239  |   |       | 239  | 500  |
| Stavanger .....   | 1 | 190  | ..... |   | 190  | 1 | 1     | 188  | 620  |
| Walo Salvark..... |   |      |       |   |      |   |       |      | 176  |
|                   | 8 | 1275 | ..... | 1 | 1276 | 8 | 1     | 1267 | 5849 |

## LOWER PORTS.

|                     |    |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |       |
|---------------------|----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| New Brunswick ..... | 7  | 95  | ..... |       | 95  |       |       | 95  | ..... |
| Nova Scotia .....   | 16 | 96  | 5     |       | 101 |       |       | 101 | ..... |
| Cape Breton .....   | 7  | 417 | ..... |       | 417 |       |       | 417 | ..... |
| Newfoundland.....   | 12 | 78  | ..... |       | 78  |       |       | 78  | ..... |
|                     | 42 | 686 | 5     | ..... | 691 | ..... | ..... | 691 | 857   |

## RECAPITULATION.

|                  |     |       |     |    |       |    |    |       |       |
|------------------|-----|-------|-----|----|-------|----|----|-------|-------|
| Grand Total..... | 230 | 20893 | 478 | 36 | 21407 | 97 | 36 | 21274 | 53183 |
|------------------|-----|-------|-----|----|-------|----|----|-------|-------|

## No. 3.

RETURN of the number of admissions into Hospital, Discharges, and Deaths of Emigrants, arrived during the Season of 1855.

|                                            | Admitted. | Discharged. | Died. | Remain. |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Grosse Isle Hospital... ..                 | 432       | 396         | 36    | ...     |
| Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec... .. | 240       | 212         | 3     | 17      |
| General Hospital, Montreal, ... ..         | 14        | 13          | 1     | ...     |
|                                            | 686       | 621         | 40    | 17      |

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

Emigration Department,  
Quebec, December, 1855.

## No. 4.

RETURN of Trades and Callings of the Emigrants who arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, during the year 1855.

|                                     |     |                               |      |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|------|
| Bakers ... ..                       | 36  | Plasterers ... ..             | 9    |
| Butchers ... ..                     | 13  | Rope Makers ... ..            | 1    |
| Braziers, Plumbers, and Tinsmiths.. | 9   | Saddlers ... ..               | 11   |
| Bookbinders and Printers..          | 13  | Sailmakers ... ..             | 4    |
| Bricklayers and Stone Masons ... .. | 118 | Sawyers ... ..                | 6    |
| Cabinetmakers and Turners ... ..    | 9   | Ship-builders ... ..          | 2    |
| Carpenters and Joiners... ..        | 239 | Shoemakers ... ..             | 167  |
| Cart and Wheelwrights... ..         | 36  | Smiths ... ..                 | 127  |
| Coachmakers ... ..                  | 2   | Stone-cutters ... ..          | 13   |
| Coopers ... ..                      | 27  | Tailors ... ..                | 153  |
| Curriers ... ..                     | 4   | Watch and Clockmakers... ..   | 21   |
| Dyers... ..                         | 4   | Wool and Flax-dressers ... .. | 9    |
| Engineers ... ..                    | 21  | Weavers ... ..                | 64   |
| Gardeners ... ..                    | 24  | Servants ... ..               | 26   |
| Hatters ... ..                      | 1   | Unenumerated Callings ... ..  | 159  |
| Millers and Millwrights... ..       | 88  | Farm Labourers ... ..         | 2007 |
| Miners ... ..                       | 35  | Common Labourers ... ..       | 3722 |
| Merchants and Clerks ... ..         | 89  |                               |      |
| Moulders and Foundry Men ... ..     | 13  |                               |      |
| Painters and Glaziers ... ..        | 19  |                               |      |
| Paper Makers... ..                  | 3   |                               |      |
|                                     |     | <i>Deaths of Male Adults</i>  | 7309 |
|                                     |     | At Sea ... ..                 | 97   |
|                                     |     | Quarantine ... ..             | 36   |
|                                     |     |                               | 133  |
|                                     |     | Total... ..                   | 7176 |

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

Emigration Department,  
Quebec, December, 1855.

No. 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, since the year 1829, inclusive.

| COUNTRY.                 | 5 years from 1829 to 1833. | 5 years from 1834 to 1838. | 5 years from 1839 to 1843. | 5 years from 1844 to 1848. | 1849. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | Total. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| England.....             | 43386                      | 28561                      | 30791                      | 60453                      | 8980  | 9887  | 9677  | 9276  | 9585  | 18175 | 6754  | 235525 |
| Ireland.....             | 102266                     | 54904                      | 74981                      | 112192                     | 23626 | 17976 | 22381 | 15983 | 14417 | 16168 | 4106  | 458500 |
| Scotland.....            | 20143                      | 11061                      | 16311                      | 12767                      | 4984  | 2879  | 7042  | 5377  | 4745  | 6446  | 4859  | 96714  |
| Continent of Europe..... | 15                         | 485                        | .....                      | 9728                       | 436   | 849   | 870   | 7256  | 7456  | 11537 | 4864  | 43496  |
| Lower Ports.....         | 1889                       | 1346                       | 1777                       | 1219                       | 968   | 701   | 1106  | 1184  | 496   | 857   | 691   | 12234  |
|                          | 167699                     | 96357                      | 123860                     | 196359                     | 38494 | 32292 | 41076 | 39176 | 36699 | 53183 | 21274 | 846469 |

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

Emigration Department,  
Quebec, December, 1855.



RETURN of the number of Persons who received assistance to Emigrate from during the Season

| Date.   | Ship.              | Whence.       | No. of Souls. | Class. |     |     |
|---------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|-----|-----|
|         |                    |               |               | M.     | F.  | C.  |
| May 17  | Siam               | Plymouth      | 25            | 7      | 11  | 7   |
| " 18    | Fergus             | Hull          | 37            | 5      | 6   | 26  |
| " 19    | Rose               | Plymouth      | 10            | 1      | 1   | 8   |
| June 15 | Lochmaben Castle   | Liverpool     | 6             |        | 6   |     |
| " 16    | Russia             | Sligo         | 16            |        | 11  | 5   |
| " 27    | Erin               | New Ross      | 7             | 1      | 2   | 4   |
| July 12 | Ann Thompson       | London        | 10            | 1      | 2   | 7   |
| " 12    | Favorite           | New Ross      | 23            | 9      | 11  | 3   |
| " 26    | James Nesmith      | Liverpool     | 30            |        | 16  | 14  |
| " 26    | Do                 | Do            | 11            | 11     |     |     |
| Augt. 7 | Charlotte Harrison | Greenock      | 65            | 24     | 26  | 15  |
| " 21    | Milissa            | Isle of Lewis | 330           | 101    | 74  | 155 |
| " 27    | Dunbrody           | New Ross      | 52            |        | 48  | 0   |
| Sept. 1 | Crown              | Liverpool     | 22            | 4      | 4   | 14  |
| " 1     | Do                 | Do            | 8             | 1      | 6   | 1   |
| " 19    | St. Patrick        | Do            | 24            |        | 24  |     |
| " 19    | Do                 | Do            | 13            | 2      | 2   | 9   |
| " 19    | Do                 | Do            | 4             | 4      |     |     |
| " 19    | Do                 | Do            | 1             |        | 1   |     |
| " 30    | Boreas             | New Ross      | 93            |        | 78  | 20  |
|         |                    |               | 787           | 171    | 319 | 297 |

|          |                |           |     |     |     |     |
|----------|----------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| June 3   | Chas. Chaloner | Liverpool | 10  | 1   | 2   | 7   |
| July 4   | Dianna         | Bremen    | 35  | 7   | 12  | 16  |
| " 8      | Jas. Howell    | Liverpool | 85  | 27  | 23  | 35  |
| " 18     | Johannes       | Hamburg   | 8   | 2   | 3   | 3   |
| " 18     | Richard Alsop  | Antwerp   | 140 | 47  | 36  | 57  |
| Sept. 19 | St. Patrick    | Liverpool | 180 | 37  | 34  | 59  |
|          |                |           | 408 | 121 | 110 | 177 |

|                   | From England. |                    | From Ireland. |                    |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
|                   | No.           | Amount.            | No.           | Amount.            |
| Parish Funds      | 36            | £ s. d.<br>32 17 4 | 198           | £ s. d.<br>141 7 6 |
| Private Funds     | 10            | 6 10 0             |               |                    |
| Free Passage only | 72            |                    | 76            |                    |
|                   | 118           | 39 7 4             | 274           | 141 7 6            |

Emigration Department,  
Quebec, December, 1855.

6.

the United Kingdom and the Continent, with Amount paid them on landing, of 1855.

| By whom sent out.              | Amount paid by |                  | Remarks.                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                | Emigrant Dept. | Differt. Agents. |                               |
|                                | £ s. d.        | £ s. d.          |                               |
| Parish of Petersport, Guernsey |                |                  | Free passage only to Quebec.  |
| Several Parishes               |                |                  |                               |
| Parish Mowenston               |                |                  |                               |
| Sir F. Foster                  | 4 10 0         |                  |                               |
| Sligo Union                    | 14 7 6         |                  |                               |
| New Ross Union                 |                |                  | Free passage only to Quebec.  |
| Parish                         |                | 6 10 0           |                               |
| Earl Fitzwilliam               |                |                  | Free passage only to Quebec.  |
| Castle Corner Union            | 23 0 0         |                  |                               |
| London Ragged School           | 12 0 0         |                  |                               |
| Lord O'Neil                    |                |                  | Free passage only to Quebec.  |
| Sir James Matheson             |                | 328 0 0          | Paid Inland transpt. from do. |
| Gorey Union                    | 52 0 0         |                  |                               |
| Naas Union                     |                |                  |                               |
| Chatham Union                  | 7 10 0         |                  |                               |
| Drogheda Union                 |                |                  |                               |
| Chatham Union                  | 8 10 0         |                  |                               |
| London Ragged School           | 4 17 4         |                  |                               |
| Londonderry Union              | 1 0 0          |                  |                               |
| New Ross Union                 | 46 10 0        |                  |                               |
|                                | 174 4 10       | 334 10 0         |                               |

CONTINENTAL.

|                                  | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Government of Baden              |         | 8 0 0   |
| Government of Sax Wertemberg     |         | 19 0 0  |
| Government of Wertemberg         |         | 81 0 0  |
| Government Sax Meinengen         |         | 8 0 0   |
| Govts. of Prussia and Wertemberg |         | 92 0 0  |
| Do do                            |         | 84 0 0  |
|                                  |         | 292 0 0 |

RECAPITULATION.

| No. | From Scotland. |    |    | From Continent. |     |    |    |
|-----|----------------|----|----|-----------------|-----|----|----|
|     | Amount.        |    |    | Amount.         |     |    |    |
|     | £              | s. | d. | No.             | £   | s. | d. |
|     |                |    |    | 408             | 292 | 0  | 0  |
| 330 | 328            | 0  | 0  |                 |     |    |    |
| 65  |                |    |    |                 |     |    |    |
| 395 | 328            | 0  | 0  | 408             | 292 | 0  | 0  |

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

## CANADA.—No. 7.

Information for Emigrants to Canada and the Northern and Western States of America; showing the Routes, Distances, and Rates of Passage from Quebec to the principal points.

## ROUTES.

*Route No. 1.*—From Quebec, through Canada, to Windsor, (on the Detroit River, the most Westerly point of Upper Canada) and to the Western States: Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; proceeding by Grand Trunk Railway or Steamer from Quebec via., Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, to Hamilton; thence by the line of the Great Western Railway from Hamilton to Detroit, thence to Chicago by Michigan Central Railroad; from Chicago by steamer up Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, or by Railroad to Galena on the Mississippi, or to St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, or by the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad, from Toronto to Collingwood, ninety-three miles; whence Steamers leave for Green Bay to Manitouac, Sheboygan, Milwaukee and Chicago.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada being now open to Brockville, 293 miles West of Quebec, passengers for any point on this route and route No. 2, are enabled to avoid the detention consequent upon the navigation of the St. Lawrence Canals, and thereby save in time about twenty-four hours, thus effecting an important economy.

The routes, via Quebec, to either of the above Districts is superior to that from any other port in America.

*Route No. 2.*—From Quebec to places on the American side of the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie, and to the Northern and Western States.

Passengers for this route proceed by steamer or Grand Trunk Railway from Quebec to Montreal; thence to Ogdensburgh; at Ogdensburgh they are transhipped into a Lake Steamer for Niagara or Lewiston and intermediate ports. From Lewiston they are carried by Railway to Buffalo; from Buffalo steamers convey them up Lake Erie to Detroit and intermediate ports. Along this route passengers are carried to parts of Western New York and Pennsylvania to the States of Ohio and Michigan, and from various points along the line, communications by Railway and Canal to Cincinnati in Ohio, Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, Louisville in Kentucky.

*Route No. 3.*—From Quebec to the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, to the New England States of America, and to New Brunswick.

Passengers proceed from Quebec by the Grand Trunk Railway passing through Richmond and Sherbrooke in the Eastern Townships, and thence through the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maine, to Portland. From Portland trains and steamers connect daily with Boston and to all places in the State of Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Also, from Portland, steamers leave twice a week for St. Andrews and St. Johns, New Brunswick.

*Route No. 4.*—From Quebec to the Ottawa District and places on the Rideau Canal.

Passengers proceed by steamer or Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal, and from Montreal to Ottawa City, (late Bytown,) and places on the Rideau Canal by steamer every evening, or continue by the Grand Trunk Railway, which connect at Prescott with the Ottawa and Prescott Railway. Those proceeding to Perth, Lanark, or any of the adjoining settlements, should land at Oliver's Ferry on the Rideau Canal, seven miles from Perth. This is the best route to the settlements in the Bathurst District.

Route No. 5,—From Quebec to Troy, Albany, New York, and Philadelphia.

Passengers proceed by steamer or Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal, and from Montreal by Railroad to Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, thence by steamer to Burlington and Whitehall, by Rail to Troy or Albany, and by steamer or railway down the Hudson River to New York City.

## Distances and Fares from Quebec.

| See explanation of Route. | PLACES.                        | Miles distant from Quebec. | Steerage Fare. |         | Cabin Fare. |         | REMARKS.                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|
|                           |                                |                            | Sterling       |         | Sterling    |         |                               |
|                           |                                |                            | £ s. d.        | \$ cts. | £ s. d.     | \$ cts. |                               |
|                           | CANADA.                        |                            |                |         |             |         |                               |
| 1                         | Barrie .....                   | 599                        | 1 3 1          | 5.75    | 2 16 0      | 14.00   | Railway from Toronto, 60 M.   |
| 1                         | Belleville (Bay Quinté)...     | 419                        | 0 15 0         | 3.75    | 2 0 0       | 10.00   | Steamer from Kingston.        |
| 1                         | Bond Head .....                | 498                        | 0 17 0         | 4.25    | 2 8 0       | 12.00   | Steamer from Montreal.        |
| 1                         | Brockville .....               | 819                        | 0 9 0          | 2.25    | 1 8 0       | 7.00    | Do. G. T. Rail do.            |
| 1                         | Chatbam .....                  | 730                        | 1 9 0          | 7.25    | 3 6 0       | 16.50   | Railway from Hamilton.        |
| 1                         | Cobourg .....                  | 472                        | 0 15 0         | 3.75    | 2 2 0       | 10.50   | Steamer from Montreal.        |
| 1                         | Collingwood .....              | 630                        | 1 6 0          | 6.50    | 3 0 0       | 15.00   | Railway from Toronto.         |
| 1                         | Darlington .....               | 497                        | 0 17 0         | 4.25    | 2 8 0       | 12.00   | Steamer from Montreal.        |
| 1                         | Eckford .....                  | 686                        | 1 8 0          | 7.00    | 3 4 0       | 16.00   | Railway from Hamilton.        |
| 1                         | Hamilton .....                 | 590                        | 0 19 0         | 4.75    | 2 10 0      | 12.50   | Steamer from Montreal.        |
| 1                         | Holland Landing .....          | 583                        | 1 1 6          | 5.37½   | 2 13 6      | 13.37½  | Railway from Toronto.         |
| 1                         | Ingersoll .....                | 637                        | 1 5 0          | 6.25    | 2 17 0      | 14.25   | Railway from Hamilton.        |
| 1                         | Kingston .....                 | 369                        | 0 11 0         | 2.75    | 1 15 0      | 8.75    | Steamer from Montreal.        |
| 1                         | King .....                     | 569                        | 1 0 6          | 5.12½   | 2 12 0      | 13.00   | Railway from Toronto.         |
| 1                         | London .....                   | 666                        | 1 6 0          | 6.50    | 3 0 0       | 11.00   | Railway from Hamilton.        |
| 1                         | Lefroy .....                   | 598                        | 1 2 6          | 5.62½   | 2 15 0      | 13.75   | Railway from Toronto.         |
| 1                         | Montreal .....                 | 180                        | 0 3 0          | 0.75    | 0 14 0      | 3.50    | Steamer or G. T. Railway.     |
| 2                         | Niagara .....                  | 587                        | 0 19 0         | 4.75    | 2 11 0      | 12.75   | Steamer from Montreal.        |
| 1                         | Nottawasaga .....              | 621                        | 1 5 0          | 6.25    | 2 19 0      | 14.75   | Railway from Toronto.         |
| 4                         | Newmarket .....                | 589                        | 1 1 0          | 5.25    | 2 13 0      | 13.25   | Do. do. 30 miles.             |
| 4                         | Ottawa City (late Bytown)...   | 309                        | 0 7 0          | 1.75    | 1 18 0      | 9.50    | Str. or Rail from Montreal.   |
| 4                         | Oliver's Ferry (Rid. Canal)... | 379                        | 0 11 0         | 2.75    | 2 1 0       | 10.25   | Do. do. do.                   |
| 4                         | Paris .....                    | 610                        | 1 2 0          | 5.50    | 2 15 0      | 13.75   | Railway from Hamilton.        |
| 4                         | Perth (Bathurst District)...   | 386                        | 0 11 0         | 2.75    | 2 1 0       | 10.25   | From Oliver's Ferry, 7 miles. |
| 1                         | Port Hope .....                | 478                        | 0 15 0         | 3.75    | 2 2 0       | 10.50   | Steamer from Montreal.        |
| 1                         | Prescott .....                 | 307                        | 0 9 0          | 2.25    | 1 8 0       | 7.00    | Do. do.                       |
| 1                         | Richmond Hill .....            | 564                        | 1 0 0          | 5.00    | 2 11 6      | 12.87½  | Railway from Toronto.         |
| 3                         | Sherbrooke .....               | 124                        | 0 10 0         | 2.50    | 0 16 0      | 4.00    | Grand Trunk Railway.          |
| 1                         | St Catharines .....            | 623                        | 1 3 0          | 5.75    | 2 16 0      | 14.00   | Steamer from Toronto.         |
| 1                         | Sunnidale .....                | 615                        | 1 4 6          | 6.12½   | 2 18 0      | 14.50   | Railway from Toronto.         |
| 1                         | Toronto .....                  | 547                        | 0 19 0         | 4.75    | 2 10 0      | 12.50   | Steamer from Montreal.        |
| 1                         | Thornhill .....                | 561                        | 1 0 0          | 5.00    | 2 11 0      | 12.75   | Railway from Toronto.         |
| 1                         | Whitby .....                   | 517                        | 0 19 0         | 4.75    | 2 10 0      | 12.50   | Steamer from Montreal.        |
| 1                         | Woodstock .....                | 638                        | 1 5 0          | 6.25    | 2 15 0      | 13.75   | Railway from Hamilton.        |
| 3                         | St. Andrews (N. Bruns'k)...    | 629                        | 2 0 0          | 8.50    | 2 12 0      | 13.00   | G. T. Railway to Portland,    |
| 3                         | St. John .....                 | 679                        | 2 0 0          | 9.00    | 2 14 0      | 13.50   | thence by steamer.            |

## Distances and Fares from Quebec—(Continued.)

| See explanation<br>of Route. | Places.                    | Miles dist. from<br>Quebec. | Steerage Fare. |         | Cabin Fare. |         | Remarks.                    |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|
|                              |                            |                             | £ s. d.        | \$ cts. | £ s. d.     | \$ cts. |                             |
| UNITED STATES.               |                            |                             |                |         |             |         |                             |
| 5                            | Albany, (New York).....    | 436                         | 1 0 0          | 5.00    | 2 1 0       | 10.25   | Railway from Montreal.      |
| 2                            | Buffalo, (New York).....   | 647                         | 1 3 0          | 5.75    | 2 12 0      | 13.00   | Steamer from Montreal.      |
| 3                            | Boston, (City).....        | 419                         | 1 4 0          | 6.00    | 2 6 0       | 11.50   | Grand Trunk Railway.        |
| 5                            | Burlington.....            | 270                         | 0 11 0         | 2.75    | 1 6 0       | 6.50    | Railway from Montreal.      |
| 2                            | Cape Vincent.....          | 370                         | 0 11 0         | 2.75    | 1 14 0      | 8.50    | Steamer from Montreal.      |
| 1                            | Chicago, (Illinois).....   | 1054                        | 1 19 0         | 9.75    | 4 15 0      | 23.75   | Per G. W. R. from Hamilton. |
| 2                            | Cleveland, (Ohio).....     | 841                         | 1 9 0          | 7.25    | 3 5 0       | 16.25   | Steamer from Buffalo.       |
| 2                            | Cincinnati, (Ohio).....    | 1120                        | 2 3 0          | 10.75   | 4 10 0      | 22.50   | Via Buffalo and Sandusky.   |
| 2                            | Columbus, (Ohio).....      | 976                         | 1 18 0         | 9.50    | 4 0 0       | 20.00   | Do do                       |
| 1                            | Detroit, (Michigan).....   | 776                         | 1 9 0          | 7.25    | 3 10 0      | 17.50   | Per G. W. R. from Hamilton. |
| 1                            | Galena, (Illinois).....    | 1224                        | 2 15 0         | 13.75   | 6 0 0       | 30.00   | Via Hamilton and Chicago.   |
| 2                            | Lewiston, (New York)....   | 616                         | 0 19 0         | 4.75    | 2 8 0       | 12.00   | Steamer from Montreal.      |
| 2                            | Louisville, (Kentucky).... | 1200                        | 2 0 0          | 10.00   | 5 5 0       | 26.25   | Via Buffalo and Sandusky.   |
| 3                            | Lawrence, (Massachusetts)  | 380                         | 1 5 0          | 6.25    | 2 8 0       | 12.00   | Grand Trunk Railway.        |
| 1                            | Monroe, (Michigan).....    | 955                         | 1 11 0         | 7.75    | 3 10 0      | 17.50   | Steamer from Buffalo.       |
| 1                            | Milwaukie, (Wisconsin)...  | 1144                        | 2 1 0          | 10.25   | 5 0 0       | 25.00   | G. W. R. from Hamilton.     |
| 5                            | New York, (City).....      | 576                         | 1 0 0          | 5.00    | 2 6 0       | 11.50   | Str. and R. from Montreal.  |
| 2                            | Ogdensburgh.....           | 318                         | 0 9 0          | 2.25    | 1 8 0       | 7.00    | Steamer from Montreal.      |
| 2                            | Oswego.....                | 466                         | 0 17 0         | 4.25    | 2 0 0       | 10.00   | Do do                       |
| 3                            | Portland, (Maine).....     | 316                         | 1 0 0          | 5.00    | 1 14 0      | 8.50    | Grand Trunk Railway.        |
| 2                            | Pittsburgh, (Pennsylvania) | 981                         | 1 18 0         | 9.50    | 4 0 0       | 20.00   | Via Buffalo and Cleveland.  |
| 2                            | Rochester.....             | 529                         | 0 19 0         | 4.75    | 2 4 0       | 11.00   | Steamer from Montreal.      |
| 2                            | Sackett's Harbour.....     | 422                         | 0 15 0         | 3.75    | 1 18 0      | 9.50    | Do do                       |
| 2                            | Sandusky, (Ohio).....      | 901                         | 1 11 0         | 7.75    | 3 10 0      | 17.50   | By Steamer from Buffalo.    |
| 1                            | St. Louis, (Missouri)..... | 1239                        | 3 0 0          | 15.00   | 6 0 0       | 30.00   | Via Hamilton and Chicago.   |
| 2                            | Toledo, (Ohio).....        | 947                         | 1 11 0         | 7.75    | 3 9 0       | 17.25   | Via Steamer from Buffalo.   |
| 5                            | Troy, (New York).....      | 430                         | 1 0 0          | 5.00    | 2 1 0       | 10.25   | Railway from Montreal.      |
| NEW NORTHERN ROUTE.          |                            |                             |                |         |             |         |                             |
| 1                            | Green Bay, (Wisconsin)...  | 1091                        | 1 15 0         | 8.75    | 4 13 0      | 22.25   | By the Ontario, Simcoe and  |
| 1                            | Manitowoc, (Wisconsin)...  | 1037                        | 1 14 0         | 8.50    | 4 0 0       | 20.00   | Huron Railway from To-      |
| 1                            | Scheboygan, (Wisconsin)... | 1113                        | 1 14 0         | 8.50    | 4 4 0       | 21.00   | ronto to Cullingwood, 94    |
| 1                            | Milwaukie, (Wisconsin)...  | 1163                        | 1 14 0         | 8.50    | 4 8 0       | 22.00   | miles; thence by 1st Class  |
| 1                            | Chicago, (Illinois).....   | 1247                        | 1 14 0         | 8.50    | 4 12 0      | 23.00   | Steamers.                   |

NOTE.—The Railways are necessarily somewhat more expensive than the Water Conveyance—the difference being a little more than a dollar between Quebec and Brockville, but they afford great advantages in the saving of time.

Passengers paying Cabin Fare are found in provisions on board the Steamers, and forwarded by the Mail Steamers, and if by Railway in first class carriages. By the Railroads 100 pounds of luggage is allowed to each passenger, all over that quantity will be charged extra.

Throughout these passages children under 12 years of age are charged half price, and those under 3 years, free.

The gold sovereign is at present worth 24s. 4d.; the English shilling 1s. 3d. and the English Crown piece, 6s. 1d. currency. A dollar is 4s. sterling.

Through Tickets can be obtained on application at this office.

A. C. BUCHANAN,

H. M. Chief Emigration Officer for Canada,  
Office, Napoleon Wharf.

Government Emigrant Office, }  
Quebec, January, 1856. }

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No. 8.

Extracts from the Notes appended to the periodical Reports of arrivals of Passenger Ships at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, in the Season of 1855.

RETURN No. 1.

*(From the 6th to the 19th of May.)*

Nineteen hundred and twenty-two emigrants have landed this season, up to the 19th instant, against thirty-eight to the corresponding number in 1854.

This is owing altogether to the favorable passages the vessels have made, the average being thirty-seven days.

They have all landed in good health and report favorably on the treatment they received on the passage.

The majority are farmers and agricultural labourers chiefly emigrating to join friends. A few have proceeded to the Western States, and a number of the Irish to New York, but the destination of fully four-fifths is Western Canada.

There is at this date but little demand for labour in this section of the Province, presenting a remarkable contrast with that of 1854; and in the face of a restricted labor market, added to the high prices of all the necessaries of life, it is not to be regretted, that there is every appearance of a limited emigration during the present season.

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No. 2.

*(From the 20th to the 26th of May.)*

The emigrants arrived during the week consist of farmers and labourers, nearly all coming out to join friends. Those on board the "India" from New Ross, and "Royal Adelaide" from Fowey, had a few cases of small pox, and from the passengers now landed and detained a few days in Quarantine, all the healthy emigrants have since been discharged and proceeded to their several destinations; A number of poor families, chiefly females and children, have been assisted to enable them to proceed.

Employment in this neighbourhood and about Montreal is very slack at present, and with but little prospect of improvement. The Contractor of the Chats Canal on the Ottawa River has forwarded application for a few hundred men, at wages one dollar per day. A printed notice to this effect has been issued from this office and distributed among the emigrants.

## No. 3.

*(From the 27th May to the 9th of June.)*

The emigrants arrived during the week ending this day, have all landed in good health; the great majority have proceeded to Western Canada direct, chiefly to join friends.

The Scotch emigrants from Aberdeen were all respectable agricultural laborers, and a few mechanics, and generally in good circumstances; they all proceeded to Toronto and Hamilton.

Of the Germans between sixty and seventy emigrated to join their friends in the neighbourhood of Hamilton; one hundred and fifty proceeded direct to Milwaukee by the new route from Toronto to Collingwood, by the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway, thence by the Steamer direct. This route promises to be the favourite of emigrants by the St. Lawrence to the West; and if properly conducted, presents many advantages over the Great Western road, and is moreover considerably cheaper.

A copy of the general notice issued by this Department for the information emigrants, with inland routes and rates of passage, is annexed.

## No. 5.

*(From the 16th to the 23rd of June.)*

Two thousand five hundred emigrants at this port, during the week ending this date, all landed in good health; the deaths on the passage were only six.

Sixteen females per "Russia," from Sligo were sent out by the Sligo Union; each adult received 20s. sterling on landing here; the greater part proceeded to the United States to their friends.

The Scotch and English emigrants are chiefly agriculturists and mechanics, and with the exception of a few who were proceeding to join their friends in the United States will settle in Western Canada. Many of the farmers appeared in comfortable circumstances, and intend to enter at once upon the occupation of land.

The Norwegian emigrants have all proceeded direct to Green Bay and Milwaukee, in Wisconsin.

The Germans, about sixty in number, proceed to Upper Canada (Western District) the remainder to the United States. These as well as the Norwegian emigrants brought a very considerable amount of money with them.

Employment continues very scarce in this section of the Province, and emigrants seeking employment find difficulty in obtaining it.

This Return shows a large decrease, 15,277, on our numbers compared with last season.

## No. 6.

*(From the 24th to the 30th of June.)*

The emigrants arrived during the past week (1215) have landed in good health. Those by the "George Rogers" from Glasgow, and "Prince Regent" from Hull, were highly respectable farmers and mechanics; they appear in comfortable circumstances, and all intend settling in Western Canada; they all speak highly of the kindness and attention received during the passage.

The emigrants from Ireland are generally poor, and they all have emigrated to join friends; about one half proceed to the United States, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York. Two widows, one with 3 children, and the other with 2, were proceeding to relations in St. Louis, Missouri, and Richmond, Virginia; they stated

that their passages were paid by the Union, but landing here totally destitute, they have been forwarded through the Province by this office.

The foreign emigrants are all Germans; a few have proceeded to the German settlements in Western Canada, the remainder to the Western States.

The reports from Western Canada received this week are more favourable; work being abundant at good wages and labourers scarce.

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No. 7.

*(From the 1st to the 7th of July.)*

But 736 emigrants have landed here during the past week, all in good health; 273 Norwegians and 343 Germans. They have nearly all proceeded to the Western States.

On board the "Diana" from Bremen there were a few families sent out by their Parish; they received a small sum of money on landing here (10 guilders each) to enable them to proceed up the country; they have proceeded to Hamilton, and as labourers are required in that quarter will be likely to do very well.

The old settlers from Sydney, C. B., are all Scotch, who have been settled in that Province for a number of years; they have sold their farms and have proceeded to Toronto and Hamilton with the intention of settling.

This Return shows a large falling off in the emigration of this season compared with that of 1854, amounting to 18,957 souls.

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No. 8.

*(From the 8th to the 14th of July.)*

Seventeen hundred and forty-two emigrants landed at this port during the week ending this date, all in good health, notwithstanding their long passage, which averaged 51 days.

The Irish emigrants by the "Devon," from Fralic; "Primrose," from Limerick; and "Favourite," from New Ross, have nearly all come out to join friends or relations, chiefly in Western Canada and the United States. Seven families, assisted to emigrate by the Earl Fitzwilliam, landed here destitute of means; they were proceeding to friends in Western Canada, where there is no doubt they will eventually do well.

The master of the "Devon" was fined for having four passengers over his legal complement, they were entered on his list as cabin passengers, and cleared as such, but on inquiry it was found that they had not occupied the cabin; the ship having, however, been cleared with them as cabin passengers, and the master having agreed to pay the penalty of £2 10s. sterling for each, under the 12th clause of the Passenger Act, I abstained from taking any legal proceedings.

Two hundred and nineteen emigrants have arrived this week from Sidney, C. B., they are chiefly Scotch, who have been settled in that Province for these last twenty years, and are now emigrating principally to the Huron Tract, attracted by the more genial clime and fertile soil of the West. The foreign emigrants are generally in good circumstances, and have chiefly proceeded to the United States.

The approach of harvest, which promises to be very abundant, has caused considerable increase in the demand for labor in Western Canada, and all who proceed to that quarter can readily obtain employment with fair wages.

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No. 9.

*(From the 15th to the 21st of July.)*

The emigrants arrived during the past week have all landed in good health; they are chiefly foreigners, the greater part of whom proceeded direct to the Western States.

By the "R. Alsop," from Antwerp, there were 140 persons sent out by the Government of Wurtemberg; they received, in addition to a free passage, \$4 each on landing here. They were principally agricultural laborers, and having no particular destination in view, were forwarded to Hamilton, with recommendations to some of their influential countrymen in Waterloo District, where they will be certain of meeting with profitable employment during the present approaching harvest.

The English emigrants, per "Chance," from Hull, and the Scotch, per "Chieftain," from Glasgow, are a fine healthy body of settlers, all agricultural labourers and farmers; their destination was chiefly to the Newcastle, Gore, and London Districts—the majority of them appeared to be provided with funds.

The Irish emigrants, per "Hope," from Cork, are all poor, and consist of families coming out to join friends; about one-half went to the United States, the remainder to different sections of the Province. Eighty-eight persons, equal to seventy-one adults, had to be assisted, to enable them to proceed from this forward.

The passengers from the wreck of the "Lochmaben Castle," from Liverpool, and lost on the Bird Island on the 4th June, are all included in this Return; the last party, 226 in number, having arrived from Pictou by schooners on the 21st instant. Those received by the "Sophia Mackenzie," and "California," reached Grosse Isle on the 12th and 14th June. They were chiefly women and children, and were detained there and supplied with returns until the arrival of the rest of their families. These poor people have, I regret to say, lost all their luggage, and which, from the information received, might nearly all have been saved if ordinary exertion had been made by the master. The vessel is reported to be still in the position she was when driven on the rocks, and the property and cargo have been pillaged and carried off by the fishing vessels and others. A full report of the evidence collected, and proceedings adopted for the relief of the passengers, will be forwarded in a few days.

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No. 11.

*(From the 1st to the 25th August.)*

Only 1,386 emigrants have arrived at this port since the 1st instant—1039 Scotch, and 300 Germans.

Three hundred and thirty Scotch, by the "Melissa," have been sent out by Sir James Mathewson, from his estates in Lewis; they were provided with a free passage to this port, and on landing were served with a week's rations, and all forwarded to their respective destinations at Sir James's expense; they speak in the most grateful terms of the liberal and kind treatment they have received.

The Scotch emigrants from Glasgow are respectable farmers and mechanics, and chiefly emigrating to join their friends and relations.

They all proceeded by their vessels direct to Montreal—destination, Western Canada. On board the "Charlotte Harrison" there were nine families, sixty-five persons, who were sent out by Mr. O'Neill from the Island of Canna—they received free passage to this port, and on landing here, being without means, they were forwarded at the expense of this Department to Hamilton, for employment.

The Germans principally went to the Western States; about eighty or ninety intended remaining in Western Canada.

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No. 12.

*(From 26th August to 19th September.)*

The emigrants arrived during the period embraced in this Return have landed in good health, with the exception of those by the ship "Crown," from Liverpool: Ten deaths occurred on the passage, and eighteen sick were sent to hospital at Grosse Isle.



This vessel arrived in a very unhealthy and filthy state, and there appears to have been neither order nor regulation observed during the passage. Capt. Izatts and his mate were evidently wholly ignorant of the passenger trade, and from their rough and overbearing conduct created much ill-will and disagreement among the passengers. Numerous complaints were made on their arrival here, touching the ill-treatment they received from the crew; but I regret, in a sense of justice, that the complainants would not remain a sufficient time in the port to enable me to prosecute. During the period that the passengers were on shore at Grasse Isle, several of their boxes were broken open by some of the crew. I have received depositions from four parties stating their loss at £19 sterling, and proceedings are now being taken against the master, for the recovery of this sum, as also, under the Passenger Act, for non-fulfillment of contract in refusing to forward a number of his passengers to Montreal, as specified by their contract tickets, as well as for an assault of an Officer of this department, sent on board to inquire into their complaints; on the decision of the Magistrates being given, a special report will be forwarded. Six women, one man and a child, were sent out by the Chatham Union, they received 20s. sterling on landing here, which sum had been remitted to this Department for their use.

On board the "Dunbrody," from New Ross, there were fifty-three females from the Gorey Union, each adult received 20s. sterling on landing here—a few of them proceeded to relations in Boston and New York, and the remainder were directed to proceed to Upper Canada, where they were certain of meeting with permanent employment.

The emigrants per "Helen" from Montreal, "Albion" and "California" from Glasgow, are all respectable agriculturists, and mechanics, generally speaking in comfortable circumstances, and are proceeding to join friends in Western Canada.

On board the "St. Patrick," from Liverpool, there was a considerable number of Germans, 130 of whom appear to have been sent out from Muebach, in Wurtemberg—they received ten guilders each on landing here, to enable them to proceed up to Hamilton.

Among the foreign emigrants who came direct from Hamburg, there was a party of one hundred Bohemians, a number of whom have proceeded to settle in Western Canada, the remainder went to the United States.

Twenty-four females by the "St. Patrick," were sent out by the Drogheda Union, they were forwarded by the ship as far as Montreal; one family, six persons, from the Chatham Union, and one female from the Londonderry Union, and four lads from the London Ragged School, received 20s. sterling on landing, through this office.

The demand for laborers or mechanics in Eastern Canada continues to be very limited, and but few or any of the emigrants remain here, whereas throughout Western Canada the demand continues steady, and all those desirous of employment can procure it without difficulty.

The number of persons who have received pecuniary assistance from this Department, from the several vessels in this return, to enable them to join their friends and relations, is equal to 400 adults, principally females and children.

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No. 13.

(From the 20th September, to 31st October.)

Two thousand five hundred and fifty-three emigrants have arrived at this port during the period embraced in this return, which may be considered at the close of the emigration by the St. Lawrence route for this Season, and shows the large decrease of 31,817 when compared with that of 1854.

The emigrants by these vessels have landed in good health with the exception of those by the "St. Lawrence" from Aberdeen, and the "Pemberton" from Tralee

In the former vessel three deaths, (one a cabin passenger, the Reverend Mr. Ogilvie,) occurred on the passage, and thirty-nine cases of ship-fever were subsequently admitted into the Quarantine Hospital, and the master and four seamen are at present under treatment for the same disease, in the Marine Hospital.

By the "Pemberton," although no deaths have occurred during the passage, twenty-three of the passengers, and four seamen, were admitted into Hospital at Grosse Isle, labouring under fever, two of whom have since died.

This vessel I consider was unseaworthy, and therefore not fit to carry passengers; being leaky in her topsides and decks, so that the passengers were constantly wet, which has been the main cause of the sickness.

In the case of the "St. Lawrence," the disease appeared in a family a few days after sailing, and from the part of the "tween" decks where the family lay, it extended throughout the hold and in the cabin.

The captain and passengers appeared to be under the impression that the Medical officer, whose duty it was to make inspection of the passengers before sailing, had not been sufficiently strict. The fever, thus introduced by the passengers of these vessels, has extended through the Quarantine Hospital, and has been felt most severely by the attendants, two of whom have had very serious attacks, and a young man, clerk to the settler at the healthy division, has died of the disease.

The emigrants are chiefly agricultural, and nine-tenths of them have emigrated to join friends.

The Scotch and English are generally respectable mechanics and farmers, and some of whom have brought a good deal of capital. The Irish are generally very poor, a large portion of them consist of women and children, emigrating to join their friends in different parts of this Province and the United States; these friends having sent assistance to enable them to do so. The passengers per "Pemberton" are nearly wholly of this class; the greater part of whom were nearly penniless on landing here. I found it necessary to grant assistance to forty-eight males, ninety-six females, and one hundred and thirty-one children, to enable them to leave this port; nearly the whole went to Western Canada to friends.

On board the "Boreas" there were ninety-three paupers from the New Ross Union, (seventy-eight females and fifteen children) they received ten shillings sterling each, on landing here. It is greatly to be regretted that the guardians of the Unions will persist in continuing to send their poor out at so late a period of the year, and particularly with so small an allowance as ten shillings, which, during the actual high prices of all the indispensable requirements of life, is barely sufficient to provide provisions for their journey up the Country, and where they would meet with immediate employment, thereby throwing the entire expense of their inland transport on this department, as, owing to the late period in the season of their arrival, and the impossibility of procuring suitable employment for them in this section, if allowed to remain, they would most likely become chargeable on the public for support during the winter.

The total number of persons assisted with passages from the several vessels included in this Return was 711, viz: 402 adults, and 309 children, and of whom were 98 English, 58 Scotch, and 555 Irish.

The Quarantine closes this day, and the remaining sick, numbering four persons, have been transferred to the Marine Emigrant Hospital in this City.

# R E T U R N

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly of the 28th February last, for a list of all claims made by Militiamen in Lower Canada for Land Scrip or Pensions, since 1st March, 1850.

By command,

GEO. E. CARTIER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1856.

LIST OF APPLICANTS for Militia Pensions in Lower Canada, since 1st March, 1850:

| Name.                                             | Residence.                  | Nature and Ground of Claim.                          | Amount of Claim.              |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| André Ouellette .....                             | St. Anne la Pocatière ..... | Services in Militia, wounded, or otherwise disabled. | \$15 per annum, with arrears. |
| Alexis Bertrand .....                             | Cap Santé .....             |                                                      |                               |
| Pierre Plant .....                                | Sorel .....                 |                                                      |                               |
| Germain Courey .....                              | St. Nicholas .....          |                                                      |                               |
| Jacques Garniau .....                             | Quebec .....                |                                                      |                               |
| Ls. Hébert dit Cayen .....                        | Beauharnois .....           |                                                      |                               |
| J. B. Hébert .....                                | do .....                    |                                                      |                               |
| Joseph Gendron .....                              | do .....                    |                                                      |                               |
| Charles Roy .....                                 | do .....                    |                                                      |                               |
| Joseph Leduc .....                                | do .....                    |                                                      |                               |
| Pierre Augustin Leduc .....                       | do .....                    |                                                      |                               |
| Et. Montpetit dit Potdevin .....                  | do .....                    |                                                      |                               |
| Joseph Daigneau .....                             | do .....                    |                                                      |                               |
| Bazile Mathieu .....                              | do .....                    |                                                      |                               |
| Pierre P. Leduc .....                             | do .....                    |                                                      |                               |
| Michel Chrétien .....                             | Cap St. Ignace .....        |                                                      |                               |
| Milare Lavasseur .....                            | Kamouraska .....            |                                                      |                               |
| Joseph Dastie .....                               | Cap Rouge .....             |                                                      |                               |
| Henri Dupéré .....                                | Quebec .....                |                                                      |                               |
| Ignace Dessaint dit St. Pierre .....              | Kamouraska .....            |                                                      |                               |
| Jacques Drolet .....                              | St. Antoine de Tilly .....  |                                                      |                               |
| Joseph Tanguay .....                              | Lotbinière .....            |                                                      |                               |
| Antoine Cloutier and Jean Baptiste Cloutier ..... | Quebec .....                |                                                      |                               |
| John N. Caster .....                              | William Henry .....         |                                                      |                               |
| Jean Roch Lavoie .....                            | Isle Verte .....            |                                                      |                               |
| Louis Gauthier .....                              | Kamouraska .....            |                                                      |                               |
| Isaac Lagacé .....                                | Trois Pistoles .....        |                                                      |                               |

## LIST OF APPLICANTS for Militia Pensions in Lower Canada, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

| Name.                       | Residence.                  | Nature and Ground of Claim.                          | Amount of Claim.             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Germain Robiehaud           | Montreal                    | Services in Militia, wounded, or otherwise disabled. | £15 per annum, with arrears. |
| Frs. Gendreau               | St. Thomas                  |                                                      |                              |
| J. B. Roy dit Desjardins    | Quebec                      |                                                      |                              |
| Widow Jean Baptiste Hébert  | Berthier                    |                                                      |                              |
| Jean Baptiste Bélanger      | River du Loup, en bas       |                                                      |                              |
| Jean Baptiste Bacquet       | St. Anselme                 |                                                      |                              |
| Joseph Lefebvre             | St. Jean Chrysostôme        |                                                      |                              |
| Ignace Lavoie               | Trois Pistoles              |                                                      |                              |
| Benoni Manuel dit Ouellette | Madawaska                   |                                                      |                              |
| Abrâham Morin               | St. Monique                 |                                                      |                              |
| Michel Boucher              | Tring                       |                                                      |                              |
| Jean Desroches              | Quebec                      |                                                      |                              |
| Alexis Dumond               | Kamouraska                  |                                                      |                              |
| Marc Morin                  | St. Hyacinthe               |                                                      |                              |
| Pierre Clavette             | Quebec                      |                                                      |                              |
| Charles Labelle             | William Henry               |                                                      |                              |
| D. Thompson                 | Quebec                      |                                                      |                              |
| Charles Desrochers          | St. Christophe d'Arthabaska |                                                      |                              |
| Augustin Rousseau           | St. Geneviève               |                                                      |                              |
| Charles Burke               | Three Rivers                |                                                      |                              |
| F. Laviolette               | William Henry               |                                                      |                              |
| M. Beaudin                  | St. Remi                    |                                                      |                              |
| S. Ouellet                  | St. Louis Kamouraska        |                                                      |                              |
| Mathieu Fournier            | St. Rosalie                 |                                                      |                              |
| Jean Baptiste Duperé        | Kamouraska                  |                                                      |                              |
| Joseph Caron                | St. Cyrille                 |                                                      |                              |
| H. Dalbé dit Pariseau       | Montreal                    |                                                      |                              |
| L. C. Boucher               | St. Gregoire                |                                                      |                              |
| C. Dupré                    | Three Rivers                |                                                      |                              |
| A. Rousseau                 | St. Geneviève               |                                                      |                              |
| Louis F. Dufresne           | William Henry               |                                                      |                              |
| Pierre Plante               | do                          |                                                      |                              |
| Joseph Pothier              | do                          |                                                      |                              |
| Louis Ainslie               | St. Sylvester               |                                                      |                              |
| Joseph Robiehaud            | Madawaska                   |                                                      |                              |
| J. B. Terrain               | Three Rivers                |                                                      |                              |
| Joseph Landry               | St. Paschal, Kamouraska     |                                                      |                              |
| Hilary Lagacé               | St. Louis, Kamouraska       |                                                      |                              |
| Augustin Dignard            | Rivière Ouelle              |                                                      |                              |
| Antoine Binette             | St. Roch, Quebec            |                                                      |                              |
| Aristoble Paradis           | St. Seinon, en bas          |                                                      |                              |
| Louis Clapood               | William Henry               |                                                      |                              |
| Jacques Labrie              | St. Lagarre                 |                                                      |                              |
| Thomas Vadeboneveur         | St. Luce                    |                                                      |                              |
| Marc Leforge                | St. André                   |                                                      |                              |
| Julien Ouellet              | do                          |                                                      |                              |
| Michel Lemieux              | St. Henri                   |                                                      |                              |
| A. M. Dupuis                | St. Eloi                    |                                                      |                              |
| Antoine Labranche           | Montreal                    |                                                      |                              |
| Joseph Berubé               | St. Eloi                    |                                                      |                              |
| Ignace Carrier              | Pointe Levi                 |                                                      |                              |
| Joseph Carrier              | do                          |                                                      |                              |
| J. T. Sirois                | Trois Pistoles              |                                                      |                              |
| Robert Belanger             | do                          |                                                      |                              |
| Antoine Levasseur           | St. Germain, Rimouski       |                                                      |                              |
| Jean Daigle                 | Jeune Lorette               |                                                      |                              |
| Nicholas Côté               | Cacouna                     |                                                      |                              |

## LIST OF APPLICANTS for Militia Pensions in Lower Canada, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

| Name.                                        | Residence.                    | Notice and Ground of Claim.                          | Amount of Claim.            |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Adelaide Dicknard, Widow Michel Berubé ..... | St. Anne Pocatière .....      | Services in Militia, wounded, or otherwise disabled. | £15 per annum with arrears. |
| Jean Baptiste Brousseau .....                | Point Levi .....              |                                                      |                             |
| W. Sharp .....                               | Arthabaska .....              |                                                      |                             |
| Pierre G. H. Roy .....                       | St. Hyacinthe .....           |                                                      |                             |
| Joseph Pilardi .....                         | do .....                      |                                                      |                             |
| Louis Vincent .....                          | St. Agnes .....               |                                                      |                             |
| François Lacombe .....                       | Cap St. Ignace .....          |                                                      |                             |
| François Saucier .....                       | Trois Pistoles .....          |                                                      |                             |
| James Beaucher dit Moreney .....             | Cacouna .....                 |                                                      |                             |
| Pierre Noletto .....                         | St. Elzear .....              |                                                      |                             |
| Louis Croteau .....                          | St. Antoine de Tilly .....    |                                                      |                             |
| Germain Berubé .....                         | St. Germain, Kamouraska ..... |                                                      |                             |

## LIST of all Claims made by Militiamen in Lower Canada for Land Scrip or Pensions, of record in the Crown Land Department, since the 1st March, 1850.

| Date of Appointment. | Name of Applicant.                      | Residence.           | Nature of Claim.             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1850.                |                                         |                      |                              |
| April 8..            | François Bourgeois .....                | Petite Nation .....  | Private, Canadian Fencibles. |
| July ..              | François Ballard dit M. Allard .....    | Montreal .....       | Private, 3rd Battalion.      |
| " ..                 | Joseph Barrette .....                   | do .....             | Artillery Driver.            |
| May 31..             | André Chalifou .....                    | do .....             | Private, Canadian Vyageurs   |
| June 14..            | Charles Crevier .....                   | St. François du Lac. | do                           |
| July 14..            | Louis Charland, Representative of ..... | St. Polycarpe .....  | Corporal Artillery, 3rd Bat. |
| November 29..        | Isaac Caron .....                       | do .....             | Private, 4th Battalion.      |
| December 30..        | Michel Cyr .....                        | Montreal .....       | Corporal, 3rd Battalion.     |
| May 17..             | J. B. Drapeau, Representative of .....  | Quebec .....         | Private, 6th Battalion.      |
| July 12..            | Christophe Dufour .....                 | Montreal .....       | Private, 4th Battalion.      |
| September 26..       | Germain Dion .....                      | St. Hyacinthe .....  | Militiaman.                  |
| July 24..            | Louis Fournier .....                    | Montreal .....       | Cond. Guides.                |
| March 4..            | Pierre Guertin .....                    | St. Hyacinthe .....  | Militiaman.                  |
| June 14..            | Michel Gagnon .....                     | St. François .....   | Private, Canadian Vyageurs   |
| March 17..           | John Loulet, Representative of .....    | St. Giles .....      | Lieutenant, Dr. of Lauzon.   |
| April 8..            | Joseph Legaud .....                     | Grenville .....      | Private, Canadian Fencibles. |
| May 31..             | Louis Lavallé, Representative of .....  | Montreal .....       | Private, 3rd Battalion.      |
| June 14..            | Joseph Lanouville .....                 | St. François .....   | Private, Canadian Vyageurs   |
| " 14..               | Jean Lafrance .....                     | Montreal .....       | Private, 1st Battalion.      |
| " 14..               | Joseph Landry .....                     | do .....             | Private, Canadian Vyageurs   |
| August 20..          | Louis Lacasse .....                     | St. Grégoire .....   | Ensign, 1st Battalion.       |
| " 24..               | Pierre Lavergne .....                   | Perth .....          | Private, Commissariat Vy'g's |
| November 29..        | Bénoni Laplante .....                   | do .....             | Private, 3rd Battalion.      |
| " 29..               | Pierre Lapointe .....                   | do .....             | Private, 1st Battalion.      |

## List of all claims made by Militiamen in Lower Canada for Land Scrip or Pensions, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

| Date of Appointment. | Name of Applicant.                              | Residence.                           | Nature of Claim.              |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1850.                |                                                 |                                      |                               |
| November 29.         | Augustin Leville .....                          | .....                                | Militiaman.                   |
| " 29.                | Larie Lévesque .....                            | .....                                | do                            |
| " 29.                | Pierre Madore .....                             | .....                                | Private, 3rd Battalion.       |
| " 29.                | Michel Milliard .....                           | .....                                | Private, 1st Battalion.       |
| December 20.         | Nicolas Mercier .....                           | Montreal .....                       | do do                         |
| November 12.         | John Neddeau .....                              | Loughborough .....                   | Militiaman.                   |
| July 12.             | J. H. Ouimet .....                              | Montreal .....                       | Private, Grenadiers, Volt'rs. |
| August 25.           | André Ouellet .....                             | Ste. Anne de la Po-<br>catière ..... | Private, 5th Battalion.       |
| May 31.              | Claude Pelletier .....                          | Montreal .....                       | Private, Canadian Voyageurs.  |
| March 4.             | Pierre Roy .....                                | St. Hyacinthe .....                  | Militiaman.                   |
| " 4.                 | Mathew Sharpe .....                             | Bath .....                           | Private, 3rd Battalion.       |
| " 4.                 | Benjamin Sweet .....                            | Dorchester .....                     | Militiaman.                   |
| November 29.         | Isidore St. Torre .....                         | .....                                | Private, 4th Battalion.       |
| March 4.             | J. B. Turcotte .....                            | St. Hyacinthe .....                  | Militiaman.                   |
| May 17.              | Joseph Terrien dit Verbon-<br>cœur .....        | Quebec .....                         | Private, 6th Battalion.       |
| July 24.             | Benoni Tremblay .....                           | Montreal .....                       | Private, Guides.              |
| 1851.                |                                                 |                                      |                               |
| January 25.          | Guillaume Valade, Represen-<br>tatives of ..... | Montreal .....                       | Private, 2nd Battalion.       |
| " 27.                | Pierre Dépincier .....                          | do .....                             | Militiaman.                   |
| " 27.                | Christian Groté .....                           | do .....                             | do                            |
| February 27.         | Reuben French .....                             | Lacolle .....                        | Sergeant, Militia.            |
| " 27.                | John Sunbury .....                              | Eaton .....                          | Militiaman.                   |
| " 24.                | Jean Malharin, alias Lan-<br>quedoc .....       | Ste. Anne de la<br>Pocatière .....   | Private, 3rd Battalion.       |
| March 3.             | Joseph Richard, Representa-<br>tives of .....   | Montreal .....                       | Private, 2nd Battalion.       |
| " 7.                 | Louis Langlade .....                            | do .....                             | Lieutenant, Indian Warriors.  |
| " 7.                 | Gervase Maccomber .....                         | do .....                             | Private, do.                  |
| " 7.                 | Antoine Chénier, Represen-<br>tative of .....   | do .....                             | Private, do.                  |
| " 7.                 | B. Lyons, Representative of .....               | do .....                             | Private, do.                  |
| " 7.                 | J. B. Bibeau .....                              | do .....                             | Private, Canadian Voyageurs   |
| " 7.                 | Jacques Peltier .....                           | do .....                             | do do                         |
| " 7.                 | Gabriel Houle .....                             | do .....                             | do do                         |
| July 1.              | Jean L. Pharant .....                           | do .....                             | Private, 2nd Battalion.       |
| " 4.                 | Joseph Précourt .....                           | do .....                             | Private, Canadian Voyageurs   |
| " 4.                 | François Jetté .....                            | do .....                             | Private, Commissariat do.     |
| " 4.                 | Joseph, alias Munié Cardinal .....              | do .....                             | Private, 5th Battalion.       |
| " 4.                 | J. B. Bigault .....                             | do .....                             | Private, Canadian Chasseurs.  |
| " 4.                 | Joseph Morrisset .....                          | do .....                             | Private, Commissariat Vyg'rs  |
| " 4.                 | Urbain Pariseau .....                           | do .....                             | do do                         |
| " 11.                | François Guay, Representa-<br>tives of .....    | do .....                             | Private, 1st Battalion.       |
| " 22.                | François Corriveau .....                        | do .....                             | do do                         |
| " 31.                | François Richard .....                          | do .....                             | Private, 4th Battalion.       |
| August 21.           | Alexander Lévesque .....                        | St. Pascal .....                     | Private, 3rd Battalion.       |
| 1852.                |                                                 |                                      |                               |
| January 7.           | Joseph Cardinal .....                           | Quebec .....                         | Private, 6th Battalion.       |
| " 7.                 | Joseph Chevalier .....                          | do .....                             | Private, Voltigeurs.          |
| " 7.                 | Jean Cloutier .....                             | do .....                             | Private, 1st Battalion.       |
| " 7.                 | Joseph Papin .....                              | do .....                             | do do                         |
| March 9.             | Antoine Limoges .....                           | Cohoes, New York .....               | Private, Canadian Fencibles.  |

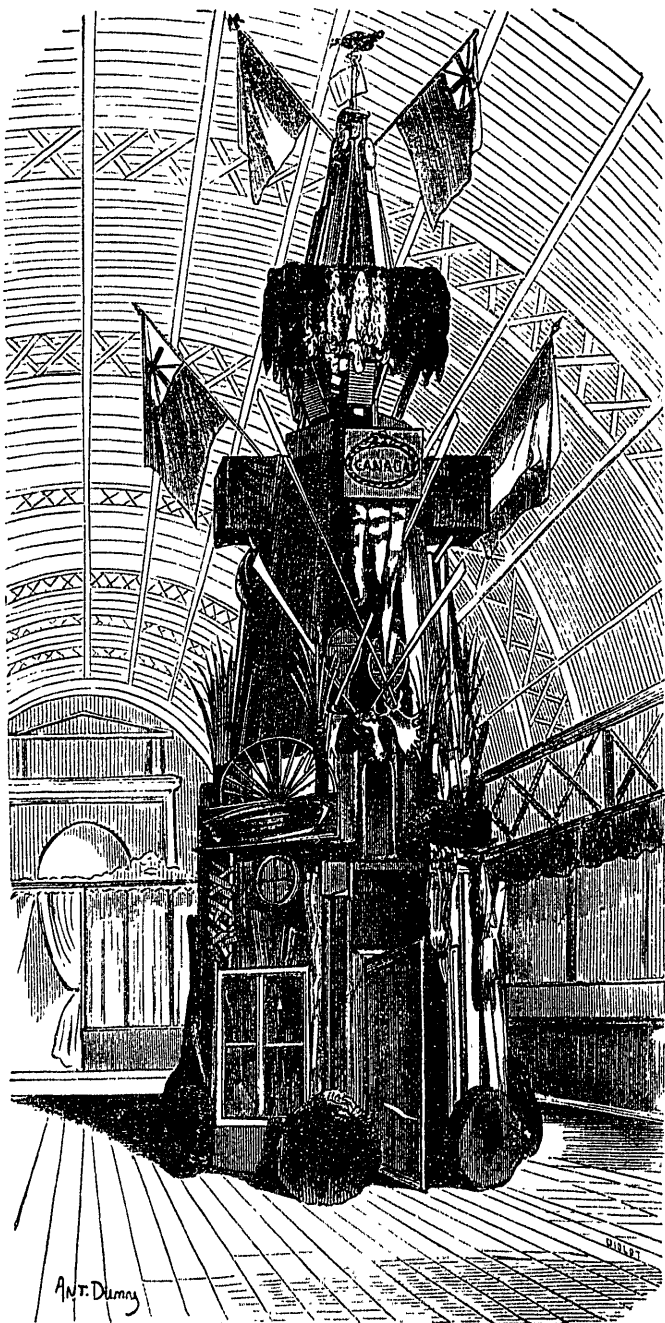
LIST of all claims made by Militiamen in Lower Canada for Land Scrip or Pensions, &c.—(Continued.)

| Date of Appointment. | Name of Applicant.                       | Residence.           | Nature of Claim.        |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1852.                |                                          |                      |                         |
| April 22..           | Louis Sévigny.....                       | Maskinongé.....      | Private, 3rd Battalion. |
| July 8..             | Aaron Osborne.....                       | St. Césaire.....     | Militiaman.             |
| October 6..          | Toussaint Labornbarde.....               | St. Anicet.....      | do                      |
| 1853.                |                                          |                      |                         |
| October 17..         | Charles Boulet.....                      | Beauport.....        | do                      |
| 1854.                |                                          |                      |                         |
| January 11..         | J. B. Horn.....                          | Berthier.....        | do                      |
| April 4..            | Augustin Baribeau.....                   | Quebec.....          | Private, 1st Battalion. |
| " 4..                | Antoine Dasyva.....                      | do.....              | Militiaman.             |
| September 23..       | Abraham Lebrun.....                      | do.....              | do                      |
| November 18..        | Jean Brault.....                         | Nicolet.....         | do                      |
| 1855.                |                                          |                      |                         |
| February 27..        | Joseph Malhurin.....                     | Montreal.....        | do                      |
| May 26..             | Louis J. Vachon.....                     | St. Jean Baptiste... | do                      |
| August 13..          | C. Gauthron dit Larochele ..             | Montreal.....        | Private, 3rd Battalion. |
| December 19..        | Pierre Gouin, Representatives<br>of..... | Three Rivers.....    | Ensign, Militia.        |

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.





**THE TROPHY**

ERECTED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CANADIAN SECTION,  
IN THE ANNEXE DU BORD DE L'EAU, COMPOSED OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS  
OF THE EXHIBITORS OF FORESTIAL PRODUCTIONS.

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# CANADA

AT THE

# UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION

OF

1855.

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Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

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TORONTO:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, YONGE STREET.

1856.



**COMMUNICATION OF THE REPORT**

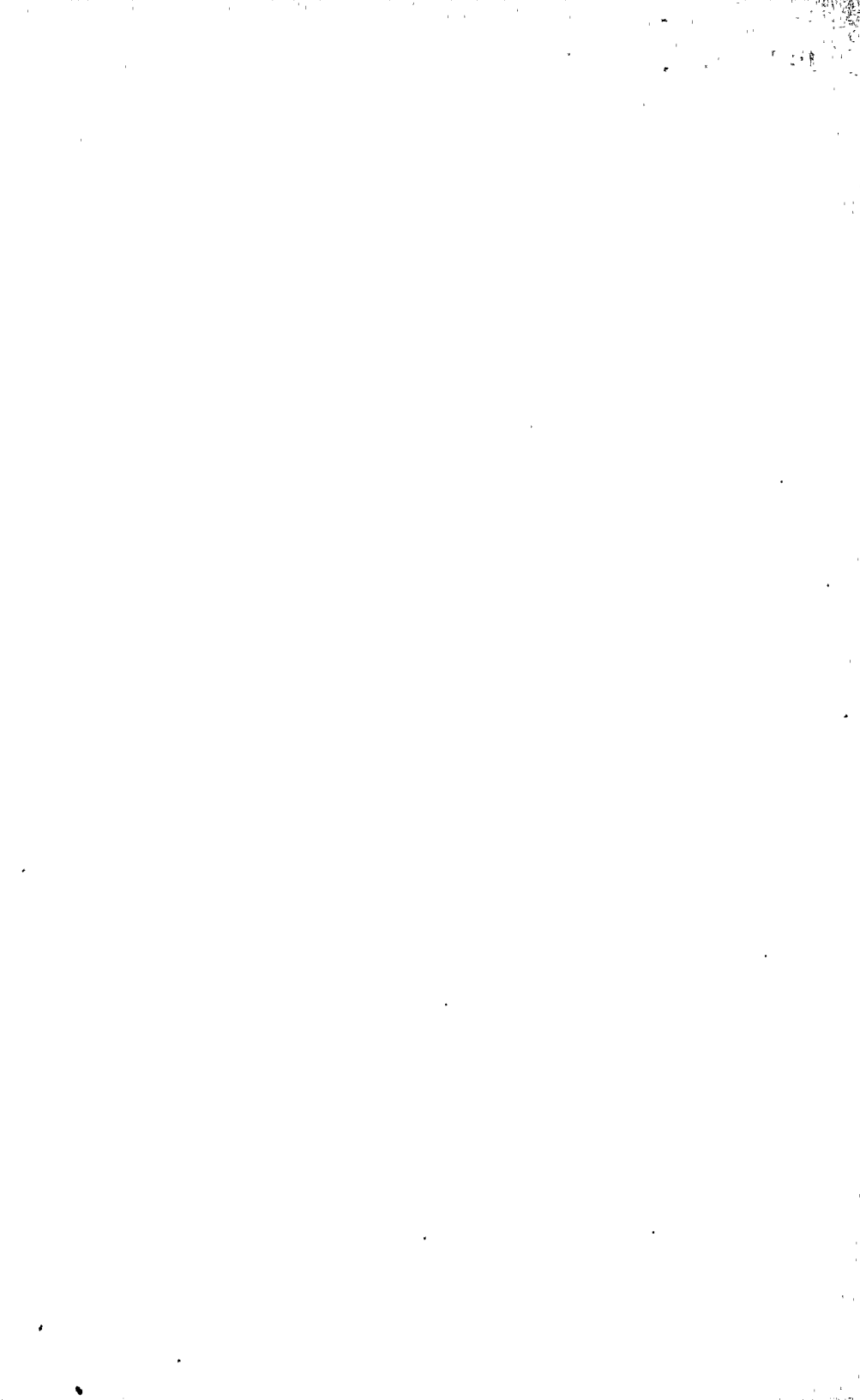
TO

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,**

BY

**J. C. TACHÉ,**

**SECRETARY TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**



TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD,

Governor General of the Provinces of British North America,

&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Executive Committee who were charged with the management of the Canadian Exhibition, held in view of the Universal Exhibition in Paris, in 1855, deeming that their duties are now completed, have dissolved, having directed me as their Secretary to present the final Report of their proceedings.

I have the honor to transmit to you as forming part of my Report, the documents following, which contain the history of the Canadian Exhibition of 1855, namely:—The Minutes of the Proceedings of the first Commission, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee. 2nd. The Report of the Secretary to the Committee, including the decision upon the Essays submitted for competition. 3rd. A statement in detail under different heads of the expenses incurred by the Committee, being the report of the financial department of the Exhibition. 4th. My own report as Commissioner from Canada to Paris, with an appendix containing copies of three works published at Paris on the occasion of the Exhibition, 48 letters on the subject of the Exhibition, a complete Catalogue of the prizes awarded to the different countries, being a *résumé* of the official lists published in the *Moniteur*, and also a statement of the sums received and expended by myself. 5th. A report by Sir William Logan, with appendices, comprising a statement of the distribution of the articles after the close of the exhibition, and a list of the prizes awarded to Canada.

The Report made by William Gunn, Esquire, Treasurer of the Committee, the statement of the expenses incurred by Sir William Logan and myself acting as Commissioners, and the vouchers for all the monies paid out, have been submitted for the approval of the Auditor of the Public Accounts, and by him certified to be correct.

I have also forwarded to the Hon. the Secretary of the Province, a case

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containing all the papers, correspondence, documents and memoranda belonging to the Executive Committee.

I have been authorized to conclude some few matters, on account of which the Committee did not think it necessary to continue their sittings, and thus delay the sending in of their report, after continuing their labors for a period of eighteen months; these comprise a few payments to be made of sums appropriated by the Committee, and of some expenses, the accounts for which have not as yet been sent in, amounting in the whole to about two hundred pounds currency, to be paid out of the balance of £644 2s. 4d. remaining in my hands.

I am further directed to state that the following articles, the property of the Province, are safely deposited as follows, viz., two fine specimens of black walnut and sycamore in the hands of the Hon. John Young, at Montreal; a gold watch, a set of artificial teeth, and a model in silver of a fire engine, in the hands of the Chairman of the Central Local Committee at Toronto.

Several cases are expected which contain the articles enumerated in detail in a list furnished by Sir William Logan, as having been forwarded to Canada. They consist in part of articles belonging to the Province and partly of articles, the property of individuals, for the restoration in good order of which, the Executive Committee were responsible; the freight of these articles is yet to be paid, out of the balance in hand.

§ A collection of foreign grain brought from the Paris Exhibition, the Committee have directed to be divided between the Boards of Agriculture for Upper and Lower Canada. This collection having been addressed to Montreal, the following gentlemen have been charged with its distribution, viz., Major Campbell, of St. Hilaire, Chairman of the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, the Reverend Messire Villeneuve, Mr. J. Logan, and Mr. Alfred Perry, of Montreal. The samples above referred to came for the most part from the United Kingdom, Tuscany, Austria, and Algeria. I have no doubt that experiments as to the comparative value of these different samples and their adaptation to the climate of Canada, will be conducted in a manner which will be of service to Agriculture throughout the land.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. C. TACHÉ,  
Secretary of the Canadian Executive Committee  
for the Paris Exhibition.

Toronto, 21st April, 1856.

## A B S T R A C T

OF THE

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

## PROCEEDINGS.

The communication in October, 1854, of the documents received from the Lords composing the Board of Trade of London, by the Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau, at that time Provincial Secretary, was the first signal which aroused the public to the necessity of having Canada represented at the Exhibition in Paris.

On communication of these documents to the Legislative Assembly, a Resolution was passed by that House, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Young, in accordance with which, an Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to take the necessary steps to secure a fitting representation of the products of the Country at the World's Exhibition of 1855.

Proceeding upon this Address, a proclamation was issued, constituting a Grand Provincial Committee, composed of gentlemen from all parts of the Country, to whom was confided the care of taking the necessary steps in the matter.

This Provincial Committee, composed of about two hundred persons, met for the first time on the 30th of October, with Sir Allan Napier MacNab as Chairman, and appointed a sub-Committee, to enquire into and report upon the matter, on the following Thursday, the 2nd November. This Committee was composed of Sir Cusack Roney, the Honorables F. Hincks, P. J. O. Chauveau, T. Mackay, J. Young, Captain Rhodes and Messrs. J. W. Gamble, J. C. Taché, J. Langton, E. W. Logan, de Rottermund, and C. J. Laberge.

On the day appointed, the sub-Committee above mentioned presented the following Report, which was adopted by the Provincial Committee.

## PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the Provincial Committee held on the 31st ultimo, to suggest the course to be adopted to secure a



proper representation of Canadian products at the Paris Exhibition in 1855, have the honor to report :

That after much consideration and discussion they have arrived at the conclusions :

That it is absolutely necessary, in order to secure the end desired, that authority should be given to the Provincial Committee to purchase such articles as they deem essential to that object. They are of opinion that any attempt to induce voluntary effort by means of local Fairs would be fruitless. The experience of all who were actively engaged in promoting the Canadian Exhibition at the World's Fair in London in 1851, is, that the success of the present effort must depend entirely upon the energy and judgment to be displayed by an efficient Executive to be appointed by the Commissioners.

They would recommend that the Provincial Committee should delegate their powers to an Executive Committee, to be composed of twenty-one members, fifteen of whom should be in a position to give their attendance at Quebec ; two should be resident at or near Montreal, the remainder to be gentlemen specially connected with the industrial resources of Upper Canada.

The Executive Committee should appoint their own Chairman and Secretary ; such Chairman and Secretary to be the Officers of the Provincial Committee.

They recommend the immediate selection of such Executive Committee, and with a view to avoid any difficulties, they have ventured to suggest the names of twenty-one gentlemen, who would, in their opinion, be efficient members of it, to wit :

The Honorable T. McKay, the Honorable N. F. Belleau, the Honorable F. Hincks, the Honorable J. Young, Mr. Gamble, M.P.P., Mr. Langton, M.P.P., Mr. Cartier, M.P.P., Mr. Taché, M.P.P., Mr. Stevenson, M.P.P., Mr. Brown, M.P.P., Mr. Rhodes, M.P.P., Mr. A. A. Dorion, M.P.P., Sir Cusack Roney, Mr. Street, Mr. E. W. Thompson, Mr. Holwell, Mr. Archambault, of L'Assomption, Mr. Matthie, Mr. Légaré, artist, Mr. L. Denison, and Mr. Lecming.

They further recommend that in communicating the appointment of each member, enquiry should be made from him, whether he is prepared to give his active services to the Committee, and in case he declines doing so, or, after accepting, if he neglects attending three successive meetings of the Committee without furnishing a satisfactory excuse, then that his seat be considered vacant and the Committee at liberty to fill up the vacancy.

They recommend that the quorum of the Executive Committee shall be five.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to go into a detailed

statement of their views, as to the duties devolving upon the Executive Committee.

They would however probably in the first instance, determine as to the description and classification of the articles which it would be expedient to offer for exhibition; sub-Committees might take charge of the various classes, and assisted by the Local Committees they will render less difficult the selection of the articles and the means of obtaining them.

The Committee consider that they should not omit to recommend to the attention of the Executive Committee the importance of securing the publication of a work upon Canada, its productions and resources, accompanied by a map, shewing the geographical features of the Country, and the different routes followed by European emigration, cost of passage, &c.

The Committee suggest that competition should be invited for such work by the offer of one or more adequate prizes.

It has not fallen within the province of this Committee to enter into the consideration of the amount which will be required to effect the objects contemplated.

They entertain no doubt however, that the sum required will be obtained, to carry out efficiently a project which so seriously concerns the advantage and the best interests of the Province.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted,

T. MCKAY,

Chairman of the sub-Committee.

By the adoption of this Report, the Executive Committee of the Canadian Exhibition in Paris, composed of the gentlemen whose names it contains, became constituted. At a later period the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, of Quebec, was added to the Executive Committee instead of Mr. Holwell, and Mr. Louis Ricard, instead of Mr. Archambault, the two gentlemen so replaced being absent.

On the very day of its formation, the Executive Committee held a meeting and elected the Honorable Francis Hincks, Chairman, Mr. J. C. Taché, Secretary, and W. Gunn, Esquire, Treasurer. About the middle of the following summer, 1855, Mr. Hincks having been appointed Governor General of the Windward Islands, Captain Rhodes, of Quebec, succeeded him as Chairman of the Committee.

On the 4th November, the Executive Committee published the following regulation, to serve as a guide for the line of conduct to be followed:

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Appointed to ensure a fitting representation of the industry and resources of Canada at the World's Exhibition to be held in Paris in the year 1855, have the honor to report :

That the success of the present effort to procure a creditable exhibition of Canadian industry at the Paris Exhibition must depend, in a great degree, on the cordial and zealous co-operation of the public at large through the several Local Committees. It has been deemed absolutely necessary, in order to ensure unity of action as well as efficiency, that there should be a Central Executive Committee, the members of which, or at least a large majority of them, should be able to meet together. The Executive Committee will, however, be most anxious at all times to receive the counsel and advice of the Local Committees. It is recommended that such Local Committees be organised in the chief towns of each County in Lower and Upper Canada, and that they should consist of all members of either Branch of the Legislature, all Members of the Commission lately appointed by His Excellency, the Governor General, all Wardens, Mayors and Reeves, the Professors of incorporated Colleges, the Presidents and Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, and Presidents of Mechanics' Institutes or other scientific bodies. The Committees should have power to add to their number, and it is hoped that in each locality, some one or more of the classes indicated will at once organize a Local Committee, the Secretary of which should put himself in communication with the Secretary of the Executive Committee, and give him all the information in his power as to the employment of the people in his locality. Where any special manufacture is carried on, it should be noticed, and accompanied with any propositions which may be made for its illustration. For reasons which will be explained elsewhere, it is proposed that at Montreal and Toronto there should be Central Local Committees, and as the duties of these Committees will be much more laborious and responsible, they should be organised in a different manner. It is proposed that until further arrangements can be made, the resident members of the Executive Committee should correspond with the Secretary, and that they should submit, with as little delay as possible, the names of such gentlemen as may be eligible for serving on the Central Committee, bearing in mind that the most important qualifications, are the ability to be useful, active and energetic co-operation, and disconnection with parties likely to be exhibitors. Having provided for the organization of the Committees, the next subject for consideration is the mode to be

adopted to secure a creditable representation of our industry at Paris. The Executive Committee would earnestly press on the public the importance of systematic, and, when practicable, scientific arrangements. They beg to call attention to the following extracts from the Jurors' Reports on the London Exhibition. In the report of the Jurors of Class 1, on mineral products, by Mr. Dufresnoy, Member of the Institute of France, Inspector General of Mines, &c., it is said :

"Of all the British Colonies, Canada is that whose exhibition is the most interesting and complete, and one may even say that it is superior, so far as the mineral kingdom is concerned, to all countries that have forwarded their products to the Exhibition. This comes from the fact that the collection has been made in a systematic manner, and the result is, that the study of it furnishes the means of appreciating at once the geological structure and the mineral resources of Canada. It is to Mr. Logan, one of the Members of the Jury, who fills the office of Geological Surveyor of Canada, that we are indebted for this collection, and its value arises from the fact that he has selected on the spot most of the specimens that have been sent to the Exhibition, and arranged them since their arrival in London."

Again, in the report of the Jurors of Class 3, "Substances used as food," by Dr. Hooker, it is said :

"Messrs. Lawson's collection exhibits the ear and grain of every variety of cereal and also models of all the roots which it has been found practicable to cultivate in Scotland ; the specimens are beautiful, and the arrangements scientific and excellent. No consideration of cost or trouble has been allowed to interfere with providing all that is necessary to render this collection a true and complete illustration of the vegetable products of Scotland. A Council Medal has been awarded to Messrs. Lawson for their admirably displayed, very complete, instructive and scientifically arranged collection of the alimentary products of Scotland."

The Jurors of Class 4, in their report on animal and vegetable substances chiefly used in manufactures, as implements, or for ornaments, by Professor Owen, says :

"Among the numerous samples of raw produce contributed by different countries, there are several collections of especial value which derive additional merit from their completeness and from the fact that they illustrate the trade and manufactures of an entire country. The importance of such collections, not only in a commercial but in a statistical and scientific point of view, is very great, and the Jury therefore, being desirous of expressing their approbation of the practical benefits to be derived from the formation and study of such collections, and the advantages which the commercial and manufacturing community may obtain by their means, have determined to recommend the award of the Council Medal to the Governments of those countries, the natural products of which were so instructively and completely exhibited."

The three classes above adverted to, comprise the great staple products of Canada, her minerals, agricultural products, and timber, and the Committee hope that efforts will be made to ensure a satisfactory representation of them. They would likewise suggest that the respective manufactures should be illustrated, by exhibiting the materials in their various stages, up to the highest point of perfection. It is most important in the opinion of the Committee that copies of the Jurors' Report of the London Exhibition should be placed within reach of as

many as possible, and all persons desirous of exhibiting, are strongly recommended to read such parts of that interesting work as may be specially important to them. Those who have copies of this work are requested to place them at the temporary disposal of the Committee in order that they may be distributed throughout the Country.

To assist the public as much as possible in the meantime, the Committee propose appending to this report a concise table shewing the classification adopted at the London Exhibition, and the awards of the Council Medals, also the names of Canadians who obtained Medals or "Honorable Mention." A more detailed list may be given hereafter, but the Committee are anxious that as little delay as possible should take place in developing their scheme to the public.

The Committee being of opinion that voluntary effort is not to be relied on, have obtained the sanction of the Commissioners to the principle of paying for all articles sent to the Paris Exhibition, but at the same time they propose that the contributors should receive all prizes or honors which may be awarded to the articles sent by them. The great difficulty in carrying out the plan of purchasing, is to avoid partiality, and the Committee have anxiously considered this point, and have determined to recommend :

1. That all who have received prizes or honorable mention at the London Exhibition in 1851, or the New York Exhibition of 1853, and all who have received first prizes at either of the Provincial Exhibitions of Upper and Lower Canada in 1853 and 1854, should be invited to send propositions to the Local Committees stating whether they will send specimens of their products and manufactures for exhibition to Montreal or Toronto, on or before 1st February next, payment to be made for such articles at the fair wholesale market value, to be decided in case of dispute by the Judges at the Local Exhibition.

2. The Local Committee may further recommend for consideration a proposition from any party who has received a first prize at any Local Exhibition, which shall be referred to the sub-Committee of the Executive Committee charged with that branch of industry.

3. In case of failure to obtain contributions from the above classes or under special circumstances, the sub-Committee may take such steps as they may think best to ensure a proper representation of their particular branch. By these means it is hoped that public confidence will be inspired in the impartiality of the Committee. But it is proposed to go further. The whole public are invited to compete at the Local Exhibitions, at Montreal and Toronto, and any successful competitor will have his contribution purchased on the same terms as those furnished by the classes already described. The Executive Committee do not bind them-

selves to send to the Paris Exhibition any of the articles which they engage to purchase. They must be guided by circumstances, such as the extent of the contribution, the quantity of space allotted, &c., &c. The articles not sent will of course be resold on account of the Commission. The propositions made by the parties entitled to furnish articles under the above regulations, must be as specific as possible, and must be forwarded at once to the Secretary, so that the proper sub-Committee may dispose of them. It will be advisable to prevent as much as possible, similar articles being made by different manufacturers and mechanics. It is hoped that no delay will now take place, and that the Local Committees will be active in obtaining and promptly procuring the propositions of intended contributors. It is recommended that all the contributions be sent to Montreal or Toronto, where they will be delivered free of expense to the Central Committee at each place, and exhibited to the public at a small admission price. Jurors will be appointed to aid the Committee in determining on the articles to be sent to Paris, but no prizes will be awarded. Such is the scheme which the Executive Committee are of opinion will, if zealously supported by the Local Committees and the public, ensure for Canada an honorable position at the great Paris Exhibition.

F. HINCKS,  
Chairman.

J. C. TACHÉ,  
Secretary.

These regulations were numerously distributed to the public, together with a classification of articles suitable for the Exhibition, and with the following list of the sub-Committees chosen from among the Executive Committee, and specially charged with the duty of endeavoring to obtain the articles belonging to their respective classes, accompanied also by a notice to the Local Committees.

Sub-Committee 1.—Mr. Langton, M. P. P., Chairman.—Messrs. Rhodes, M. P. P., and Dorion, M. P. P.

Sub-Committee 2.—Mr. Rhodes, M. P. P., Chairman.—Messrs. Gamble, M. P. P., E. W. Thompson, R. L. Denison and Archambault.

Sub-Committee 3.—Hon. Mr. Young, Chairman.—Hon. Mr. McKay, Hon. Mr. Belleau, Mr. Langton, and Mr. Leeming.

Sub-Committee 4.—Mr. Dorion, M. P. P., Chairman.—Hon. Mr. McKay, Sir Cusack Roney, Mr. Stevenson, M. P. P., and Mr. Holwell.

Sub-Committee 5.—Mr. Gamble, M.P.P., Chairman.—Mr. Cartier, M.P.P. Mr. Brown, M. P. P., Mr. Street, and Mr. Matthie.

Sub-Committee 6.—Mr. Brown, M.P.P., Chairman.—Mr. Gamble, M.P.P.  
Mr. Légaré, Mr. Street and Mr. Leeming.

Sub-Committee 7.—Mr. Holwell, Chairman.—Sir Cusack Roney, Hon.  
Mr. Young, Mr. Stevenson, M.P.P., and Mr. Archambault.

Sub-Committee 8.—Hon. Mr. Belleau, Chairman.—Sir Cusack Roney.  
Mr. Cartier, Hon. Mr. Young, and Mr. Légaré.

“The Chairman and Secretary are *ex officio* members of all the Sub-Committees.

“The Local Committees are requested to report their formation as early as possible to the Secretary, and to offer such suggestions as they may think useful. No expenses are to be incurred without the written authority of the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee. All proposals should be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost. It must be borne in mind that the great object is to illustrate in the most systematic manner the industrial resources of the Country. It has been found impossible to give the names of any of the parties entitled by the regulations to contribute, except those who obtained rewards at the London and New York Exhibitions. Circulars will be sent to the others as soon as possible.”

This appeal of the Executive Committee was responded to by the public, and Local Committees were formed in different parts of Upper and Lower Canada.

The Central Committees of Toronto and Montreal were constituted as follows:

Montreal Committee: Messrs. H. Bulmer, Chairman, Louis Ricard and W. Evans, Secretaries, W. E. Logan, the Honorable Mr. De Bleury, M. l'Abbé Villeneuve, Messrs. H. Lyman, V. Hudon, N. Valois, J. P. Litchfield, W. Bantley, T. Dods, A. Perry and A. Cantin.

Toronto Committee: Messrs. E. W. Thompson, Chairman, G. W. Allan, Secretary, Buckland, Treasurer, Sheriff Jarvis, W. Armstrong, R. L. Denison, T. Wheeler, J. Wheeler, W. Edwards, A. Ward, E. Musson, J. Flemming, T. D. Harris, S. Thompson, J. Harrington, J. Pell, F. Cayley, W. Gamble, Professors Wilson, Croft, Hind, Cherriman and Chapman, and F. Cumberland.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEES.

One of the first acts of the Executive Committee was to open a competition with the view of obtaining a short and concise work on Canada, having for its object to make the foreigner acquainted with the Country. The public were informed of the object of the Committee by the following notice:

“The Executive Committee for the Paris Exhibition have deemed it im-

portant to disseminate through Europe, fuller information than is generally to be found in published works, upon the industrial condition and capabilities of the Province, and have therefore decided upon offering for public competition, three prizes of £160, £60 and £40 for the three best essays on Canada and its resources, its Geological Structure, Geographical features, Natural Products, Manufactures, Commerce, Social, Educational and Political Institutions, and general statistics.

“In the treatment of the subject regard is to be had to the facilities for transport both of goods and passengers between the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the regions of the West, and to a comparison of these facilities, as to cost and distance, with those offered by other routes.

“Persons desirous of competing for the above prizes must send in their essays either in the French or English languages to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next. Each essay to have a motto, a duplicate of which must be inscribed on a sealed envelope, containing the name of the author, and must accompany the essay.

“The copyright of Prize Essays will be considered the property of the Committee.

“Practical utility and comprehensiveness, combined with conciseness, will be among the chief considerations upon which the awards of the Judges will be based.

“J. C. TACHÉ,

“Secretary of the Executive Committee.

“Quebec, 13th November, 1854.”

Nineteen writers responded to this appeal; the following is the Report of the Judges appointed by the Committee, and charged to decide as to the respective merits of the essays, and also the final decision of His Excellency Sir Edmund Head.

#### REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

The Committee to whom the Executive Committee on the Paris Exhibition referred the selection of the Prize Essays on Canada, submit the following Report:

The Committee have received from the Secretary nineteen Essays, eighteen of which have been carefully considered, but the nineteenth is so illegibly written that it has been quite impossible to decipher it, without an amount of time and pains, which the several members of the Committee have been unable to give.

Of the eighteen Essays, the Committee have selected three with the following mottoes: “*Labor omnia vincit.*”—“*J'ai vu ce que je raconte.*”—



and "*Virtute et labore, dum spiro spero*"—as those which in their judgment are entitled to prizes, but they have been unable to decide upon the order in which they shall stand, as they are equally divided in opinion upon their classification, and they therefore report them to the Executive Committee, simply as prize worthy, considering it better not to make particular reference to their notes, as to the position which each Essay should occupy on the prize list.

In addition to these three Essays, the Committee recommend those with the following mottoes: "*Suam quisque pellam portat*,"—" *Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis*,"—and "*It is with nations as with nature, she knows no pause in progress or development, and attaches her curse to all inaction*"—to the favorable consideration of the Executive Committee, either as deserving to be published at the public expense, or as entitling their authors to some gratuity to assist in their publication, as the Executive Committee shall deem best, with the consent and at the option of the authors themselves.

The Committee have been most favorably impressed by several of the remaining Essays, and while they have not considered it necessary to make any further classification, they cannot avoid congratulating the Country, that the opportunity has been afforded to so many able writers, of displaying the capabilities of this noble Province.

In conclusion, the Committee regret that their various avocations, since they were named as Judges, have kept them so constantly engaged, that they have not been able to give so close an attention to all these Essays as they should have desired, but they have given them the most careful perusal the time allotted would permit, and although there is not one, even of those reported, without several errors of detail or description, they have risen from their perusal with much gratification, arising as well from the great amount of correct statistical information that has been brought together, as from the agreeable and readable shape in which much of it has been prepared for the public eye.

(Signed,)

J. HILLYARD CAMERON,  
D. B. STEVENSON,  
ROBERT CHRISTIE,  
E. PARENT,  
L. H. HOLTON,  
A. N. MORIN.

Quebec, 23rd April, 1855.

The opinions of the Judges whose decision we have just given, being equally divided as to the merits of the three works, selected as superior to the others; the Committee prayed His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, to examine the three manuscripts, and to give as a decision which should be final, his opinion as to the rank which each essay should occupy, with respect to the two others.

The following is the decision of His Excellency:—

The Governor General having carefully perused and considered the Essays placed in his hands by the Judges, assigns the first place to that, bearing the motto

“Labor omnia vincit.”

The other two, though very different in character, he has great difficulty in placing. The French Essay (*J'ai vu ce que je raconte*.) is more readable, and in some respects preferable to the English one,

“Virtute et labore dum spiro, spero.”

On the other hand, the English is more systematic and concise, and for purposes of reference conveys more information; and if it is impossible to treat them as equal, which His Excellency would willingly do, it seems proper to assign the second prize to the latter of the two, and the third to the French.

(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

1st May, 1855.

The Executive Committee have, therefore, to announce that the First Prize is awarded to John Sheridan Hogan, Esquire, author of the Essay bearing the motto “*Labor omnia vincit*” the Second Prize to Alexander Morris, Esquire, of Montreal, with the motto, “*Virtute et labore, dum spiro, spero*,” and the Third Prize to J. C. Taché, Esquire, M. P. P., author of the Essay, with the motto “*J'ai vu ce que je raconte*.”

In accordance with the recommendation of the Judges, the Executive Committee have awarded three extra prizes of £25 each, to the authors of the Essays bearing the mottoes, “*Suum quisque pellam portat*”—“*Reddit ubi Cereeren tellus inarata quotannis*”—and “*It is with nations as with nature, she knows no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse to all inaction*.” The authors of these Essays are Hector L. Langevin, Esquire, of the City of Quebec; E. Billings, Esquire, of the City of Ottawa, and William Hutton, Esquire, Secretary Board Statistics, Quebec. The authors of the other Essays may obtain them on application to the Assistant Secretary of the Committee, I. R. Eckart, Esquire, Quebec.

FRANCIS HINCKS,

Chairman Executive Committee.

The Committee ordered that 5,000 copies of the Essays by Messrs. Hogan and Taché and 1,000 copies of that by Mr. Morris should be printed. The Essay by Mr. Hogan was also translated into French and two maps were annexed to each of the copies, a map of the country was also appended to the Essay by Mr. Taché.

*Transmission of Articles.*

In order to facilitate as far as possible, a comparison between the London Exhibition in 1851, and that of Paris in 1855, in so far as Canada is concerned, the list of articles forwarded in 1851, the only document remaining, which relates to the Canadian Exhibition in London, is given below.

**LIST OF ARTICLES** forwarded from Montreal for the Grand Exhibition in London, and consigned to Henry Houghton, Esquire, 44, Friday Street, London, Agent appointed by the Commissioners.

55 Packages of Minerals, Ores, and Earths, consisting of blocks of Marble, blocks of Serpentine, specimens of Peat, Earth, Shell Marl, Ores of Iron, Zinc, Lead, Copper, Nickel, Silver, Uranium, Cobalt, Manganese, Iron Pyrites, Molybdenite, Magnesian Limestone, Magnesite, White Quartzose, Sandstone, Schistose Stone, Soapstone, Pipe Clay, Whetstone, Plumbago, Agates, Jasper, Waved Chert, Lithographic Stone, Iron Ochre and Stone Paints, Canadian Tripoli, &c.

The above are contributed principally by W. E. Logan, Esquire, Dr. James Wilson of Perth, the Montreal and the Prince's Mining Companies, Sheriff Dickson, Sheriff Boston and others; the whole accompanied by a valuable collection of Canadian Fossils, and specimens of Gold from the Chaudière, contributed by Dr. Douglass of Quebec, will be placed under the direction of Mr. Logan, who has already proceeded to England for the purpose.

**Also,**

|                                                   |                |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 bale Hops, B. Smith .....                       | Stanstead.     |
| 1 bale Hops, J. Penner.....                       | Lachine.       |
| 3 barrels Spring Wheat, W. F. Weese.....          | Ameliasburgh.  |
| 3 barrels Spring Wheat, P. Desjardins.....        | Terrebonne.    |
| 3 brls. Spring Wheat, D. Laurent.....             | Varenes.       |
| 3 barrels Spring Wheat, John Drummond.....        | Petite Nation. |
| 3 barrels Spring Wheat, John Allan.....           | Long Point.    |
| 3 barrels Fall Wheat, J. Graham.....              | Sydney.        |
| 3 brls. Fall Wheat, Agricultural Association..... | Canada West.   |
| 3 brls. Fall Wheat, Agricultural Association..... | Canada West.   |
| 1 brl. Fall Wheat, James Logan.....               | Montreal.      |
| 1 brl. Peas, Wm. Boa.....                         | St. Laurent.   |
| 1 brl. Peas, D. Limoges.....                      | Terrebonne     |
| 1 brl. Peas, D. Jones.....                        | Sydney.        |

|                                                             |                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 brl. Barley, Wm. Boa.....                                 | St. Laurent.               |
| 1 barrel Oats, R. N. Watts, M. P. P.....                    | Grantham.                  |
| 1 brl. Oats, A. Muir.....                                   | Hinchinbrooke.             |
| 1 brl. Beans, C. Fournier.....                              | Longueuil.                 |
| 1 brl. Beans, Madame Lemere.....                            | Montreal.                  |
| 1 brl. Beans, (yellow) Jos. Brien.....                      | St. Martin.                |
| 1 brl. Beans, (horse) Jas. Fisher.....                      | Rivière des Prairies.      |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel Buckwheat, E. Trenholm.....            | Kingsey.                   |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel Buckwheat, J. & E. Caniff.....         | Thurlow.                   |
| 2 brls. Oatmeal, R. Squairs.....                            | Bowmanville.               |
| 2 brls. Flour, J. Simpson & Co.....                         | do                         |
| 1 brl. Flour, Thomas Linghon.....                           | Thurlow.                   |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ brl. Flour, P. V. Failey.....                 | do                         |
| 1 brl. Indian Meal, C. Trenholm.....                        | Kingsey.                   |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ brl. Indian Meal, A. Rèche.....               | St. Laurent.               |
| 1 brl. Flax Seed, B. Desjardins.....                        | St. Rose.                  |
| 1 barrel Siberian Oil Seed, James Fisher.....               | Rivière des Prairies.      |
| 1 brl. Buckwheat, B. Desjardins.....                        | St. Rose.                  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel Timothy Seed, S. Ubadeau.....          | St. Anne.                  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel Timothy Seed, Thomas McGinn.....       | Montreal.                  |
| 1 brl. Red Clover Seed, J. Jeffreys.....                    | Rawdon.                    |
| 1 brl. Corn in the Ear, J. Logan.....                       | Montreal.                  |
| 1 brl. do do Alex. Shaw.....                                | Toronto.                   |
| 1 barrel Vinegar, Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.....              | Montreal.                  |
| 2 boxes Starch, J. Prendergast.....                         | do                         |
| 2 boxes do Bronson and Shipton.....                         | St. Hilaire.               |
| 1 jar Preserved Potatoes, Bronson & Shipton.....            | do                         |
| 10 lbs. double refined Maple Sugar, Commissioners.          |                            |
| 6 lbs. double refined Maple Sugar, John Bales.....          | York.                      |
| 12 lbs. Maple Sugar, Joel Parker.....                       | Hatley, Eastern Townships. |
| 12 lbs. Maple Sugar, A. Fisher.....                         | Ascot, do do               |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Syrup, Maideu Hair, J. Fletcher.....    | Montreal.                  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Raspberry Vinegar, J. Fletcher.....     | do                         |
| 1 case Candy, J. Fletcher.....                              | do                         |
| Hemp Seed, F. Grier.....                                    | do                         |
| 6 Corn Brooms, Nelson and Butters.....                      | do                         |
| 6 Corn Whisks, Nelson and Butters.....                      | do                         |
| 6 Corn Brooms, O. N. Brainerd.....                          | Hamilton.                  |
| 6 Corn Whisks, do.....                                      | do                         |
| 6 Corn Dusters, do.....                                     | do                         |
| 1 roll Tobacco, J. Levey.....                               | Montreal.                  |
| 3 jars Snuff, 24 lbs, do.....                               | do                         |
| 26 lbs. Flax, M. Bastien.....                               | St. Rose.                  |
| 2 Cheeses, 174 lbs., George Cross.....                      | Dunham, C. E.              |
| 2 Cheeses, 131 lbs., S. Baker.....                          | do do                      |
| 1 Cheese, 42 lbs., P. Spencer.....                          | St. Armand, C. E.          |
| 1 Cheese, 65 lbs., Provincial Agricultural Association..... | Canada West.               |
| 1 brl. Pork, Reinhart.....                                  | Montreal.                  |
| 2 brls. Pork, E. Idler.....                                 | do                         |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 63 lbs. Lard, E. Idler.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Montreal.        |
| 1 brl. Beef, R. Nicholson.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | do               |
| 16 lbs. Honey, Henry Lyman.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | do               |
| 20 lbs. Bees Wax, Joseph Pinonnault.....                                                                                                                                                                                                         | St. Martin.      |
| 10 lbs. Glue, A. McFarlane.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Côte des Neiges. |
| 1 doz. bottled Cider, J. Penner.....                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Lachine.         |
| 1 doz. Mineral Waters, A. Mann.....                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Montreal.        |
| Smoked Hams, G. Reinhart.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | do               |
| Prepared Hams, E. Idler.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | do               |
| Dried Beef, Smoked, E. Idler.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                | do               |
| 1 brl. Fine Ship Biscuit, A. Fitts.....                                                                                                                                                                                                          | do               |
| 1 case Bread Crackers, A. Fitts.....                                                                                                                                                                                                             | do               |
| 1 case Biscuits, &c., John Robb.....                                                                                                                                                                                                             | do               |
| 6 Black Walnut Planks, J. Davies.....                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Simcoo.          |
| 3 do do do Commissioners.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                  |
| 6 Birch, 2 Red Elm, 4 Butternut, 20 Pine, 3 Bird's Eye Maple, 4 Oak, 2 Iron Wood, 3 Hornbeam, 2 Hard Maple, 3 Soft Maple, 3 Ash, 1 Tamarack, 7 Spruce, 3 Cherry, 3 Knees for Shipbuilding, Curled Maple, Bird's Eye Maple, Black Walnut Veneers. |                  |
| 6 Embroidered Chairs, W. Drum.....                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Quebec.          |
| Elm Knot Work Table, J. R. Cameron.....                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Montreal.        |
| Sofa, Reed and Meakins.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | do               |
| 2 Chairs, Reed and Meakins.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | do               |
| 1 Chiffonier do do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | do               |
| Dried Smoked Sausages and Bolognas, E. Idler.....                                                                                                                                                                                                | do               |
| Table, Imitation Mahogany, Ramsay and McArthur.....                                                                                                                                                                                              | do               |
| do do Oak, do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | do               |
| do do Marble, do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | do               |
| Walnut Bedstead, James Morice.....                                                                                                                                                                                                               | do               |
| 2 Walnut Chairs, S. Redhead.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | do               |
| 1 Office do do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | do               |
| 1 Drawing-room Chair, William Allen.....                                                                                                                                                                                                         | do               |
| 1 Ornamental Stool.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Quebec.          |
| 1 Stone Centre Table, R. Hammond.....                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Montreal.        |
| 6 Rocking Chairs, William Allen.....                                                                                                                                                                                                             | do               |
| Piccolo Piano Forte, J. W. Herbert.....                                                                                                                                                                                                          | do               |
| Spring Back Sofa, J. and W. Hilton.....                                                                                                                                                                                                          | do               |
| Walnut Centre Table, do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | do               |
| Walnut Pier Table, do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | do               |
| Spring Back Sewing Chair do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | do               |
| 6 Drawing-room Chairs, do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | do               |
| Tête-à-Tête, do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | do               |
| Chiffonier, Reed and Meakins,.....                                                                                                                                                                                                               | do               |
| Black Walnut Centre Table, Reed and Meakins.....                                                                                                                                                                                                 | do               |
| Sofa, do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | do               |
| Rocking Chair, do.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | do               |
| 6 Black Walnut Chairs, elaborately carved, needle work coverings—style of 14th century—intended as a present to Her Majesty the Queen, from the Ladies of Montreal.                                                                              |                  |
| 20 lbs. Cut Nails, Holland and Dunn.....                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Montreal.        |
| 22 yards Wire Cloth, W. H. Rice.....                                                                                                                                                                                                             | do               |

|                                                              |                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 6 Bench Planes, A. Wallace.....                              | Montreal.                 |
| 6 Moulding do do .....                                       | do                        |
| Polished Balance Scales, complete, C. P. Ladd .....          | do                        |
| 8 Chopping Axes, do .....                                    | do                        |
| 10 do do do .....                                            | do                        |
| Cooking Stove, with Copper Furniture, com., G. H. Cheney.    | Toronto.                  |
| Parlour Stove, G. H. Cheney.....                             | do                        |
| Iron Plate, do .....                                         | do                        |
| 2 cases containing varieties Ship Blocks, made by J. Clarke. | Montreal, Commissioners.  |
| 3 Chopping Axes, Samuel Shaw .....                           | Toronto.                  |
| 1 Broad do do .....                                          | do                        |
| 9 Cooper's Tools, do .....                                   | do                        |
| 9 Flaming Chisels, do .....                                  | do                        |
| 1 Hunting Axe, do .....                                      | do                        |
| 2 Pieces Oil Cloth, M. Laflamme.....                         | Montreal.                 |
| 3 pairs Shoe Lasts, Wardill.....                             | do                        |
| Flexible Branch Pipe, William Ferguson.....                  | do                        |
| 3 Chopping Axes, G. Leavitt.....                             | Dundas.                   |
| 1 Broad do do .....                                          | do                        |
| 1 Chopping Axe, Scott and Glassford.....                     | Montreal.                 |
| Copying Press, James Perry.....                              | do                        |
| Leather Trunk, M. Dean.....                                  | do                        |
| 1 do do J. Irvin.....                                        | do                        |
| 6 Whips, Josh. Threekeld ...                                 | Toronto.                  |
| 6 Brushes, (fancy) Thos. Wheeler.....                        | do                        |
| 5 Fancy Pails, Jas. Baily.....                               | Sherbrooke.               |
| 1 do Pail, 1500 joints, R. S. Dodd.....                      | Ayr.                      |
| 1 case Pipes, assorted, Henderson.....                       | Montreal.                 |
| Specimen Cordage, T. Dixon.....                              | Toronto.                  |
| Box Twine, A. Spooner.....                                   | Montreal.                 |
| 2 Coils Rope, Henderson.....                                 | Quebec.                   |
| 1 Counterpane, Simon Bean .....                              | Hatley, C. E.             |
| 2 Table Cloths, do .....                                     | do                        |
| 1 Counterpane, Thos. Dixon.....                              | Toronto.                  |
| 2 Horse Blankets, Wm. Gamble.....                            | Milton Mills, C. W.       |
| 1 piece Carpeting do .....                                   | do do                     |
| 1 piece do Barber.....                                       | Esquesing, C. W.          |
| 1 piece Linen, M. Fortier.....                               | St. David.                |
| 1 piece Grey Cloth, Willet & Co.....                         | Chambly.                  |
| 1 piece Grey Cloth, Hon. Thomas McKay .....                  | New Edinboro' near Bytown |
| 1 piece Satinette, do .....                                  | do do                     |
| 1 piece do dark, do .....                                    | do do                     |
| 1 piece do brown, do .....                                   | do do                     |
| 6 Pair Blankets.                                             |                           |
| Portable Grist Mill, C. P. Ladd .....                        | Montreal.                 |
| Light Plough, A. Fleck .....                                 | do                        |
| 2 Light Ploughs, Skinner & McCulloch.....                    | Brockville, C. W.         |
| 6 Hay Forks, 3 Prongs, Skinner & McCulloch.....              | do                        |
| 6 do 2 do do .....                                           | do                        |

|                                                                                               |                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 5 Manure Forks, Skinner & McCulloch .....                                                     | Brockville, C. W.   |
| 6 Scythe Snaths, do .....                                                                     | do                  |
| 6 do do S. Hurlburt.....                                                                      | Prescott.           |
| 1 Root Cutter, M. Moody .....                                                                 | Terrebonne.         |
| 1 Grain Cradle.....                                                                           | Glassford.          |
| 1 Churn, W. F. Weese.....                                                                     | Ameliasburgh.       |
| Moose Skin, P. Teongathaseau.....                                                             | Quebec.             |
| 1 pair Snow-Shoes, M. Ondaganhaut.....                                                        | do                  |
| 1 pair Mocassins, do .....                                                                    | do                  |
| 1 Moose Hide, Indian Coat, Cap, Gun Case, Leggings,<br>Knife Case, &c., P. Touansengan, ..... | do                  |
| 1 Belt and pair Bracelets, R. U. Bell.....                                                    | St. Catherines.     |
| 4 Snow Shove.s.                                                                               |                     |
| Bark Canoe and Equipments, Commissioners.                                                     |                     |
| 1 pair Moose Horns, J. Thomson.....                                                           | Three Rivers.       |
| 8 pairs Embroidered Slippers, Indian work, John Henderson                                     | Montreal.           |
| 6 Cigar Cases, Indian work, do do                                                             | do do               |
| 2 Purses, 1 Fan, do do                                                                        | do do               |
| Bark Box and Fan, bark work, H. Rocheleau.....                                                | Three Rivers.       |
| Bark Box and Tray, bark work, Major Campbell.....                                             | St. Hilaire.        |
| Embroidered Table Cloth, John Henderson.....                                                  | Montreal.           |
| Indian Saddle, P. W. Bell.....                                                                | do                  |
| Complete Indian Costume, Mrs. J. H. McVey.....                                                | South Potton, C. E. |
| Safety Rem, Mr. Holwell.....                                                                  | Quebec.             |
| Hunting Saddle, M. Govern Sullivan.....                                                       | Hamilton.           |
| Double Carriage Harness, Robert Morris.....                                                   | Montreal.           |
| Set Single Harness, Stewart .....                                                             | Toronto.            |
| Single Sleigh, complete, McLean & Wright.....                                                 | Montreal.           |
| Double do do Michael O'Meara.....                                                             | do                  |
| Single do do J. J. Saurin.....                                                                | Quebec.             |
| Single Fancy Sleigh, complete, J. J. Saurin.....                                              | do                  |
| Light Carriage, do do .....                                                                   | do                  |
| 5 Calf Skins, H. Murray.....                                                                  | Montreal.           |
| 2 Sides Upper Leather, H. Murray.....                                                         | do                  |
| 2 Sides Sole Leather, McLean and Cumming .....                                                | do                  |
| 3 Samples Leather, Mr. Alloa.....                                                             | do                  |
| Case Tanning Materials, Mr. Alloa .....                                                       | do                  |
| Church Bell, Canada Copper and Casting, G. E. Molson....                                      | do                  |
| Specimen of Lithotype, G. Mathews.....                                                        | do                  |
| Specimen of Turning, Parker, Brothers.....                                                    | Toronto.            |
| Medal and Die, Thomas Wheeler.....                                                            | do                  |
| 2 bars Axe Iron, St. Maurice Forges, Hon. James Ferrier....                                   | Montreal.           |
| 1 bar Axe Iron, Square, St. Maurice Forges, Hon. Jas. Ferrier.                                | do                  |
| 2 do Cold Folded do do do do do                                                               | do                  |
| 2 do Twisted do do do do do                                                                   | do                  |
| 1 do Horse Shoe do do do do do                                                                | do                  |
| 1 do Ploughshare do do do do do                                                               | do                  |
| Model Locomotive Engine, P. Rodier.....                                                       | St. Hyacinthe.      |
| Lithographic Drawing, T. Fleming.....                                                         | Toronto.            |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Architectural Drawings, J. Duncan.....                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Montreal.    |
| 2 Model Bridges, R. Lewis.....                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Melbourne.   |
| City of Montreal Arms, engraved on leather, Madame de Montenach,                                                                                                                                                                           | Montreal.    |
| Shot Bag and other hunting articles, J. Alloa.....                                                                                                                                                                                         | Montreal.    |
| Model Cannon, do .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | do           |
| Specimens of Dentistry, C. M. Dickinson.....                                                                                                                                                                                               | do           |
| Do do Charles Rahn.. .....                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Toronto.     |
| Rifle, T. J. Boyd.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Montreal.    |
| Rifle, T. Ashfield.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Toronto.     |
| Cornopean, MacPherson.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Montreal.    |
| Bologna Sausages, G. Reinhart.....                                                                                                                                                                                                         | do           |
| Theodolite Stand, T. Ashfield.....                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Toronto.     |
| Do do J. B. Simpson.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |              |
| Clarionette, MacPherson.....                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Montreal.    |
| A Violin and Case, Patrick Higgins.....                                                                                                                                                                                                    | do           |
| Complete Suit Etoffe du Pays, Messrs. Adams.....                                                                                                                                                                                           | do           |
| Silk Sash, Commissioners.....                                                                                                                                                                                                              | do           |
| Steam Engine, Gong, Brass Cocks, &c., C. Garth.....                                                                                                                                                                                        | do           |
| Case Garden Seeds, assorted, George Shepherd.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | do           |
| Two Cases Fancy Soaps, John Mathewson and Son.....                                                                                                                                                                                         | do           |
| Case Straw Plait, assorted, manufactured at Quebec, Commrs.                                                                                                                                                                                |              |
| Military Helmet, Sir Jas. Alexander, A. D. C.....                                                                                                                                                                                          | Montreal.    |
| 1 case Ornamental Letter Press Printing, J. Starke & Co....                                                                                                                                                                                | do           |
| Specimen Printing in Colors from Canadian Ink, J. Baylis..                                                                                                                                                                                 | do           |
| Case Complete Type, C. T. Palsgrave.....                                                                                                                                                                                                   | do           |
| Specimens of Goldsmiths' Work, Henry Laggatt, .....                                                                                                                                                                                        | do           |
| Do Silver do G. Savage.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                | do           |
| Do Wild Cotton, J. P. Ashton, St. Laurent .....                                                                                                                                                                                            | St. Laurent. |
| Fire Engine, George Perry.....                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Montreal.    |
| Cod Liver Oil, Porpoise Oil, Whale Oil, Porpoise Leather, Whale Leather, Specimens or<br>Printing Type, roll of Maple Veneer, Cork Sole Clogs, Hunting Boots, Moccasin<br>and Shoes, Stump Extractor, sent from Quebec. R. Symes, Esquire. |              |

JOHN LEEMING, Secretary.

Montreal, 1st March, 1851.





CATALOGUE of Articles sent from Canada to the Paris Exhibition in 1855.—(Continuation.)

| Name of Exhibitor.       | Residence of Exhibitor. | Articles exhibited.   | Market price of Article. | Special mark of the package containing the Article. | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20 Mr. Joseph Lespérance | Saint Thomas            | Cod liver oil         | 3s                       | Quebec                                              | These three chairs are covered with moose deer skin, embroidered with the hair of that animal.<br><br>The prices of agricultural produce in Canada are exorbitant this year, which has proved very unfavorable for the exhibition of such produce.<br><br>These are chosen samples; and the prices given are those of picked seed. |
| 21 Major Rhodes          | Quebec                  | 2 drawing room chairs | £4                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 22 Mr. William Drum      | Do                      | 1 curled maple chair  | £4                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 23 Mr. Thomas C. Lee     | Do                      | Model of ship         | .....                    | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 24 Mr. Abraham Coffin    | Gaspé                   | Do Ocean Steamer      | .....                    | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 25 Mr. l'Abbé Villeneuve | Montreal                | Do River do           | .....                    | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 26 Mr. George Shepherd   | Do                      | Spring wheat          | 10s bush                 | Montreal                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 27 Mr. William Stephens  | Saint Martin            | Do do                 | 10                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 28 Mr. William Evans     | Montreal                | Do do                 | 10                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 29 Mr. Jehu McCowan      | Lachine                 | 4 samples garden peas | 6                        | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 30 Mr. A. Kempton        | Sainte Thérèse          | Do beans              | 13                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 31 Mr. J. F. Pelletier   | Isle Jésus              | 1 do yellow beans     | 15                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 32 Mr. Graham            | Chateauguay             | 1 do darnel           | 15                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 33 Mr. J. Logan          | Montreal                | 1 do buckwheat        | 8                        | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 34 Mr. J. Fisher         | Rivière des Prairies    | 1 sample Timothy seed | 16                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 35 Mr. J. Oswald         | Sainte Thérèse          | Spring wheat          | 15                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 36 Mr. David Laurent     | Varennes                | Do do                 | 10                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 37 Mr. Bachan            | Drummondville           | Barley                | 10                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                          |                         | Barley                | 6                        | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                          |                         | Carrot seed           | 10                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                          |                         | Do Mangel Wurzel      | 10                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                          |                         | Barley                | 5                        | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                          |                         | Sesunium seed         | 10                       | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                          |                         | Barley                | 5                        | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                          |                         | Oats                  | 3                        | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                          |                         | Oats                  | 3                        | do                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

|                         |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                       |          |                                               |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 38 Mr. H. Devrick       | Lacolle     | Peas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 6                     | Montreal | No. 24                                        |
| 39 Mr. J. Dillon        | Long Point  | Do                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 6                     | do       | No. 25                                        |
| 40 Mr. J. Clark         | Do          | Do                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 6                     | do       | No. 26                                        |
| 41 Mr. Walter Miller    | Sainte Rose | Do                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 6                     | do       | No. 27                                        |
| 42 Mr. J. Robertson     | Long Point  | Do                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 6                     | do       | No. 28                                        |
| 43 Mr. Richard Thomas   | Montreal    | Buckwheat flour                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 20                    | do       | No. 30                                        |
| 44 Agricultural Society | Seguway     | Spring wheat                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 10                    | do       | No. 31                                        |
|                         |             | Do do                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 10                    | do       | No. 32                                        |
|                         |             | Do do                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 10                    | do       | No. 33                                        |
|                         |             | Oats                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 3                     | do       | No. 34                                        |
|                         |             | Refined glue                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                 | do       | No. 35                                        |
| 45 Mr. Arch. McFarland  | Montreal    | Indian corn or maize                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 4                     | do       | No. 36                                        |
| 46 Mr. J. Thayer        | Do          | Beans                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 10                    | do       | do                                            |
|                         |             | 8 boards of yellow pine                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | 8 do do Kamouraska do                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Boards red pine                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | 2 do black spruce                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Boards, tamarac                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Specimen butternut                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do black walnut                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Shell bark hickory                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do white oak                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | 1 specimen Grey Oak                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Red do                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Beech                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Iron Wood                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do White Elm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Grey do                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Slippery do                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do White Ash                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Grey Ash                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Black Ash                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Red Birch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do White Birch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Birch                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | Do Bass-wood                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | 2 specimens Red Maple                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | 1 do Bird's eye Maple                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | .....                 |          |                                               |
|                         |             | 1 do Curled                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | .....                 |          |                                               |
| 47 Mr. J. Sharples      | Quebec      | The prices of timber vary according to quality, and the demand for timber in the foreign market, and the place where it is bought. It may be said that Square Pine costs from 8d to 10d per cubic foot; Oak, from 1s 3d to 2s 9d; Birch, from 7d to 1s; Tamarac, from 6d to 9d; Black Yellow Pine, 8 inch planks at 2s 12 to 2s 15 per 100 1st quality; 2nd quality 2 of this price; 3rd quality, 2 of that price. St. Petersburg Standard. | 8, 19, 16, 7, 85, 81. | Montreal | No. 20, 28, 25, 15, 2, 17, 18, 9, 12, 26, 27, |

These samples have been collected in the Quebec Lumber Market, and are the products of various parts of the Country.

CATALOGUE of articles sent from Canada to the Paris Exhibition in 1855.—(Continuation.)

| Name of Exhibitor.              | Residence of Exhibitor. | Article exhibited.                                   | Market price of Article. | Special mark of the package containing the Article. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 48 Mr. Saint Amand.....         | Quebec .....            | Roll Maple Veneer .....                              |                          |                                                     |
| 49 Mr. J. W. Dorwin.....        | Montreal .....          | 1 Pine Plank .....                                   |                          | Montreal, No. 1                                     |
| 50 Mr. H. Morris .....          | Do .....                | 1 Leather Trunk .....                                | £32 10s                  | do                                                  |
| 51 Mr. Couvrette .....          | Do .....                | 1 Single Harness .....                               | £100                     | do                                                  |
| 52 Mr. J. C. Spence.....        | Do .....                | Double do .....                                      | £40                      | do                                                  |
| 53 Mr. T. D. Hood.....          | Do .....                | 2 specimens of Painting on glass. }                  | £150                     | do                                                  |
| 54 Mr. H. G. Rose .....         | Do .....                | 1 piano .....                                        | £7 10                    | do                                                  |
| 55 Robert Dean .....            | Do .....                | 2 specimens of typography .....                      |                          | do                                                  |
| 56 Mrs. Colby.....              | Hatley.....             | 2 Leather Portmanteaus .....                         |                          | do                                                  |
| 57 Mr. Simon Bean.....          | Do .....                | 1 Woollen Shawl and 3 pairs Socks and Blankets ..... | 10s sample               | do                                                  |
| 58 Mr. N. Valois.....           | Montreal.....           | 3 pairs Woollen Socks .....                          | 4                        | do                                                  |
| 59 Messrs. W. Smith & Co.       | Do .....                | 17 yards Woollen Cloth.....                          | 2 6d                     | do                                                  |
| 60 Taylor & Dockville .....     | Do .....                | 2 bottles Maple Syrup.....                           | 8 10                     | do                                                  |
| 61 Mr. Edouard Gauthier .....   | Do .....                | Specimens of Tanned Leather. }                       | £11 16s                  | do                                                  |
| 62 Mr. Geo. Barrington.....     | Do .....                | Dyed Ship Skins .....                                | 2 lots                   | do                                                  |
| 63 Grey Nuns.....               | Do .....                | Maple Sugar .....                                    | 3d lb.                   | do                                                  |
| 64 Starke & Co .....            | Do .....                | Boxes of Boots and Shoes.....                        | 43 16s                   | do                                                  |
| 65 Messrs. R. & A. Miller ..... | Do .....                | Sewing Machine .....                                 | 25                       | do                                                  |
| 66 Mrs. S. Mackay .....         | Do .....                | Complete Suit <i>Etoffe du pays</i> .....            | 8 10                     | do                                                  |
| 67 St. John's News .....        | St. John's .....        | Single Harness .....                                 | 30                       | do                                                  |
| 68 Mr. P. Dunn .....            | Montreal.....           | Thread Work .....                                    |                          | do                                                  |
|                                 |                         | Specimens of Typography .....                        |                          | do                                                  |
|                                 |                         | Do Binding .....                                     |                          | do                                                  |
|                                 |                         | Do do .....                                          |                          | do                                                  |
|                                 |                         | 1 Copy of Paper printed on Satin.                    |                          | do                                                  |
|                                 |                         | Nail Mill .....                                      | 75                       | do                                                  |

This method of preparing wood for veneering, by Mr. St. Amand, consists in cutting circumferentially a transverse section of the tree into a very thin sheet, which has the general appearance of a piece of cloth. The specimen sent is about 26 yards in length, by about 19 inches in width.

|                                |                    |                                     |         |                                                 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 69 Mr. Daniel Monneron.....    | Montreal.....      | Planing Machine .....               | £145    | do Nos. 12, 19, 31                              |
| 70 Mr. Robert Romnin.....      | Peterborough ..... | Steam Plough .....                  | £900    | do Nos. 13, 14, 15, 20, 23, 24, 32, 45, 99, 29. |
| 71 Mr. B. P. Paige .....       | Montreal .....     | Thrashing Machine.....              | £65     | do Nos. 16, 68, 71, 74, 101, 104, 110           |
| 72 Mr. D. J. Smith .....       | Do .....           | Axe handles .....                   | 20s     | do No. 16                                       |
| 73 Mr. J. H. Rylan .....       | Do .....           | 2 Oil Paintings .....               |         | do Nos. 17, 74                                  |
| 74 Montreal India R. Co.       | Do .....           | Specimens of India Rubber shoes.    | £7 10s  | do Nos. 18, 72, 75                              |
| 75 Mr. J. Dawson.....          | Do .....           | Set of Tools .....                  | £12 15s | do No. 21                                       |
| 76 Mr. W. Wallace.....         | Do .....           | Do .....                            |         | do                                              |
| 77 Mr. A. Lafumme .....        | Do .....           | Oil Cloth .....                     |         | do                                              |
| 78 Sisters of Providence ..... | Do .....           | Wax work .....                      | 22      | do                                              |
|                                |                    | Planing machine .....               | 75      | do                                              |
| 79 Mr. W. Rodden.....          | Do .....           | Machine for making Tree-nails ..... | 25      | do No. 34                                       |
|                                |                    | Shop Hooks .....                    |         | do No. 35                                       |
|                                |                    | Castings .....                      | £7 10s  | do No. 36                                       |
|                                |                    | 2 Stoves .....                      |         | do No. 51, 55                                   |
|                                |                    | Turning Lathe.....                  |         | do No. 76                                       |
|                                |                    | Scales .....                        |         | do No. 77                                       |
|                                |                    | Oil Painting .....                  |         | do No. 28                                       |
|                                |                    | Sub soil Plough .....               | £6      | do No. 33                                       |
|                                |                    | Root cutter .....                   |         | do No. 79                                       |
|                                |                    | Ship blocks .....                   | 25s     | do No. 34                                       |
|                                |                    | Ox hair .....                       |         | do No. 68                                       |
|                                |                    | Brushes .....                       |         | do No. 72                                       |
|                                |                    | Ship blocks .....                   | £3 10s  | do No. 84                                       |
|                                |                    | Braces (Ships) .....                | 30s     | do No. 85                                       |
|                                |                    | Tree-nails .....                    |         | do No. 35                                       |
|                                |                    | Stuffed Birds of Canada.....        |         | do No. 37 to 47 & 139                           |
|                                |                    | Deer horns .....                    |         | do No. 81                                       |
|                                |                    | Black Porpoise Oil .....            |         | do No. 48                                       |
|                                |                    | 2 bottles Harness Varnish .....     |         | do                                              |
|                                |                    | 2 bottles Neat's Foot Oil .....     | 5s      | do                                              |
|                                |                    | 1 bottle Oil of Scaenum.....        |         | do                                              |
|                                |                    | Sausage .....                       |         | do                                              |
|                                |                    | Fanning Machine.....                | £16 10s | do                                              |
|                                |                    | Grain sieve .....                   |         | do                                              |

The prices of a great number of articles have not been given by the Montreal Central Committee, and it has been impossible to supply the deficiency.

CATALOGUE of Articles sent from Canada to the Paris Exhibition in 1855.—(Continuation.)

| Name of Exhibitor.                | Residence of Exhibitor. | Article exhibited.                     | Market Price of Article. | Special mark of the package containing the Article. | Remarks.                           |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 93 Mr. Moody.....                 | Terrebonne.....         | Reaping Machine.....                   | .....                    | do Nos. 51, 55, 82, 95, 69                          |                                    |
| 94 Mr. Andrew Dickson.            | Kingston.....           | Machine for separating Clover.....     | .....                    | do No. 91                                           |                                    |
| 95 Mr. John Robbs.....            | Montreal.....           | Horse Rake.....                        | .....                    | do No. 104                                          |                                    |
| 96 Mr. Clark Fitts.....           | Do.....                 | Specimens of Wood.....                 | .....                    | do No. 53                                           | There are 64 of these specimens    |
| 97 Mr. George Cross.....          | Do.....                 | Biscuits.....                          | .....                    | do No. 55                                           | of Wood, one half of which have    |
|                                   |                         | Do.....                                | .....                    | do do                                               | been collected on a superficies of |
|                                   |                         | Do.....                                | .....                    | do No. 54                                           | 100 arpents of forest.             |
| 98 Mr. J. W. Hilton.....          | Do.....                 | 4 Chairs.....                          | .....                    | do No. 56                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | 2 Large Chairs.....                    | .....                    | do No. 57                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | 1 Sofa and a specimen of feathers..... | .....                    | do No. 58                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | 2 Bear Hams.....                       | .....                    | do No. 59                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | 20 Neats' Tongues.....                 | .....                    | do No. 60                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | 1 barrel of Pork.....                  | .....                    | do No. 61                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | 4 salted Hams.....                     | .....                    | do No. 62                                           |                                    |
| 9 Mr. Bauden.....                 | Do.....                 | Salted Pork.....                       | .....                    | do No. 63                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | 3 pieces of salted Hams.....           | .....                    | do No. 64                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | Salted Beef.....                       | .....                    | do No. 65                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | Dried Hams.....                        | .....                    | do No. 66                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | Smoked Hams.....                       | .....                    | do No. 67                                           |                                    |
| 100 Mr. Lamouche.....             | Do.....                 | Wooden Shovels.....                    | .....                    | do No. 68                                           |                                    |
| 101 Messrs. Nelson, Ruffiers..... | Do.....                 | Corn Broom.....                        | .....                    | do No. 69                                           |                                    |
| 102 Messrs. Coise & May.....      | Do.....                 | Lined.....                             | .....                    | do No. 69                                           |                                    |
|                                   |                         | Mill.....                              | .....                    | do No. 69                                           |                                    |
| 103 Mr. C. F. Ladd.....           | Do.....                 | Scales.....                            | .....                    | 78, 110, 113                                        |                                    |
|                                   |                         | Metallic Coffin.....                   | .....                    | do No. 105                                          |                                    |
|                                   |                         | Wood Lathe.....                        | .....                    | do No. 106                                          |                                    |
| 104 Mr. Paterson.....             | Do.....                 | Plough.....                            | .....                    | do Nos. 107, 108, 109                               |                                    |
|                                   |                         | Do.....                                | .....                    | do No. 70                                           |                                    |

|                                          |                         |                               |       |                 |  |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--|
| 105 Mr. George Glasford, Brockville..... | Do.....                 | 3 pairs of Horse Coffins..... | ..... | do No. 71       |  |
| 106 Mr. John Coombs.....                 | Do.....                 | 4 do do do do.....            | ..... | do do do do     |  |
| 107 Mr. G. Prowse.....                   | Montreal.....           | 2 Saddle Trees.....           | ..... | do do           |  |
| 108 Mr. John Boyd.....                   | Do.....                 | 1 Refrigerator.....           | ..... | do No. 72       |  |
| 109 Mr. F. M. Ossaye.....                | Sault au Récollet.....  | Brushes.....                  | ..... | do do           |  |
| 110 Mr. Southwick.....                   | Mont Saint-Hilaire..... | Sample of Herap.....          | ..... | do do           |  |
| 111 Messrs. Murphy.....                  | Montreal.....           | Fishing Lines.....            | ..... | do do           |  |
| 112 Mr. Ferguson.....                    | Do.....                 | Engine Hose.....              | ..... | do do           |  |
| 113 Mr. Knox.....                        | Lachine.....            | Flax.....                     | ..... | do do           |  |
|                                          |                         | Fish Glue.....                | ..... | do do           |  |
| 114 Mr. Lyman & Co.....                  | Montreal.....           | Wax.....                      | ..... | do do           |  |
|                                          |                         | Saffron.....                  | ..... | do do           |  |
| 115 Mrs. Cushing.....                    | Do.....                 | Oil Painting.....             | ..... | do No. 75       |  |
| 116 Mr. James Taylor.....                | Hatley.....             | Maple Sugar.....              | ..... | do No. 81       |  |
| 117 Mrs. P. Langevin.....                | Montreal.....           | 1 Table cover.....            | ..... | do No. 72       |  |
| 118 Mrs. Vancelow.....                   | Do.....                 | Do.....                       | ..... | do do           |  |
| 119 Mr. Ashton.....                      | Do.....                 | Pickles.....                  | ..... | do do           |  |
| 120 Mr. W. Idler.....                    | Do.....                 | Sausage.....                  | ..... | do do           |  |
| 121 Mrs. Ranger.....                     | Acadie.....             | Hay Hats.....                 | ..... | do No. 75       |  |
| 122 Mr. John Peacock.....                | Montreal.....           | Fish Hooks.....               | ..... | do do           |  |
| 123 Mr. Jones.....                       | Do.....                 | Spades.....                   | ..... | do Nos. 75, 81  |  |
| 124 Mr. Parkyn.....                      | Do.....                 | Iron Shovels.....             | ..... | do do           |  |
| 125 Mrs. Davis.....                      | Do.....                 | Needle Work.....              | ..... | do No. 76       |  |
| 126 M.M. Bohlé & Andry.....              | Do.....                 | Plate.....                    | ..... | do No. 77       |  |
|                                          |                         | Needle Work.....              | ..... | do No. 78       |  |
| 127 Local Committee of Brockville.....   | Brockville.....         | Ox Yoke.....                  | ..... | do do           |  |
|                                          |                         | Spinning Wheel.....           | ..... | do No. 82       |  |
|                                          |                         | Rakes.....                    | ..... | do No. 87       |  |
| 128 Mr. Higgins.....                     | Montreal.....           | Axes.....                     | ..... | do No. 115      |  |
|                                          |                         | Aguti-guipa.....              | ..... | do No. 80       |  |
|                                          |                         | Corn Starch.....              | ..... | do No. 79       |  |
|                                          |                         | Preserved Apples.....         | ..... | do do           |  |
|                                          |                         | Preserved Potatoes.....       | ..... | do do           |  |
|                                          |                         | Preserved Beef.....           | ..... | do do           |  |
|                                          |                         | Potatoe Starch.....           | ..... | do do           |  |
| 129 Mr. G. Shepherd.....                 | Do.....                 | 5 Chairs.....                 | ..... | do do           |  |
|                                          |                         | Plugs of Canadian Farm.....   | ..... | do No. 81       |  |
| 130 Mrs. Lacombe.....                    | Saint Michel.....       | Hoops.....                    | ..... | do Nos. 81, 86  |  |
| 131 Mr. Owen McGarvey.....               | Montreal.....           | Do.....                       | ..... | do Nos. 82, 110 |  |
| 132 Mr. W. Evans.....                    | Do.....                 | Do.....                       | ..... |                 |  |
| 133 Mr. McGibbon.....                    | Do.....                 | Do.....                       | ..... |                 |  |

CATALOGUE of articles sent from Canada to the Paris Exhibition in 1855.—(Continuation.)

| Name of Exhibitor.        | Residence of Exhibitor. | Article exhibited.              | Market Price of Article. | Special mark of the package containing the Article. | Remarks.                                             |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 184 Mr. J. Ostell         | Montreal                | Wooden Doors                    | Currency.                | Montreal No. 85                                     |                                                      |
| 185 Messrs. Starke & Co.  | Do                      | Wooden Blinds                   | Do                       | No. 100                                             |                                                      |
| 186 Mrs. Jones            | Do                      | Model of Montreal Court House   | Do                       | Nos. 111, 112                                       |                                                      |
| 187 Miss Shepherd         | Do                      | Box and Mould for Sugar Loaves  | Do                       | No. 84                                              |                                                      |
| 188 Mr. J. C. Donne       | Do                      | Specimens of Printing           | Do                       | No. 86                                              |                                                      |
| 189 Messrs. Salter & Ross | Do                      | Oil Painting                    | Do                       | Nos. 86 & 138                                       |                                                      |
| 190 Mr. S. R. Andres      | Do                      | Drawings of Plants & vegetables | do                       | do                                                  |                                                      |
| 191 Mr. C. Lindlay        | Chambly                 | Photographic Portraits          | do                       | do                                                  |                                                      |
| 192 Mr. G. Barrington     | Do                      | Specimens of Printing           | do                       | do                                                  |                                                      |
| 193 Mr. J. Redpath        | Do                      | Paper made of <i>gaculatum</i>  | do                       | Nos. 83, 84                                         |                                                      |
| 194 Mr. André Larivière   | Do                      | Bellows                         | do                       | No. 87                                              | This is a new discovery of a purely Canadian nature. |
| 195 Mr. G. Sohier         | Do                      | Saddles                         | do                       | do                                                  |                                                      |
| 196 Mr. J. Dargé          | Do                      | Lot of Maple Sugar              | do                       | do                                                  |                                                      |
| 197 Mr. T. D. Proctor     | Do                      | Harness                         | do                       | do                                                  |                                                      |
| 198 Mr. J. McDougall      | Do                      | Wooden Figure                   | do                       | do                                                  |                                                      |
| 199 Mr. Robert Scott      | Do                      | Oatmeal                         | do                       | No. 90                                              |                                                      |
| 200 Mr. Thos. Peck & Co.  | Do                      | Indian Meal                     | do                       | No. 91                                              |                                                      |
| 201 Mr. Dime & Son        | Do                      | Whentun Flour                   | do                       | do                                                  |                                                      |
| 202 Mr. McNeilan          | Lachine                 | Edge Tools                      | do                       | No. 92, 93                                          |                                                      |
| 203 Mr. Sharples          | Montreal                | Augers                          | do                       | No. 113                                             |                                                      |
| 204 Mr. Kennedy           | Quebec                  | Samples of Nails                | do                       | No. 94                                              |                                                      |
| 205 Mr. W. Hearle         | Montreal                | Hops                            | do                       | No. 96                                              |                                                      |
| 206 Mr. Canin             | Do                      | Mortising Machine               | do                       | No. 98                                              |                                                      |
| 207 Mr. O. H. Tétu        | Rivière Ouelle          | Specimens of Timber             | do                       | No. 102, 103                                        |                                                      |
|                           |                         | Do                              | do                       | No. 103                                             |                                                      |
|                           |                         | Soup                            | do                       | No. 118                                             |                                                      |
|                           |                         | Boat Oars                       | do                       | No. 116                                             |                                                      |
|                           |                         | Whale Oil                       | 4s gallon                | No. 24                                              |                                                      |
|                           |                         | Seal Oil                        | 5 gallon                 | do                                                  |                                                      |
|                           |                         | Porpoise Oil                    | 6 gallon                 | do                                                  |                                                      |

|                                        |                |                                 |                            |           |                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 167 Mr. C. H. Tétu                     | Rivière Ouelle | Caplan Oil                      | 8s 6d gallon               | do        | do                                                                                           |
| 168 Mr. A. Arduin                      | Quebec         | Shank Oil                       | 5 gallon                   | do        | do                                                                                           |
| 169 Messrs. J. C. Taché and T. Michaud | Quebec         | Specimens of Porpoise Leather   | 80 skin                    | No. 25    |                                                                                              |
|                                        |                | Medicinal Plants                | do                         | No. 26    |                                                                                              |
|                                        |                | Samples of Grey Paint           | 1s 3d lb prepared with Oil | No. 27    | This grey paint is found in its natural state, and is not produced by any mixture of colors. |
|                                        |                | Do                              | 2 do                       | do        |                                                                                              |
|                                        |                | Do                              | do                         | do        |                                                                                              |
| 160 Messrs. Lepage & Lévêque           | Do             | Do Black Porpoise Oil           | 5 gallon                   | No. 28    |                                                                                              |
| 161 Mr. Jean Saint Pierre              | Do             | Spring Wheat                    | 10 bushel                  | No. 29    |                                                                                              |
| 162 Capt. Thomas                       | Toronto        | Model of Safety-raft            | do                         | No. 30    |                                                                                              |
| 163 Mr. Césaire Lévêque                | Rimouski       | Tamarac Knee                    | £2 10s                     | No. 31    |                                                                                              |
| 164 Mr. Joseph Lavoye                  | Do             | Sample of Tamarac               | do                         | No. 37    |                                                                                              |
| 165 Mr. Abraham Lavoye                 | Do             | Do White Spruce                 | do                         | No. 36    |                                                                                              |
| 166 Mr. Jean Marmon                    | Do             | Do Cherry Birch                 | do                         | No. 35    |                                                                                              |
| 167 Miss Océlan                        | Quebec         | Wax Fruit                       | £10                        | No. 38    |                                                                                              |
| 168 Messrs. Dion & Lepage              | Rimouski       | Large Model of Thrashing Mill   | £15                        | No. 39    |                                                                                              |
| 169 Dr. Marinette                      | Montmagny      | Canadian Tobacco                | 5d lb                      | No. 40    |                                                                                              |
| 170 Mr. David Price                    | Chicoutimi     | Moccasins embroidered with silk | 5s                         | No. 40    |                                                                                              |
| 171 The Secretary of the Committee     | Quebec         | Do soled with India Rubber      | 17s                        | No. 40    |                                                                                              |
| 172 Mr. Nicolas Pinault                | Rimouski       | Sample of Coffee                | 6d                         | No. 40    |                                                                                              |
| 173 Mr. P. Bouchard                    | Quebec         | Do Curled Maple                 | do                         | No. 40    |                                                                                              |
| 174 Mr. J. Bingham                     | Norwich        | Iron Plough                     | £15                        | No. 1     |                                                                                              |
| 175 Mr. J. Carr                        | Toronto        | Glue                            | 2 10s lot                  | do        |                                                                                              |
| 176 Mr. Thomas Moore                   | Mimico         | Sample of horse hair Rope       | 6 15 do                    | do        |                                                                                              |
| 177 Mr. J. Trékel                      | Toronto        | Glue Mould                      | 6 7 do                     | No. 16    |                                                                                              |
| 178 Mr. F. Jones                       | Gananoque      | Collection of Tool Handles      | 27 do                      | No. 1     |                                                                                              |
| 179 Messrs. A. & D. McGregor           | Toronto        | Do Whips                        | 3 do                       | do        |                                                                                              |
|                                        |                | Shovels                         | do                         | do        |                                                                                              |
|                                        |                | Collection of Rope              | £20 do                     | Nos. 1, 2 |                                                                                              |
| 180 Messrs Barber & Bros               | Esqueping      | 3 samples of Wool               | 0 5 do                     | No. 1     |                                                                                              |
|                                        |                | 6 pieces of Cloth               | £25 15 do                  | No. 2     |                                                                                              |
|                                        |                | 2 samples of Spun Wool          | £ 2 10 do                  | do        |                                                                                              |
| 181 Messrs. Houghton & Wallace         | Brantford      | Leathers                        | £29 5 do                   | No. 1     |                                                                                              |
| 182 Mr. W. Crawford                    | Toronto        | Mustard                         | 0 10 do                    | No. 1     |                                                                                              |
| 183 Mrs. Moore                         | Etobicoke      | Socks                           | 0 18 do                    | No. 2     |                                                                                              |

## CATALOGUE of articles sent from Canada to the Paris Exhibition in 1855.—(Continuation.)

| Name of Exhibitor.                 | Residence of Exhibitor. | Articles exhibited.      | Market Price of Article. | Special mark of the package containing the Article. | Remarks.  |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 184 Mrs. Musson                    | Etobicoke               | 3 pairs of Socks         | £2 10s                   | lot Toronto                                         | No. 2     |
| 185 do Harper                      | Do                      | 3 do do                  | 1 8                      | do do                                               | do        |
| 186 Mr. L. Torrey                  | Newmarket               | 5 pieces of Cloth        | 28 10                    | do do                                               | do        |
| 187 Mr. Robert Walker              | Toronto                 | 3 do do                  | 15 4                     | do do                                               | do        |
| 188 Messrs. Bryce, McMurrich & Co. | Do                      | 3 do do                  | 8 12                     | do do                                               | do        |
| 189 Mr. Thos. Wheeler              | Do                      | Feather Boa              | 5                        | do do                                               | do        |
| 190 Mrs. Stiffel                   | Do                      | 3 Counterpanes           | 7                        | do do                                               | do        |
| 191 Mrs. Silverthorn               | Cooksville              | 1 do embroidered         | 7 10                     | do do                                               | do        |
| 192 Mrs. Pollard                   | Hamilton                | Embroidered Slippers     | 8 1                      | do do                                               | do        |
| 193 Mr. L. Morse                   | Milton                  | Wooden Plough            | 15 4                     | do do                                               | No. 3     |
| 194 Captain Hudson                 | Toronto                 | Models of Boats          | 30                       | do do                                               | do        |
| 195 Messrs. Hearn & Potter         | Do                      | Engineer's Level         | 6                        | do do                                               | do        |
| 196 Mr. Robt. Smiley               | Hamilton                | Samples of Shirts        | 30                       | do do                                               | do        |
| 197 Miss Widder                    | Toronto                 | Drawing Room Chair       | 6                        | do do                                               | do        |
| 198 Messrs. Merrifield & Sheridan  | Do                      | 2 pairs of Boots         | 3 10                     | do do                                               | do        |
| 199 Messrs. Seanbirth & Robinson   | Do                      | 5 do do                  | 20 8                     | do do                                               | do        |
| 200 Mr. S. Ebenezer                | Do                      | 2 dozens Gloves          | 1 15                     | do do                                               | No. 3     |
| 201 Mr. J. Murphy                  | Do                      | 12 samples of colouring  | 10 0                     | do do                                               | do        |
| 202 Revd. Peter Jones              | Branford                | Indian Curiosities       | 30                       | do do                                               | Nos. 4, 5 |
| 203 Mr. J. Bevis                   | Hamilton                | Round Table              | 7                        | do do                                               | No. 6     |
| 204 Mr. E. R. Campbell             | Do                      | Harness Mounting         | 2 10                     | 2 lots                                              | Nos. 7, 8 |
| 205 Mr. Alexander Shane            | Toronto                 | 2 samples of Indian Corn | 1                        | do do                                               | No. 9     |
| 206 Mr. Piper & brother            | Do                      | Barrel of Spring Wheat   | 26 10                    | do do                                               | No. 10    |
| 207 Mr. John Nasmith               | Do                      | Lanterns for Locomotives | 5 10                     | do do                                               | No. 11    |
| 208 Mr. J. Booth                   | Niagara Falls           | Biscuits                 | 20                       | do do                                               | No. 12    |
|                                    |                         | Stuffed Animals          | 5                        | do do                                               | No. 13    |
|                                    |                         | Do Birds                 | 5                        | do do                                               | No. 22    |

|                         |          |                                       |            |                 |                                                                      |
|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 209 Mr. N. W. Fox       | Toronto  | Samples of Slate                      | £2 10s     | lot             | No. 13                                                               |
| 210 Mr. W. & R. Edwards | Do       | Saddles                               | 30         | do              | No. 14                                                               |
| 211 Mr. W. B. Jarvis    | Do       | Building Materials                    | 250        | do              | No. 16                                                               |
| 212 Mr. H. H. Date      | Galt     | Edge Tools                            | 5          | do              | No. 17                                                               |
| 213 Professor Croft     | Toronto  | Pharmaceutical Preparations           | 40         | do              | No. 18                                                               |
| 214 Mr. W. Armstrong    | Do       | 2 Water Color Drawings                | 7          | do do           | No. 19                                                               |
| 215 Mr. Whitefield      | Do       | Engravings                            | 30         | do do           | do                                                                   |
| 216 Mr. W. Thomas       | Do       | 5 Architectural Designs               | 25         | do do           | do                                                                   |
|                         |          | Stone Model of Brock's Monument       | 8 8        | do No. 67 to 76 |                                                                      |
| 217 Mr. Kivas Tully     | Do       | 4 Architectural Designs               | 3          | do No. 19       |                                                                      |
| 218 Mr. Paul Kane       | Do       | 4 Oil Paintings                       | 2 10       | do No. 20       |                                                                      |
| 219 Mr. D. Kennedy      | Do       | Collection of Stuffed Birds of Canada | 1 5        | do No. 21       | These paintings represent scenes in the western prairies of America. |
| 220 Mr. O. T. Macklem   | Chippewa | Sample of Leather                     | 1 18       | do No. 22       |                                                                      |
| 221 Mr. Edward Lawson   | Toronto  | Stove                                 | 6          | do No. 23       |                                                                      |
| 222 Mr. James Fleming   | Do       | Barrels of Flour                      | 1 1        | do No. 24       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Biscuit                               | 1 5        | do No. 25       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Field Pease                           | 1 18       | do No. 26       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Timothy Seed                          | 6          | do No. 27       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | 12 varieties of Seed                  | 1 18       | do No. 44       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Plank of White Pine                   | 20s sample | do No. 27       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Do Yellow do                          | 10         | do No. 28       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Log of Black Oak                      | 15         | do No. 29       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Plank of Birch                        | 30         | do No. 30       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Do Elm                                | 15         | do No. 81       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Log of Elm                            | 30         | do No. 32       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Do Birch                              | 15         | do No. 33       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Do White Pine                         | 30         | do No. 34       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Do Yellow do                          | 15         | do No. 35       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Plank of Red Oak                      | 30         | do No. 36       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Buck Wheat                            | £2 8s      | do No. 38       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Oats                                  | 20s sample | do No. 40       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Barley                                | 15         | do No. 42       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Spring Wheat                          | 30         | do No. 43       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Rice                                  | 15         | do No. 47       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | 2 Cheeses                             | 20         | do No. 48       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Fall Wheat                            | 20         | do No. 39       |                                                                      |
|                         |          | Do do                                 | 216        | Toronto         | No. 48                                                               |
|                         |          | Barrel of Flour                       | 2 16       | do              | No. 45                                                               |
| 224 Mr. E. Wade         | Cobourg  |                                       |            |                 |                                                                      |
| 225 Canada Company      | Toronto  |                                       |            |                 |                                                                      |
| 226 W. Samuel Platt     | Bienheim |                                       |            |                 |                                                                      |

CATALOGUE of articles sent from Canada to the Paris Exhibition in 1855.—(Continuation.)

| Name of Exhibitor.               | Residence of Exhibitor. | Articles exhibited.            | Market Price of Article. | Special mark of the package containing the Article. | Remarks.     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 227 Mr. F. W. Jarvis.....        | Toronto.....            | Fops.....                      | Currency.                | Toronto                                             | No. 46       |
| 228 Mr. D. Wilson.....           | Do.....                 | Canadian Tobacco.....          | £3 6s.                   | do                                                  | No. 48       |
| 229 Messrs. Moyer & Keating..... | Louth.....              | Dried Fruits.....              | 1 15                     | do                                                  | do           |
| 230 Mr. Alexander Shaw.....      | Toronto.....            | Chicory.....                   | 0 5                      | do                                                  | No. 49       |
| 231 Mr. P. Leonard.....          | Do.....                 | Chicory.....                   | 2                        | do                                                  | No. 50       |
|                                  |                         | Barrel of Oatmeal.....         | 1 10                     | do                                                  | No. 51       |
|                                  |                         | Do Split Pease.....            | 2                        | do                                                  | No. 52       |
|                                  |                         | Do Rye Flour.....              | 1 10                     | do                                                  | No. 53       |
|                                  |                         | Do Indian Meal.....            | 2 10                     | do                                                  | No. 54       |
| 232 Mr. W. Gamble.....           | Etobicoke.....          | Do Buck Wheat Flour.....       | 2                        | do                                                  | No. 55       |
|                                  |                         | Do Pea.....                    | 2 5                      | do                                                  | No. 56       |
|                                  |                         | Do Barley.....                 | 2 3                      | do                                                  | No. 57       |
|                                  |                         | Do Wheat.....                  | 30                       | do                                                  | Nos. 58, 59, |
|                                  |                         | Piercing Machine.....          |                          | do                                                  | Nos. 60, 61  |
| 233 Messrs. Helm & Wade.....     | Port Hope.....          | Fire Engine.....               | £800                     | do                                                  | Nos. 62, 66  |
| 234 Mr. J. Parson.....           | Toronto.....            | Model of Safety Apparatus..... |                          | do                                                  | Nos. 32, 33  |
| 235 Mr. Louis Lemoine.....       | Quebec.....             | Magnetic Iron.....             | 15s                      | do                                                  | No. 41       |
|                                  |                         | Do do.....                     |                          | do                                                  | No. 2        |
| 236 Lieutenant Ashe.....         | Do.....                 | Copper Ore.....                |                          | do                                                  | No. 18       |
| 237 Ottawa Company.....          | Hull.....               | Native Gold.....               |                          | do                                                  | No. 17       |
|                                  |                         | Magnetic Iron.....             | 20s                      | do                                                  | No. 1        |
| 238 Mr. Lewis Sleeper.....       | Quebec.....             | Do do.....                     |                          | do                                                  | No. 3        |
| 239 Mr. George Stevens.....      | Newborough.....         | Do do.....                     |                          | do                                                  | No. 4        |
| 240 Marmora Foundry.....         | Marmora.....            | Do do.....                     |                          | do                                                  | No. 5        |
| 241 Mr. Seymour.....             | Madoc.....              | Do do.....                     |                          | do                                                  | No. 6        |
| 242 Mr. Alexander Morris.....    | Montreal.....           | Do do.....                     |                          | do                                                  | No. 6        |
| 243 Mr. J. Porter & Co.....      | Saint Maurice.....      | Bog Iron.....                  |                          | do                                                  | No. 49       |
|                                  |                         | Sandstone.....                 |                          | do                                                  | do           |

|                             |                   |                                    |            |    |        |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------|----|--------|
| 244 A. Larue & Co.....      | Three-Rivers..... | Ground Limestone.....              |            | do | No. 61 |
|                             |                   | Sand Stone.....                    |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Casting Iron.....                  | 18 p. lb.  | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Malleable Iron.....                | 25 p. cwt. | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Bog Iron.....                      |            | do | No. 7  |
|                             |                   | Charcoal.....                      |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Limestone for casting.....         |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Clay.....                          |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Moulding Sand.....                 |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Cast Iron.....                     |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Specular Iron.....                 |            | do | No. 8  |
|                             |                   | Do do.....                         |            | do | No. 9  |
| 245 Mr. Andrew Dickson..... | Kingston.....     | Marble.....                        |            | do | No. 26 |
|                             |                   | Shell Marl.....                    |            | do | No. 58 |
|                             |                   | Titaniferous Iron.....             |            | do | No. 8  |
|                             |                   | Do do.....                         |            | do | No. 10 |
|                             |                   | Dolomite.....                      |            | do | No. 11 |
|                             |                   | Ilmenite.....                      |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Titaniferous Iron.....             |            | do | No. 11 |
|                             |                   | Specular Iron.....                 |            | do | No. 14 |
|                             |                   | Copper Ore.....                    |            | do | No. 16 |
|                             |                   | Do Zinc.....                       |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Native Silver with Copper.....     |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Auro argentiferous Copper Ore..... |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Argentiferous do do.....           |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Uranic Ochre.....                  |            | do | No. 17 |
|                             |                   | Chromic Iron.....                  |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Magnetic Pyrites.....              |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Iron Pyrites.....                  |            | do | No. 18 |
|                             |                   | Chromic Iron.....                  |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Dolomite.....                      |            | do | No. 19 |
|                             |                   | Jasper Agglomerate.....            |            | do | No. 20 |
|                             |                   | Dolomite.....                      |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Wad or Earthy Manganese.....       |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Cobalt.....                        |            | do | No. 21 |
|                             |                   | Limestone.....                     |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Marble.....                        |            | do | No. 25 |
|                             |                   | Serpentine.....                    |            | do | do     |
|                             |                   | Marble.....                        |            | do | No. 26 |
|                             |                   | Ochre.....                         |            | do | do     |
| 246 Mr. H. L. Smith.....    | Sutton.....       |                                    |            |    |        |
| 247 Mr. Oramel Stutson..... | Do.....           |                                    |            |    |        |
| 248 Geological Dpt.....     | Montreal.....     |                                    |            |    |        |

CATALOGUE of articles sent from Canada to the Paris Exhibition in 1855.—(Continuation.)

| Name of Exhibitor.                      | Residence of Exhibitor. | Article exhibited.                | Market Price of Article. | Special mark of the package containing the Article. | Remarks.         |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 248 Geological Department.—(Continued.) | Montreal.....           | Building Sandstone.....           | Currency.                | Geological No. 27                                   |                  |
|                                         |                         | Hydraulic Limestone.....          |                          | do No. 28                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Building Stone.....               |                          | do No. 30                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Do do.....                        |                          | do No. 37                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | White Bricks.....                 |                          | do No. 53                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Lithographic Stone.....           |                          | do No. 61                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Roofing Slates.....               |                          | do No. 68                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Hydraulic Limestone.....          |                          | do No. 69                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Canadian Tripoli.....             |                          | do No. 70                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Agates.....                       |                          | do No. 71                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Jasper.....                       |                          | do do                                               |                  |
|                                         |                         | Ribboned Chert.....               |                          | do do                                               |                  |
|                                         |                         | Whetstones.....                   |                          | do No. 73                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Specular Iron.....                |                          | do No. 78                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Lead Ore.....                     |                          | do do                                               |                  |
|                                         |                         | White Quartz Sandstone.....       |                          | do No. 80                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Fossil Traces of a crustacea..... |                          | do No. 81                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Do do do.....                     |                          | do No. 82                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Do do do.....                     |                          | do No. 83 & 86                                      |                  |
|                                         |                         | Aerolite.....                     |                          | do No. 85                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Limestone and other articles..... |                          | do Nos. 47                                          | 87, 88, 91 & 92. |
| 249 Mr. B. Vanerman.....                | Tilsonbury.....         | Bog Iron.....                     |                          | do No. 12                                           |                  |
| 250 Captain Moran.....                  | Saint Valier.....       | Do.....                           |                          | do No. 14                                           |                  |
| 251 Mr. J. McLean.....                  | Ramsay.....             | Lead Ore.....                     |                          | do No. 14                                           |                  |
| 252 Mr. Blunt.....                      | Lansdown.....           | Do.....                           |                          | do No. 14                                           |                  |
| 253 Montreal Company.....               | Montreal.....           | Copper Ore.....                   |                          | do No. 15                                           |                  |
|                                         |                         | Do do.....                        |                          | do do                                               |                  |
|                                         |                         | Do do.....                        |                          | do do                                               |                  |
|                                         |                         | Do do.....                        |                          | do No. 16                                           |                  |

|                                       |                          |                             |  |                 |  |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| 254 Quebec Company.....               | Quebec.....              | Native Copper.....          |  | No. 16          |  |
| 255 Mr. W. Norton.....                | Bolton.....              | Do do.....                  |  | do No. 78       |  |
| 256 Mr. J. Douglas.....               | Quebec.....              | Chromic Iron.....           |  | do No. 18       |  |
| 257 Mr. C. Samson.....                | Point Levi.....          | Auriferous Pyrites.....     |  | do No. 17       |  |
| 258 Mr. U. Foster.....                | Brome.....               | Argentiferous Lead Ore..... |  | do do           |  |
| 259 Dr. Wilson.....                   | Perth.....               | Arsenical Pyrites.....      |  | do do           |  |
| 260 Mr. W. Yates.....                 | Paris (Canada West)..... | Zinc Ore.....               |  | do No. 19       |  |
| 261 Spotter, Wood and Reynolds.....   | Do.....                  | Dolomite.....               |  | do do           |  |
| 262 Mr. J. Donaldson.....             | Oneida.....              | Do.....                     |  | do do           |  |
| 263 Mr. E. Chesman.....               | Phillipville.....        | Barytes.....                |  | do do           |  |
| 264 Mr. D. McLaughlin.....            | Ottawa.....              | Phosphate of Lime.....      |  | do No. 22       |  |
| 265 Mr. Etienne Caron.....            | Ste. Anne.....           | Perthite.....               |  | do Nos. 71 & 91 |  |
| 266 Mr. A. Monroe & Co.....           | Pointe du Lac.....       | Gypsum.....                 |  | do No. 22       |  |
| 267 Mr. H. Woodward.....              | Potton.....              | Do.....                     |  | do No. 23       |  |
| 268 Mr. O'Connor.....                 | Lansdown.....            | Do.....                     |  | do No. 24       |  |
| 269 Grand Trunk Railway Company.....  | Canada.....              | Marble.....                 |  | do No. 25       |  |
|                                       |                          | Do.....                     |  | do do           |  |
|                                       |                          | Building Stone.....         |  | do No. 26       |  |
|                                       |                          | Red Ochre.....              |  | do No. 36       |  |
|                                       |                          | Do do.....                  |  | do do           |  |
|                                       |                          | Powdered Susp Stone.....    |  | do do           |  |
|                                       |                          | Barytes.....                |  | do do           |  |
|                                       |                          | Do.....                     |  | do do           |  |
|                                       |                          | Building Stone.....         |  | do No. 62       |  |
|                                       |                          | Do do.....                  |  | do No. 29       |  |
|                                       |                          | Do do.....                  |  | do No. 31       |  |
|                                       |                          | Do do.....                  |  | do No. 32       |  |
|                                       |                          | Do do.....                  |  | do No. 33       |  |
|                                       |                          | Granite.....                |  | do No. 39       |  |
|                                       |                          | Do.....                     |  | do No. 40       |  |
|                                       |                          | Sand Stone.....             |  | do No. 41       |  |
|                                       |                          | Building Stone.....         |  | do No. 74       |  |
|                                       |                          | Do do.....                  |  | do No. 34       |  |
| 270 Mr. Samuel Keefer.....            | Brockville.....          | Do do.....                  |  | do No. 35       |  |
| 271 Mr. R. Brown.....                 | Lake Rice.....           | Do do.....                  |  | do No. 38       |  |
| 272 Mr. P. White.....                 | Pembroke.....            | Sand Stone.....             |  | do No. 38       |  |
| 278 Messrs. Hilliard and Dickson..... | Packenham.....           | Do do.....                  |  | do do           |  |





To the articles above enumerated must be added a Geological Chart of Canada, by Mr. Logan, and a Topographical Map, by Mr. Keefer.

A certain number of articles, about forty, altogether, were voluntarily contributed by exhibitors from various places. The greater part of these articles have no great intrinsic value; but the articles of the exhibitors whose numbers and names are mentioned below are not in the same category, and the Executive Committee have guaranteed the return of their several contributions:

|                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. Mr. l'Abbé Malo,     | see Catalogue.              |
| 73. Mr. J. W. Ryland,    | do                          |
| 80. Mr. Pietro Moretti,  | do                          |
| 86. Mrs. McCulloch,      | do (£300 guaranteed.)       |
| 218. Mr. Paul Kane,      | do (property of Mr. Allan.) |
| 310. Mr. D. Mercier,     | do                          |
| 315. Mr. l'Abbé Tanguay, | do                          |

In the descriptive Catalogue published in Paris during the Exhibition will be found all the particulars, which it could not be expected would be included in the foregoing lists, which are only given here to shew the plan adopted in forwarding the articles.

Such was the collection sent to Paris under the immediate superintendence of Messrs. J. C. Taché and W. E. Logan, who were appointed Special Commissioners, charged to support and advance the interests of Canada at the Great Universal Exhibition of 1855. Other gentlemen, of whom Messrs. De Puibusque, Bossange, Maitland, and Boulton, resided at Paris, and others of whom were expected speedily to arrive at the place of Exhibition, were added to the Commission in the capacity of Honorary Commissioners, and Messrs. Romain and Perry were appointed Curators of the Articles.

*Expenses of the Committee.*

The following table exhibits, under their different headings, the sums appropriated and expended by the Committee. The Accounts in detail having been handed to the Auditors of the Public Accounts, with the necessary vouchers and explanations, the whole, upon examination, have been approved and found to be correct:

CATALOGUE of articles sent from Canada to the Paris Exhibition in 1855.—(Continuation.)

| Name of Exhibitor.        | Residence of Exhibitor. | Articles exhibited.                                                                                           | Market Price of Article.         | Special mark of the package containing the Article. | Remarks.                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 320 Mr. l'Abbé Tanguay.   | Rimouski                | Fossil remains of a Morse.                                                                                    | .....                            | Quebec No. 46                                       | These remains were found about three miles from the shore and 100 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, imbedded in 3 feet of clay. |
| 321 Mr. Zéphirin Perrault | Kamouraska              | 4 Parasite crustacea of the Whale.<br>3 Indian Curiosities.<br>3 specimens of Fossils.<br>Sample of Asbestus. | .....<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... | do<br>do<br>do<br>do                                |                                                                                                                                         |

J. C. TACHÉ,  
Secretary of Executive Committee.

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|                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. Mr. P'Abbé Malo,     | see Catalogue.              |
| 73. Mr. J. W. Ryland,    | do                          |
| 80. Mr. Pietro Moretti,  | do                          |
| 86. Mrs. McCulloch,      | do (£300 guaranteed.)       |
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PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

DETAILED statement of the expenses of the Canadian Department.

| Items of Expenditure.                                                                   | Quebec. |       |       | Montreal.                      |       |       | Toronto. |       |       | Paris. |    |    | Total. |     |    |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|--------|----|----|--------|-----|----|---|
|                                                                                         | £       | s.    | d.    | £                              | s.    | d.    | £        | s.    | d.    | £      | s. | d. | £      | s.  | d. |   |
| To the Commissioners and curators of effects, including gratuity to Mr. Perry £500..... |         |       |       |                                |       |       |          |       |       |        |    |    |        |     |    |   |
| Office expenses and contingencies.....                                                  | 1081    | 7     | 6     | 180                            | 0     | 3     | .....    | ..... | ..... | 2589   | 9  | 4  | 2589   | 9   | 4  |   |
| Printing and advertising.....                                                           | 108     | 1     | 8     | 25                             | 2     | 4     | 186      | 14    | 6     | 341    | 10 | 11 | 1788   | 13  | 2  |   |
| Purchase of articles for exhibition.....                                                | 3111    | 1     | 3     | 1871                           | 10    | 5     | 61       | 12    | 8     | 456    | 18 | 7  | 651    | 15  | 3  |   |
| Packing and carriage.....                                                               | 1699    | 11    | 0     | 306                            | 17    | 3     | 1333     | 14    | 4     | 168    | 17 | 7  | 6483   | 3   | 7  |   |
| Installation at Paris.....                                                              | .....   | ..... | ..... | .....                          | ..... | ..... | 104      | 7     | 10    | 322    | 4  | 10 | 2433   | 0   | 11 |   |
| Publication and distribution of pamphlets.....                                          | 1815    | 13    | 9     | .....                          | ..... | ..... | .....    | ..... | ..... | 1612   | 12 | 1  | 1612   | 12  | 1  |   |
| Total expenditure.....                                                                  | 7765    | 15    | 2     | 2383                           | 10    | 3     | 1685     | 7     | 4     | 5678   | 7  | 6  | 17513  | 2   | 3  |   |
| Less amount received from sale of articles.....                                         | .....   | ..... | ..... | 10                             | 5     | 6     | 8        | 2     | 6     | 1813   | 16 | 7  | 1332   | 4   | 7  |   |
| Total expenditure.....                                                                  | 7765    | 15    | 2     | 2373                           | 4     | 9     | 1677     | 6     | 10    | 4364   | 10 | 11 | 16180  | 17  | 8  |   |
| Explanation of the balance                                                              | £       | s.    | d.    |                                |       |       |          |       |       |        |    |    |        |     |    |   |
| Due by Mr. Logan.....                                                                   | 6       | 19    | 3     | Received from Government.....  |       |       |          |       |       |        |    |    | 16000  | 0   | 0  |   |
| do Mr. Taché.....                                                                       | 31      | 4     | 9     | Do £1,500, stg., equal to..... |       |       |          |       |       |        |    |    | 1825   | 0   | 0  |   |
| Montreal Bank.....                                                                      | 1273    | 15    | 2     | Total.....                     |       |       |          |       |       |        |    |    | 16825  | 0   | 0  |   |
|                                                                                         | £1311   | 19    | 2     | Expenditure deducted.....      |       |       |          |       |       |        |    |    | 16180  | 17  | 8  |   |
| Less appropriations.                                                                    |         |       |       | Balance.....                   |       |       |          |       |       |        |    |    | £      | 644 | 2  | 4 |
| Mr. Perry.....                                                                          | £500    | 0     | 0     |                                |       |       |          |       |       |        |    |    |        |     |    |   |
| Mr. Allan.....                                                                          | 167     | 16    | 10    |                                |       |       |          |       |       |        |    |    |        |     |    |   |
| Balance.....                                                                            | £       | 644   | 2     |                                |       |       |          |       |       |        |    |    |        |     |    |   |

WM. LANGTON,  
Auditor.

Toronto, 22nd April 1856.

The expenses are charged under several principal series, and, for reasons to be explained hereafter, are distributed under the several headings of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Paris. No. 1 comprises sums disbursed as travelling expenses of the two Commissioners, the salaries of the two Curators, the sum of £500 a gift to Mr. Perry, and various other expenses. No. 2 includes contingencies of all kinds, and items of expenditure which are not referable to any other head. No. 3 consists of sums paid for advertisements in the journals, &c., &c., and at Paris for the printing of Mr. Stuart's Geological Chart, of Mr. Taché's descriptive Catalogue, and other expenses of the kind. No. 4 shows the cost of the various articles. No. 5 is composed of the expenses of packing and carriage of articles from different parts of the country, to Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto in the first instance; from thence to Boston and New York, and finally from these two seaports to Liverpool and Havre. No. 6 is a classification of the sums disbursed at Paris in the arrangement of the articles for exhibition, the preparation of counters and glass-cases, and for purposes of embellishment, &c. No. 7 shows the sums expended at Paris for the publication of Mr. Taché's Essay, and for that of the other Essays in Canada.

The labor of collection was shared, as will appear by the statement of expenditure, between the Executive Committee, and the Central Committees of Montreal and Toronto. The articles purchased by the Executive Committee were indifferently the produce of Upper or Lower Canada, and furnished chiefly by contributors of that class who had previously received prizes at the London and New York Exhibitions, and by those who had been fortunate enough to obtain first class prizes at the Provincial Exhibition.

The articles acquired by the Central Committee at Toronto were exclusively Upper Canadian; those purchased by that of Montreal were exclusively Lower Canadian.

In their prospectus, above quoted, the Executive Committee laid down as a principle, that the products of mines, forests, and agriculture, should necessarily receive the highest degree of attention; accordingly, the display of products of these three kinds was truly magnificent, and the premiums obtained were such as to give full satisfaction to all who were interested in exhibiting the natural resources of our country to the greatest advantage.

It is not necessary to give a methodically classified catalogue of the agricultural products sent to Paris. The samples were numerous, very fine, and in great variety. Fruits and vegetables being naturally prone to decay very speedily, and thereupon not admitted into the building in their original state, were nevertheless represented, either in the shape of

preserves of different kinds, by drawings, or by being modelled in wax, from nature. The following classified catalogues of products exhibited in the three first classes of natural objects will no doubt be perused with interest. These lists are of course given only for general information :

## MINERAL SUBSTANCES.

CLASSIFICATION OF MINERAL SUBSTANCES SENT FROM CANADA, IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY ARE USED IN WORKS OF ART.

### 1. *Metals and their Ores.*

Oxidulated iron, from Marmora, Madoc, Sherbrooke, Crosby, Hull, Leeds and Portage du Fort. Specular Iron Ore, from McNab, Wallace and Lake Nipissing.

Bog Iron, from Houghton, Vaudreuil, St. Nicholas, Machiche, Point du Lac, St. Pierre, Cap de la Madeleine and St. Valier.

Titaniferous Iron, from Sutton and Brome.

Ilmenite, from Bay St. Paul and St. Urbain.

Blende, from Lake Superior.

Lead Ore, from Lake Superior, Gaspé, Ramsay, and Lansdown.

Copper Ore, from Lake Superior, Lake Huron and Inverness.

Native Copper, from Lake Superior.

Auro-argentiferous and Argentiferous Pyrites, from the Eastern Townships.

Nickel, from Lakes Huron and Superior, and Daillebout.

Silver, native, from Lake Superior.

Gold, native, from River du Loup, Fief St. Charles, Aubert de l'Isle, Etchemin,

Gold, native, from River Chaudière, River Famine and other neighboring places.

Platinum, from Fief St. Charles.

Iridosmine, from Fief St. Charles.

Auriferous Pyrites, from La Beauce.

Argentiferous Pyrites, from La Beauce.

Arsenical Pyrites, from La Beauce.

### 2. *Minerals requiring chemical operations to fit them for use.*

Uranic Ochre, From Madoc,

Chromic Iron, from Bolton and Ham.

Cobalt, from Lake Superior.

Wad, or Earthy Manganese, from Quebec

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Iron Pyrites, from Lanoraye, Dautraye, and the Eastern Townships.  
Molybdenite from Lake Superior and Somerville.  
Dolomite, from Dalhousie, Blythfield, Sutton, Brome, Shipton, St. Sylvestre and Point Levy.  
Magnesite, from Sutton and Bolton.

3. *Mineral paints.*

Iron Ochre, from Ste. Anne near Quebec, Cap de la Madeleine, Shipton, Pointe du Lac, and Rimouski.  
Barytes, from Burgess and Lansdown.  
Phosphate of Iron, from Vaudreuil.

4. *Materials applicable to the Fine Arts.*

Lithographic Stone, from Marmora.

5. *Materials applicable to Jewellery.*

Agates, from Lake Superior and the North Shore.  
Labradorite, from Grenville.  
Jasper, from Lake Huron.  
Ribbed Chert, from Lake Superior.  
Perthite, from Bathurst.  
Rubies, from Burgess.

6. *Refractory Materials.*

Soap Stone (compact talc) from Bolton and Potton.  
Mica, from Grenville.  
Plumbago, from Grenville and Burgess.  
White Sandstone, from St. Maurice.  
Asbestos, from Dalhousie and Kamouraska.

7. *Mineral Manures.*

Phosphate of Lime, from Perth.  
Gypsum, from Brantford and Oneida.  
Shell Marl, from Ottawa, Sheffield, Montreal and Stanstead.

8. *Grinding and Polishing Materials.*

Whetstones, from Madoc, Eastern Townships.  
Canadian Tripoli, from Laval.

9. *Materials employed in the construction of buildings.*

Slates, from the Eastern Townships.  
White Granite, Hereford, Barnston, St. Joseph and Nicolet.



Pseudo-granite, from Nicolet and Lorette.  
 Sandstone, from Ramesay, Pembroke, and St. Maurice.  
 Calcareous Sandstone, from Lauzon and Chaudière.  
 Limestone, from Marmora, McNab, The Chats, Gloucester, Montreal,  
 Pakenham, and Caughnawaga.  
 Trap, from St. Roch.  
 Marble, from Oxford, Lake Brompton, Dudswell, Saint Armand, Saint  
 Lin, McNab and Pakenham.  
 Hydraulic Limestone, from Thorold, Quebec, Oneida, Nepean and  
 Brantford.  
 Building Bricks, from divers places.

10. *Combustible Materials.*

Peat, from Longueuil and Sheffield.  
 Asphalt, from Enniskillen.

11. *Miscellaneous Minerals.*

Aerolite, found at Madoc, forming a mass of iron with 6.35 per cent. of  
 Nickel, weighing 370 lbs.

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CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF CANADIAN WOODS,  
 SPECIMENS OF WHICH FORM THE CANADIAN COLLECTION  
 FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

1. *Magnoliaceæ.*

White wood, so called in Canada, (*Liriodendron tulipifera.* Linn.)

2. *Teleaceæ.*

Lime, (*Lilia Americana.* Linn.)

3. *Anacardiæ.*

Sumack, (*Rhus Typhina.* Linn.)

4. *Aceraceæ.*

Maple, (*Acer Saccharinum.* Linn.)

Red Maple " "

Waved Maple " "

Bird's Eye Maple " "

Plane, (*Acer Dasycarpum.* Ehrhart.)

5. *Amygdalææ.*

- Wild yellow plum. (*Prunus Americana.* Marshall.)  
 Red Cherry. (*Cerasus Pennsylvanica.* Loisel.)  
 Black cherry. (*Cerasus serotina.* De Candolle.)  
 Choke Cherry. (*Cerasus Virginiana.* De Candolle.)

6. *Cornaceæ.*

- Cornel, flowering dogwood. (*Cornus Florida.* Linn.)

7. *Pomaceæ.*

- Dotted or Apple Thorn. (*Cratægus punctata.* Jacquin.)  
 Red Thorn. (*Cratægus coccinea.* Linn.)  
 White Thorn. (*Cratægus crus Galli.* Linn.)  
 Mountain Ash. (*Pyrus Americana.* De Candolle.)  
 June or Service berry. (*Amelanchier Canadensis.* Torrey and Gray.)

8. *Fraxineæ.*

- White Ash, (*Fraxinus Americana.* Linn.)  
 Black Ash, (*Fraxinus Sambucifolia.* Lambert.)  
 Rock Ash, (*Fraxinus Pubescens.* Walter.)  
 Rim Ash, (*Fraxinus Juglandifolia.* Lambert.)

9. *Lauraceæ.*

- Sassafras, (*Sassafras Officinale.* Von Esenbeck.)

10. *Ulmaceæ.*

- White Elm, (*Ulmus Americana.* Linn.)  
 Red or Slippery Elm, (*Ulmus Fulva.* Michaux.)  
 Rock Elm, (*Ulmus Racemosa.* Thomas.)  
 Gray Elm, ( " " " )

11. *Juglandaceæ.*

- Butternut, (*Juglans Cinerea.* Linn.)  
 Black Walnut, (*Juglans Nigra.* Linn.)  
 Soft Walnut.  
 Shell bark Hickory, (*Carya Alba.* Nutt.)  
 Smooth bark Hickory, ( " *Tormentosa.* Nutt.)  
 Pignut, ( " *Glabra.* Torney.)  
 Butternut, ( " *Amara.* Nutt.)

12. *Cupulifereæ.*

- White Oak, (*Quercus Alba.* Linn.)  
 Swamp White Oak, ( " *Bicolor.* Wild.)  
 Red Oak, ( " *Rubra.* Linn.)  
 Black Oak, ( " *Nigra.* Linn.)  
 Chesnut, (*Castanea Vesca.* Linn.)  
 White Beech, (*Fagus Ferruginea.* Aiton.)  
 Blue Beech, Horn-Beam, (*Carpinus Americana.* Michaux.)  
 Iron Wood, (*Ostrya Virginica.* Willd.)

13. *Betulaceæ.*

- Paper or Canoe Birch, (*Betula Papyracea.* Aiton.)  
 Yellow Birch, ( " *Excelsa.* Aiton.)  
 Cherry Birch, ( " *Lenta.* Linn.)  
 Black Birch, ( " *Nigra.* Linn.)  
 Alder, (*Alnus Incana.* Willd.)

14. *Salicaceæ.*

- Black Willow, (*Salix Nigra.* Marshall.)  
 Aspen Poplar, (*Populus Tremuloides.* Michaux.)  
 Large-toothed Aspen, ( " *Grandidentata.* Michaux.)  
 Balm of Gilead, ( " *Balsamifera.* Linn.)  
 Cotton Wood, Necklace Poplar, *Populus Monilifera.* Aiton.)

15. *Plantanaceæ.*

- Utton-Wood, American Sycamore, (*Plantanus Occidentalis.* Linn.)

16. *Conifereæ.*

- Pitch Pine, (*Pinus Rigida.* Miller.)  
 Red Pine, ( " *Resinosa.* Aiton.)  
 Yellow Pine, ( " *Mitis.* Michaux.)  
 White or Weymouth Pine, (*Pinus Strobus.* Linn.)  
 Balsam Fir, (*Abies Balsamea.* Marshall.)  
 Hemlock Spruce, ( " *Canadensis.* Michaux.)  
 White Spruce, ( " *Alba.* Michaux.)  
 Black Spruce, ( " *Nigra.* Poiret.)  
 American Larch, Tamarack, (*Larix Americana.* Michaux.)  
 White Cedar, (*Thuya Occidentalis.* Linn.)  
 Red Cedar, Savin, (*Juniperus Virginiana.* Linn.)

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LIST OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS OF WHICH DRAWINGS AND  
MODELS IN WAX, TAKEN FROM NATURE, WERE EXHIBITED.

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## VEGETABLES.

1.

Family of the Cruciferæ, class Brassicæ.

*Brassica.*

Turnips, 6 varieties.

2.

Family of the Umbelliferæ, class Dancinæ.

*Daucus.*

Carrots, 8 varieties.

3.

Family of the Chenopodeæ, class Cyclolobææ.

*Betta.*

Beets, 9 varieties.

4.

Family of the Liliacæ, class Hyacinthææ.

*Alium Sativum.*

Onions, 6 varieties.

5.

Family of the Cruciferæ, class Raphanæ.

*Raphanus.*

Radishes, 7 varieties.

6.

Family of the Umbelliferæ, class Pencedanææ.

*Pastinaca.*

Parsnips, 3 varieties.

## FRUITS.

## 1.

Family of the Rosaceæ, class Pomaceæ.

*Malus.*

Apples. { Fameuses, 4 varieties.  
Rennets, 5 varieties.  
Grises, 6 varieties.  
Other varieties, 68.

## 2.

Family of the Rosaceæ, class Amydaleæ.

*Prunus.*

Plums, 36 varieties.

Family of the Cucurbitaceæ, class Cucurbiteæ.

*Cucurbis Melo.*

Melons, 7 varieties.

The collection of grain and cereals included all the varieties of these plants which are cultivated in the country.

The reports hereto annexed, of the Commissioners appointed to represent Canada in Paris, complete the general report of all the proceedings connected with the Canadian Exhibition.

The Executive Council flatter themselves that they are enabled to bring their labors to a termination, with the consoling reflection that the most complete success has crowned the undertaking, for the due carrying out of which, the country has manifested such earnest solicitude.

W. RHODES,  
Chairman.

J. C. TACHÉ,  
Secretary.

Toronto, 21st April, 1856.

R E P O R T

OF

J. C. TACHÉ, ESQ.,

CANADIAN COMMISSIONER TO PARIS

IN 1855.



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# REPORT OF J. C. TACHÉ, ESQUIRE,

CANADIAN COMMISSIONER TO PARIS.

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[*Translation.*]

The duties which devolved upon the Special Commissioners appointed to superintend the Canadian Department at the Great Exhibition in Paris, were of two kinds: the Commissioners had to direct the arrangement of the articles forwarded for exhibition, to place them in positions in which they might be seen to advantage, to see that due care was taken as regarded their preservation, and to be present at the office of the section to answer such questions as might be put to them by casual visitors; on the other hand, the Commissioners had a duty at least equal in importance to discharge, viz.: to use every endeavor to diffuse throughout Europe, correct information respecting Canada, and to render the success which crowned our exhibition as notorious as possible. It will at once be evident, that to have exhibited collections of articles to the mere passing gaze of visitors, would only have been to aim at transient effect, to seek only a momentary repute. It became then of absolute importance to perpetuate the remembrance of the Canadian exhibition, and to make known to the world such information as would be calculated to advance the progress of emigration, commerce, and industrial pursuits. Another duty falling within the office of the Commissioner was, to transmit to the people of Canada, from time to time, information in regard to events which might occur at the place of exhibition, and to enable the Canadian public to derive profit to as great an extent as they had reason to expect, by the grand lessons which science, agriculture, arts and commerce might draw from the occasion so far as they were applicable to the interests of the country.

It was at once apparent to the two Special Commissioners, Sir William Logan and myself, that these different duties so distinct in their nature, differing so essentially the one from the other, could only be satisfactorily performed by each Commissioner assuming his own distinct share of the task. Sir William Logan, therefore, undertook the arrangement of the exhibition and the other duties attaching to that part of the work; aided in his labors by the two curators of the articles, Messrs. Romain and Perry, whilst I assumed that part of the work having reference to the diffusion of information throughout both Europe and Canada.



Sir William Logan has sent in to the Committee his report touching the share of the duties which devolved upon him, together with lists shewing the manner in which the articles have been disposed of, in conformity with the instructions which he received, and the opinion of many of the Honorary Commissioners then present in Paris; the whole forms part of the general report.

It becomes my duty, then, to render an account of the manner in which that portion of the duties of the Commissioners which fell more particularly to my share, has been fulfilled. In the first paragraph of this report, I divided the duties incumbent upon me into two parts, namely, to spread abroad information in relation to matters connected with the Exhibition, so far as they bore any relation whatever to the interests of Canada; and secondly, to enable the people of Canada by means of the public press, to profit by the grand lessons to be derived from the universal assemblage of the sciences, arts and manufactures.

The Executive Committee shewed that they gave due consideration to the importance of affording the most ample public information respecting Canadian matters, when they invited Canadian writers to compete for three prizes offered for the three best essays, written with the object of diffusing throughout Europe, information calculated to attract emigration and commerce to our country.

Of the prize essays, the one of which I am the author and which is entitled, *Esquisse sur le Canada considéré sous le point de vue économiste* was forwarded to me to Paris, to be published under my direction. This pamphlet, a copy of which I append to this report, was circulated during the months of July and August, unfortunately the other essays which were published in Canada, were only received in France in the course of the month of November, when the Exhibition was on the point of being finally closed.

The Commissioners, in addition to the above essay, ordered the publication of a work entitled *Esquisse Géologique sur le Canada*, by Mr. Sterry Hunt, Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Commission, which pamphlet being a *resumé* of the labors of Sir William Logan and his assistants Messrs. Hunt and Murray, was admirably calculated to afford to the world an idea of the mineral wealth of Canada; a copy of this little work, to which is annexed a reduction of Sir William Logan's chart, accompanies this report; I have also annexed to this report a copy of another pamphlet, published in Paris by myself, entitled, *Catalogue raisonné des produits Canadiens exposés à Paris en 1855*. The object of this work was to perpetuate the remembrance in Europe of our exhibition, and to serve as a sequel to the information on the subject con-

tained in other publications. In addition to the information above referred to, I considered that it was also of the greatest importance to draw the attention of the public press to Canada and her productions. For this purpose I furnished several French journalists, with the data they would find necessary, in the preparation of articles calculated to give to our exhibition the consequence and popularity necessary to its complete success. I do not hesitate to affirm, for the fact is of public notoriety, that estimating its importance by its population, Canada has, comparatively speaking, attracted a larger share of public attention than any other country, not only in France but in the United Kingdom, in Germany, Switzerland and Belgium. "*Now we can form an estimate of the value of those few arpents of snow ceded to England with such culpable carelessness by the Government of Louis XV.,*" says Count Jaubert at the word CANADA, in his work entitled, *La Botanique à l'exposition universelle de 1855.*

Success the most complete has crowned the efforts made by the country in connection with the Universal Exhibition; this success is evidenced by the report of the International Jury, and in all the works specially published for the occasion;—so much may be said for our success in the opinion of learned men. With respect to the success obtained in popular opinion, that has with one consent been proclaimed by the whole press of Europe, and has, moreover, been permanently recorded in two great works, destined forever to preserve in the minds of an educated people the remembrance of the Great Exhibition in Paris, viz.: in the History of the Universal Exhibition, by Mr. Charles Robin, and in the Album of the Exhibition published at the office of the *Abeille Imperiale.*

The chapter under the title CANADA in the history of the Universal Exhibition begins with these words: "The efforts made by Canada, that old French Colony, to make a suitable appearance at the Great Exhibition of 1855, efforts which have resulted, moreover, in the most complete success, coupled with the undoubted importance of that fine country, whose future cannot be otherwise than brilliant, render it a duty on our part to devote to it a distinct chapter."

The most beneficial results must inevitably arise from this knowledge conveyed to the whole of Europe of the resources of our beautiful country, from this popularity, created in the minds of all the transatlantic nations, from this interest every where inspired with respect to the affairs of Canada. It would necessarily be difficult if not impossible, to predict what will be the results as regards commerce and emigration; all that will, in a great measure, depend upon the energy of our leading merchants, and to a certain extent also, upon the action of the Legislature, with respect to its enactments in relation to the sale and settlement of the public lands, to the improvements to be effected in our fine communica-

tion by the River St. Lawrence, and to the regulation of our Tariff of Customs Duties. There is no doubt, however, that the attention of Europe is now directed to Canada, and out of the thousand facts which go to prove this assertion, I will content myself with saying, that it is mainly due to the popularity in Europe of the productions of our forests, that the Imperial decree was framed, which reduces to a mere nominal duty the enormous impost which heretofore debarred the importation into France, of timber or vessels of foreign build. The eyes of European commerce have been opened to the immense natural resources of the beautiful country which we inhabit. Speaking of the Exhibition generally, the London Times, in an article almost exclusively devoted to Canadian productions, amongst other things remarks: "We may certainly hope to place Canada on a footing to enter into competition in our markets with Sweden, for the production of the best iron manufactured with wood charcoal." The remainder of the article had for its object to shew that we ought more particularly to turn our attention to the exportation of the natural productions of the country, or of those in the first stage of manufacture.

There is, moreover, no doubt that the success of our exhibition will be the means of attracting to our shores an emigration from the continent of Europe, and in proof of this result I may be permitted to quote a passage from a letter written to me in October last, from Darmstadt, by Baron Wedekind, Chief Ranger of the Duchy of Hesse, and compiler of the records of the German forests: "In conclusion," says this eminent personage, I congratulate you upon your Canada. Although the feeling in favor of emigration has very much diminished in Germany, I would recommend Canada to the emigrant, in preference to any other country." I think it may, with justice be asserted, that the object of the Exhibition has so far been completely attained; to derive from it at a more remote period the greatest possible profit, becomes the duty of the people of Canada, each one to the extent indicated and entailed upon him by the position which he holds.

I have before stated that it was part of my duty to inform the People of Canada, from time to time, of all the principal circumstances which occurred at Paris, during and in connection with the Exhibition.

For this purpose I transmitted a regular correspondence, comprising a rapid sketch of the Exhibition from two different points of view, namely, a comprehensive review of the Palace of Industry and its annexes, a vocabulary, in fact, given in the form of a ramble through the Exhibition, the other is an examination, of necessity limited to the extent of time and space, and the amount of information at my disposal, comprehending, however, an examination of the branches of industry represented at Paris,

class by class, according to the system of classification adopted by the Imperial Commission. These letters, forty-eight in number, published in the Canadian newspapers are annexed as appendices to this report.

Although the remark made by Sir William Logan in his report is absolutely true, namely, that it is impossible to give a list which would be mathematically correct, more particularly if commentary be attempted, of all the prizes awarded, before the publication of the final report of the International Jury; we may, however, make use of the figures contained in the list of prizes published by order of the Imperial Commission to give a comparative view; the final report cannot differ in any essential particular from the preliminary report, which was made with great care, and which was made use of in the distribution of the medals.

From the lists here mentioned, it appears that Canada has carried off 93 prizes, among which we find one grand medal of honor, one medal of honor, thirteen silver (first class) medals, thirty bronze (second class) medals, and forty-eight "honorable mentions." To enable the reader to judge of the aggregate as well as the comparative amount of success obtained in the several universal exhibitions in which Canada has entered the lists as a competitor, as marked by the number of prizes received, I here shew the total numbers of said prizes awarded at the Exhibitions of London, New York and Paris.

They are as follows :

At London, 67 medals and "honorable mentions."

At New York, 63 " " "

At Paris, 93 " " "

The errors induced by the discrepancies of the various reports cannot, in any serious degree, affect the comparative proportion here shewn. I should not omit to remark that Canada is the single instance of a colony having obtained a grand medal of honor; that the medal of honor was awarded for the collection of woods and grain of Canada, and that the contributions to the three classes forming the group of natural products, were derived from a large number of localities, widely scattered, and situated in the most remote as well as the conterminous parts of Upper and Lower Canada: a striking proof that our country, throughout its whole extent, is productive, and that its productions are of a high degree of excellence.

It is incumbent on me to make especial reference to a machine, concerning which the Committee always evinced the highest interest, and for the success of which they made a comparatively large appropriation. It will be at once understood that I mean Mr. Romain's steam cultivator. This machine, to which the inventor had devoted his life, and his very uncommon mechanical talents, was transmitted to Paris in an unfinished

state, and he devoted to it several months of incessant labor before he was able to make the first trial of it. This trial took place privately, and, in my presence; it was finally successful as far as the principal mechanism was concerned; but the period of time during which it continued to act, did not exceed a few minutes, in consequence of a faulty mode of application in the construction of the boiler. Several engineers, and some agriculturists of distinction, were admitted to witness the trials, and all with whom I conversed were of opinion that the principle of the machine was good, and that it contained the solution of the problem of the steam plough; the fault lay, in their opinion, in a simple matter of detail. M. Coré, a French mechanic, the author of a History of Mechanics in the 19th century, speaking on this subject at the special agricultural banquet, given at Paris, 25th October, 1855, expressed himself in these words: "I feel a high degree of satisfaction, which you, gentlemen, will all share with me, in learning that the problem of the application of steam to the plough has been completely solved by a Canadian mechanic, who is proud of his French descent. I lately saw this important machine at work, this plough of which steam was the motive power, and the experiment was such as to leave little to be desired to ensure its perfection."

In consequence of the reports which prevailed of the experiments which were thus made beyond the jurisdiction of the jury of the Exhibition, the English house of Croskill sent agents to Paris to offer to purchase his invention from Mr. Romain on terms which the inventor considered as highly advantageous to himself, and likely to promote the ultimate success of the undertaking to which he had devoted his life. The house of Croskill stipulated that the machine should be withdrawn from the exhibition. On the application of the inventor, and having consulted both French, and English engineers on the subject, Sir William Logan and I thought it our duty to enable Mr. Romain to avail himself of proposals which he, the person principally interested, thought the most likely to effect the entire success of his invention. In the contract which was entered into between Mr. Romain and the house of Croskill, or rather their successors in that house, the machine is designated as *Romain's Canadian Steam Cultivator*. Referring for all details on the several subjects which I have here touched upon, and to the various appendices subjoined to this report, it now only remains that I should render an account of the funds which were placed at my disposal as Commissioner at Paris. My accounts at full length having been examined by the Auditor of public accounts, and compared with the vouchers annexed to them, have been found correct; I here present a statement.

General statement of monies received and expended by me, as Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, (in sterling.)

| DR.                                                                           |      |      |    | CR.                                                                                                               |      |      |    |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|----|---|
| February 1, 1856.                                                             | £    | s.   | d. | £                                                                                                                 | s.   | d.   |    |   |
| To cash from Executive Committee...                                           | 160  | 0    | 0  | By travelling expenses and outfit .....                                                                           | 152  | 10   | 0  |   |
| To cash from Messrs. Mallet, of Paris.                                        | 2870 | 0    | 0  | By Wm. Chapman, of London.....                                                                                    | 136  | 13   | 0  |   |
| To cash from Messrs. Glynn & Co., of<br>of London .....                       | 730  | 0    | 0  | By Stamp for the same.....                                                                                        | 0    | 15   | 0  |   |
| To cash from M. Potaux, of Liege .....                                        | 60   | 0    | 0  | By this amount paid to Sir William<br>Logan.....                                                                  | 1300 | 0    | 0  |   |
| To cash from Messrs. Cunard .....                                             | 6    | 13   | 6  | By Mr. Romain, for salary from 1st April<br>to 16th December, and to reimburse<br>his outlay as a custodian ..... | 451  | 0    | 0  |   |
| To this value remaining in my posses-<br>sion in travelling equipage, &c..... | 25   | 0    | 0  | By other expenses of freight, arrange-<br>ment of goods, printing, &c.....                                        | 853  | 10   | 0  |   |
|                                                                               |      |      |    | By personal expenses of all kinds, and<br>other disbursements.....                                                | 270  | 0    | 0  |   |
|                                                                               |      |      |    | By balance deposited in the Bank of<br>Montreal .....                                                             | 592  | 12   | 0  |   |
|                                                                               |      |      |    | By balance cash in hand.....                                                                                      | 25   | 13   | 6  |   |
|                                                                               | £    | 3851 | 13 | 6                                                                                                                 | £    | 3851 | 13 | 6 |

It appears by the above statement that of the sum of £3851 13s. 6d. sterling there remains to the credit of the Committee a balance of six hundred and eighteen pounds five shillings and six pence sterling, which I have repaid to the Executive Committee Fund partly by deposit in the Bank of Montreal, partly in payment of appropriations made by the Committee.

I cannot conclude these few lines without a word in reference to the assertion made by a portion of the press in the United States amounting to a charge that the machines exhibited by Canada, were, for the most part, surreptitious imitations of American inventions; I deny the truth of this insinuation most emphatically. Two or three implements of agriculture improved, not invented, by citizens of the United States, and now become public property, are indeed exhibited, not as Canadian inventions, but as specimens of workmanship. This was perfectly fair, inasmuch as similar implements were to be seen in the departments of almost all the nations who were represented in the Exhibition.

If the journalists who have presumed to make this charge had taken counsel with the Commissioners of their nation, with whom we were at all times on the best terms, and to whose kindness we were indebted for a part of the space allotted to us in the annexe near the river, they would have received convincing assurance that the success obtained by Canada at Paris, was due only to the intrinsic merit of the products which she exhibited. These few remarks will carry conviction to the least candid minds. Moreover it is but right to admit that some journals in the

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United States were induced, by a sense of justice and good faith, to confute these charges, and to call upon their authors to produce proofs of their truth.

J. C. TACHÉ,  
Commissioner for Canada.

Rimouski, 15th Feb., 1856.

PAMPHLET,

PUBLISHED AT PARIS,

BY

J. C. TACHÉ, Esq.





# SKETCH OF CANADA,

ITS INDUSTRIAL CONDITION AND RESOURCES:

BY J. C. TACHÉ,

MEMBER OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, AND COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA TO THE  
UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, A. D. 1855.

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Published by order of the Executive Committee in charge of the Canadian Exhibition
in Session at Quebec.
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TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

PARIS:  
HECTOR BOSSANGE & SONS,  
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1855.

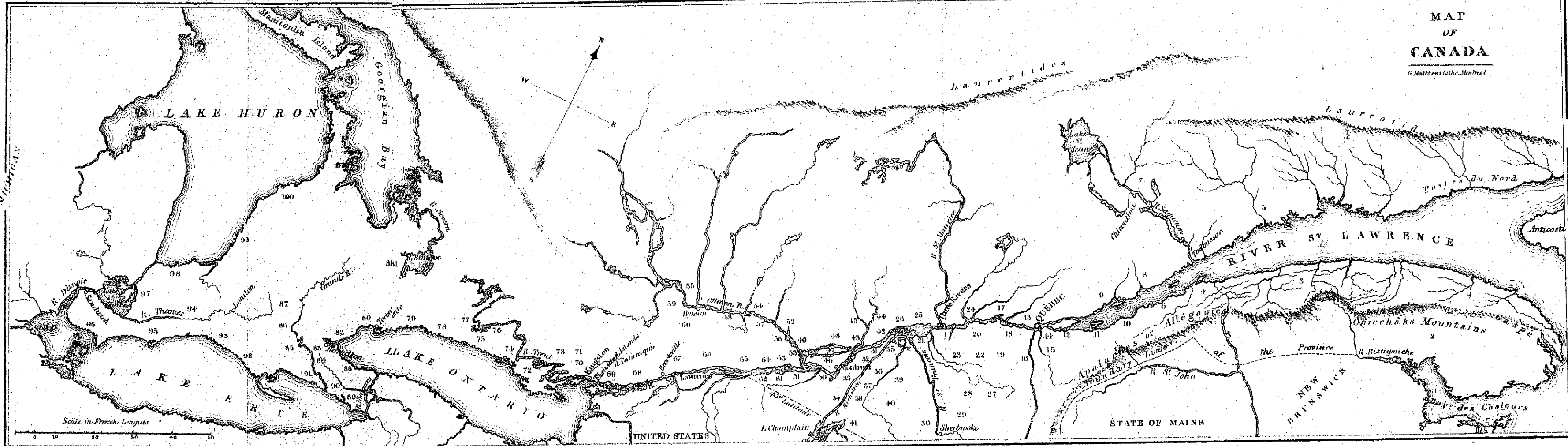


Lake Superior is situated to the North of this territory.

Here is situated the Great Lake Abissini.

# MAP OF CANADA

G. Matthews lith. Montreal.



Map for the assistance of the reader of the Essay on Canada, by J. C. Bache Esq.

EXPLANATION  
OF  
THE FIGURES ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAP  
ANNEXED TO THIS VOLUME.

In order not to crowd the annexed map with names, which would only destroy its utility as an index to the different waters distributed through the valley of the Saint Lawrence, the position of the various Counties has been indicated by figures, as follows :

|                      |                       |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. County of Gaspé.  | 35. — Richelieu.      | 68. — Leeds.          |
| 2. — Bonaventure.    | 36. — Saint-Hyacinth. | 69. — Frontenac.      |
| 3. — Rimouski.       | 37. — Rouville,       | 70. — Lennox.         |
| 4. — Témiscouata.    | 38. — Iberville.      | 71. — Addington.      |
| 5. — Saguenay.       | 39. — Bagot.          | 72. — Prince-Edward.  |
| 6. — Kamouraska.     | 40. — Shefford.       | 73. — Hastings.       |
| 7. — Chicoutimi.     | 41. — Missisquoi.     | 74. — Northumberland. |
| 8. — Charlevoix.     | 42. — Berthier.       | 75. — Durham.         |
| 9. — Montmorenci.    | 43. — Assomption.     | 76. — Peterborough.   |
| 10. — L'Îlet.        | 44. — Joliette.       | 77. — Victoria.       |
| 11. — Montmagny.     | 45. — Montcalm.       | 78. — Ontario.        |
| 12. — Bellechasse.   | 46. — Montral.        | 79. — York.           |
| 13. — Québec.        | 47. — Laval.          | 80. — Peel.           |
| 14. — Lévis.         | 48. — Terrebonne.     | 81. — Simcoe.         |
| 15. — Dorchester.    | 49. — Two Mountains.  | 82. — Halton.         |
| 16. — Beauce.        | 50. — Laprairie.      | 83. — Wentworth.      |
| 17. — Portneuf.      | 51. — Chateaugnay.    | 84. — Brant.          |
| 18. — Lotbinière.    | 52. — Argenteuil.     | 85. — Wellington.     |
| 19. — Mégantic.      | 53. — Vaudreuil.      | 86. — Waterloo.       |
| 20. — Nicolet.       | 54. — Ottawa.         | 87. — Perth.          |
| 21. — Yamaska.       | 55. — Pontiac.        | 88. — Lincoln.        |
| 22. — Drummond.      | 56. — Prescott.       | 89. — Welland.        |
| 23. — Arthabaska.    | 57. — Russell.        | 90. — Haldimand.      |
| 24. — Champlain.     | 58. — Carleton.       | 91. — Norfolk.        |
| 25. — Saint-Maurice. | 59. — Renfrew.        | 92. — Elgin.          |
| 26. — Maskinongé.    | 60. — Lanark.         | 93. — Middlesex.      |
| 27. — Wolfe.         | 61. — Beauharnois.    | 94. — Oxford.         |
| 28. — Compton.       | 62. — Huntingdon.     | 95. — Kent.           |
| 29. — Sherbrooke.    | 63. — Soulanges.      | 96. — Essex.          |
| 30. — Stanstead.     | 64. — Glengarry.      | 97. — Lambton.        |
| 31. — Verchères.     | 65. — Stormont.       | 98. — Huron.          |
| 32. — Chambly.       | 66. — Dundas.         | 99. — Bruce.          |
| 33. — Saint-Jean.    | 67. — Grenville.      | 100. — Grey.          |
| 34. — Napierville.   |                       |                       |



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SKETCH  
OF  
CANADA,  
ITS  
INDUSTRIAL CONDITION AND RESOURCES.

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PREFACE.

The object of this sketch is to combine within the smallest possible limits, the most valuable information on the past and present condition of Canada, to enable the reader to judge of the future prospects of this fine Colony.

Numerous works exist relating to the History, the Commerce, and the social and political position of Canada; but they are all either too voluminous, or intended to elucidate some one particular subject,—many of them are so crowded with figures, that the perusal of them is out of the question, except to persons seeking complete information upon the general statistics of the country.

Every effort has been made to compress, in this pamphlet, all that can interest the public, within limits which may render the work acceptable to the general reader.

Nothing is more difficult than to say much in a few words; it would be impossible to give a detail of all objects of interest in Canada, even in a work of ten times the length of this. Convinced of this, the author has simply confined himself to portraying the main features and characteristics of his country, and has only endeavoured to delineate them with perfect truth.

The reader must bear in mind that this little volume is meant for "the million;" accordingly, the man of letters will find in it but a small amount of literature; the tourist, little of the picturesque; the philosopher, but

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little science ; the political economist, perhaps, too few figures ; still, all may derive from it some knowledge which they do not already possess ; and if the vast number of persons throughout Europe, who have been taught that Canada is the perpetual abode of ice and snow, can be convinced of their error, the aim of the author will have been attained, and something will have been done towards pointing out to the super-abundant population of Europe, a country where the emigrant may find a *home*, and a free and wide field for his industry, under the protection of wise and liberal institutions, which allow to all, the peaceful enjoyment of their affections and their traditionary modes of existence.

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## I.

## PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

Importance of Canada.—Boundaries, extent and position of the Country.—Parts inhabited.—Navigable Waters.—Tides in the River Saint Lawrence.—Natural wealth.—Improvement since 1760.—Arrangement and intention of this work.

Canada has undergone great changes since the period when Franco consoled itself for the loss of this immense territory, by exclaiming—“after all, what signify a few acres of snow in Canada?” Now, in 1855, these acres of snow have become a country covering a space of 360,000 square miles, inhabited by 2,000,000 of people; the annual products of its fertile soil, exceeding in value £25,000,000, independent of the wealth of its forests and the riches contained in its unrivalled fisheries; its trade employs an ocean fleet of more than a million of tons burden, and a flotilla on the lakes and rivers of upwards of two hundred thousand tons. Its Government is nearly independent, with a revenue of one million sterling, and it possesses educational and charitable institutions, worthy of the most highly favored countries in the world.

Bounded on the north and west by the immense tract known as the “King’s Posts” or the “Hudson’s Bay Company’s” territory, on the south and east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Province of New Brunswick and the United States; Canada assumes the form of a parallelogram, its length extending from the north-east towards the south-west.

Its whole length in round numbers is 1200 miles, its breadth about 300. The limits of the country, taking it lengthwise, extend from the 60th to the 84th degree of west longitude, and from the 42nd to the 52nd parallel of latitude.

Here as in other countries the Isothermal zones are not regulated by the parallels of latitude, and with the exception of that part of the western Peninsula, in the immediate neighbourhood of Lake Erie, at the extremity of Upper Canada, which is the hottest part of the country, and the coast of Labrador, the northern extremity of Lower Canada, which is by far the coldest, the slight difference of climate affects only the production of some delicate fruits, the ordinary objects of agricultural labour, not at all.

The inhabited part of this vast country contains an area of no more than about 30,000 miles, the remainder is the property of the province, and still exists in its primitive state as a forest, affording timber for building, of which great quantities are annually exported for the markets of Europe and America.

No country in the world is so well watered by fine rivers as Canada, intersected as it is by the River St. Lawrence through its entire length. This river is navigable for the largest vessels up to Quebec, 450 miles from its mouth, and for vessels of 600 tons as far as Montreal; sixty leagues higher up, it bears on its loam large steamers and sailing vessels of from 200 to 300 tons burthen.

The tide is perceptible as far up as Three Rivers, ninety miles above Quebec; in the harbour of Quebec the highest tides rise to 20 feet, ordinary tides to about 12 feet, it being found that from this port to the gulf, this river is subject to the same influences as the open sea.

The natural productions of Canada are as various as its surface is extensive; the most useful kinds of woods exist in abundance from one extremity of the country to the other, minerals, even gold, are found, also, copper and iron, the forests are inhabited by wild animals affording the most valuable furs, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence boasts of the finest fisheries in the world.

The soil is almost every where proverbial for its fertility, and the explorations that are constantly made, prove that the land is good even in localities where it was supposed to be the reverse.

Canada thus specially favoured by Providence has advanced at a firm and steady pace in the march of improvement; its population which in 1760, amounted only to some sixty odd thousand, has in less than a century increased thirty-fold. A proportionate amount of land has also been cleared for cultivation, roads, and other means of communication (in some respects unequalled in the world) have been opened to commerce, and education has kept pace with the progress of agriculture and the industrial arts. As a natural consequence, the political and civil institutions have advanced under the fostering influence of an enlightened liberty.

Canada has its deficiencies, no doubt, as well as all other countries, and, as elsewhere, all is not perfection; the lower orders have their periods of trial, but taking the things of this world at their true value, and men for what they appear to be worth here as elsewhere, there are few countries where one can live better than in Canada, no matter to what part of it we may turn.

Not to trouble the reader with a mass of details on a variety of subjects, and to allow every one to study that subject which interests him most, the author has divided this sketch into several chapters, each under a special

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heading and containing the information relating to some particular feature of the country. As it is in the first place especially necessary to give some idea of its geography, the succeeding chapter is intended to make the reader familiar with those territorial divisions, an acquaintance with which is essential to a clear comprehension of the history and the other data which form the subject of this work. This is succeeded by a hasty outline of the history of Canada, a brief description of the geological configuration of the country as far as it relates to industrial pursuits, some hints on the climate and meteorology, and on the natural productions and the benefit derived from them. Trade and statistics generally are not forgotten in this picture, together with the means of transport and the improvements made in this branch. One chapter is specially devoted to give the reader clear and correct ideas of our social and political organization.

The author is well convinced of the difficulty of comprising so much valuable matter in so small a space, but it is absolutely necessary; it is the only form in which information can be made palatable to the people; it is in fact the only method of reaching all classes of society. This treatise is not a literary production: this will be at once perceived by the educated reader; it is a picture of things as they are, to enlighten for practical purposes; if it is not this, it is nothing at all.

The object is, to make Canada known to the world, for this purpose we must have a book which all the world will read; the man of education without weariness, the man of limited education without the fear of misunderstanding it; it must be a book which you can carry in your great-coat pocket, or in your travelling portfolio, to read it on board a steamboat, or in a railway carriage, when the hurry of business gives you leisure; it must be at the same time a book which the artisan may carry home and read at his leisure after the labors of the day.

The author has done his utmost to be clear and precise, and above all truthful. All the information contained in figures in the different chapters, is in round numbers, but still so near the exact truth, that by the end of this year, 1855, they will be exceeded in reality. The figures in the chapter of statistics are the true numbers, extracted from official documents collected and published.

A small map of Canada is placed at the end of the volume: this, containing few details, is only intended to give the reader an idea of the topographical configuration of the country, and of the principal great territorial divisions.

The first part of the history is a general account of the state of the world in the year 1700. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world in the year 1700; the second part is a general account of the world in the year 1700; and the third part is a general account of the world in the year 1700.

The second part of the history is a general account of the world in the year 1700. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world in the year 1700; the second part is a general account of the world in the year 1700; and the third part is a general account of the world in the year 1700.

The third part of the history is a general account of the world in the year 1700. It is divided into three parts: the first part is a general account of the world in the year 1700; the second part is a general account of the world in the year 1700; and the third part is a general account of the world in the year 1700.

## II.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA.

Division of Lower and Upper Canada, or Canada French and Canada English.—Difference between the two Sections.—Territorial divisions.—Geographical description of the two Countries.—The Gulf and its Islands—Labrador.—North Coast.—Gaspé.—Districts and Counties.—The Saguenay.—Lake St John.—South coast.—Quebec.—Three Rivers—Saint Maurice.—The St. Francis.—The Richelieu.—Montreal.—The Ottawa.—Bytown or Ottawa City.—Rapids.—Brockville.—The Thousand Islands.—Ontario.—Kingston, River Trent.—Toronto.—Lake Simcoe.—Hamilton.—Niagara.—Lake Erie.—River Detroit.—Lake St. Clair.—The Thames.—Lake Huron.—Fishing and Mining Stations on Lake Superior.

Although Canada at present consists of but one single Province, it is nevertheless divided into two sections widely different from one another. Upper and Lower Canada, or Canada West, and Canada East. The latter extends from the Gulf to the River Ottawa, on the north of the St. Lawrence, and to the point of intersection of the 45th parallel with the river on the south. This section enjoys all the ocean navigation of the Colony, the other, Upper Canada, extending towards the west and southwest includes within its limits, the navigation of the great Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior.

The area of Lower Canada is much greater than that of Upper Canada, but from Lower Canada which is about six times as large as the other section, must be deducted about one quarter; which, being situated along the coast of Labrador and behind it, will never serve any other purposes than those of the huntsman and the lumberer; all the rest is suitable for cultivation with the exception of a few of those sterile tracts which are to be met with in most countries.

Lower and Upper Canada offer as great a contrast in the manners and social habits of the people, as they exhibit in their laws and geographical situation. The former is chiefly inhabited by French or Franco-Canadians, the latter almost exclusively by people of British origin; in Lower Canada an immense majority belong to the Catholic religion, in Upper Canada the largest number belong to the different denominations of Protestants. The English laws prevail exclusively in Upper Canada; the old French Civil law constitutes the sole code in Lower Canada.

The territory is divided into Districts, Counties, divisions and Unions of Counties for judicial and political purposes; the Counties are again sub-

divided into Townships in Upper, and into Parishes and Townships in Lower Canada. There are thirty judicial districts in the former and seven in the latter; there are fifty-eight Counties in Lower Canada, forty-two in Upper; these Counties have also their electoral sub-divisions, which it is not necessary to describe here, as the number of electoral colleges will be duly enumerated hereafter.

We will now enter on the plan which we propose to follow; to make the reader acquainted with a little of the geography of the country, we shall take the route which nature herself points out to us, by ascending the stream of the Saint Lawrence, which passes through our territory as its main artery, and follow the northern shore of the great lakes through part of Upper Canada.

Let us first notice the Magdalen Islands in the middle of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the principal Islands of the group being seven in number. They form part of the Province of Canada, and derive their importance from the fact of their being a good rendezvous for those engaged in the fisheries, who find in these waters, cod, herring, mackerel, seals and whales. The Gulf of St. Lawrence from north to south, from the coast of Nova Scotia, to that of Labrador, is upwards of three hundred miles in width.

At the Western extremity of the Gulf and at the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, is situated about midway, the Island of Anticosti, one hundred and thirty-five miles in length, and thirty-six miles wide at its broadest part.

This Island is not only a station for hunting and fishing, it contains also some land capable of cultivation; at present there are but five houses on it, two lofty light houses, for the benefit of navigation, two depots of provisions in case of shipwrecks, and a permanent fishing and hunting establishment. On the north of Anticosti is the coast of Labrador, which is extremely sterile, but its rivers abound with the finest salmon and its shores are frequented by all kinds of salt water fish, which are taken in great quantities at the different fishing stations established there.

To the south of Anticosti, on the left hand, ascending the St. Lawrence, is the district of Gaspé, comprising the Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé. Here the soil is excellent; the people of this locality are employed in agricultural pursuits, in the getting out of timber, and more especially in cod-fishing. Only a small part of this district is settled; but the population is increasing very rapidly.

The north shore, on the right hand, facing the Gaspé coast, only presents to notice a few hunting and fishing establishments. The land for a certain distance, ascending the river, is scarcely fit for cultivation, being broken and rocky; it however abounds with good timber, of excellent quality—well adapted for exportation.

The mean breadth of the St. Lawrence, at this point, is about sixty miles, it narrows very suddenly at the *Pointe des Monts* on the north shore; upon this point, which projects a considerable distance from the land, a light-house is erected.

The north coast and the coasts of *Gaspé* are watered by a great number of streams abounding in fish; and which float or are capable of floating large quantities of timber, of which there is a good supply; there are also on both sides, good harbours for shipping; among which, that of the *Seven Islands* is most remarkable. At the western extremity of *Gaspé*, may be seen, at a distance of about twenty-four miles in the interior, the *Chicback*, or *Notre Dame Mountains*, the highest in Canada, being about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea; they form part of the chain of the *Alleghanics*, or *Apalachian range*.

On the south shore, we have the County of *Rimouski*, then *Temiscouata*, the large populations of both of which are exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits—a part of them, however, are occasionally employed in getting out timber for the European market. On the north, is the new County of *Saguenay*, the few inhabitants of which are exclusively engaged in lumbering.

On the left, is the County of *Kamouraska*, which, with that of *Temiscouata* and *Rimouski*, form the District of *Kamouraska*, include within that magnificent range of settlements which lie along the shores of the *St. Lawrence*, known and celebrated in the country as the *Côte du Sud*.

On the north shore, opposite *Temiscouata*, and forming the boundary between the Counties of *Saguenay* and *Charlevoix*, is the *River Saguenay*, the great tributary of the *St. Lawrence*, the wild and majestic scenery of which is without a parallel. From its mouth, at *Tadoussac*, to *Ha! Ha! Bay*, in the interior, for about fifty-four miles of its course, its average breadth is a mile, and its depth one hundred fathoms. In this distance, it receives the waters of several tributary rivers, and with the exception of a few bays forming the mouth of these rivers, its banks are formed by mountains of fantastic outline, in some places, 1,500 feet high, their faces descending almost perpendicularly to the water's edge, and over which flow slender streams of water from the table lands at their summits.

From *Ha! Ha! Bay* to *Chicoutimi*, the *Saguenay* scarcely varies in breadth, but its depth at low water does not exceed 10 feet, the ebb, and flow of the tides are perceptible as high up as the rapids, even eight miles from the *St. Lawrence*, the flood tides reaching about the height of 10 feet. From that point, the *Saguenay* receives the waters of *Lake Kenogami*, and discharges itself from *Lake St. John*, by two outlets formed by an island in their centre. *Lake St. John*, twenty-four miles long, and about the same in breadth, is the great Lake of the *Saguenay*;

into it, innumerable rivers empty themselves. The lands in the vicinity of the Upper Saguenay, which form the County of Chicoutimi, have been rapidly settled within the last few years. Upwards of sixty sea going ships and a large number of schooners annually ascend the Saguenay to bring down the timber prepared there for the home and foreign markets.

An Indian tribe, the Montagnais, the most numerous in Canada, at present inhabit the Counties of Saguenay and Chicoutimi, and bring great quantities of valuable furs to the foreign market.

Returning to the St. Lawrence above the mouth of the Saguenay, we have on the north shore, the Counties of Charlevoix and Montmorenci, and on the south, the Counties of L'Islet, Montmagny, and Bellechasse.

The St. Lawrence, which, from the Pointe des Monts to Kamouraska, varies in breadth from eighteen to thirty-six miles, does not here exceed twelve miles, and its waters begin to change gradually from salt to fresh. Opposite the last named Counties, and forming part of them, lies a group of lovely islands, of most picturesque appearance; they are called, Îles aux Couvres, Goose Island, Crane Island, Grosse Isle, and Madame Island; and lastly, the splendid Island of Orleans, twenty-one miles long, and comprehending five Parishes, which form part of the County of Montmorenci.

After passing the Island of Orleans, we enter the roadstead of Quebec, within which is situated the present Capital of Canada, on the site where Champlain first laid its foundation; its port is large enough to contain thousands of ships, its wharves, extending 50 feet into the river; and its citadel is one of the strongest in the world. Quebec is built partly on the bank of the river and partly on the promontory called Cape Diamond; it is bounded on one side by the waters of the St. Lawrence, and by the pretty River St. Charles on the other, and is situated in the midst of the most lovely scenery in all America.

The reader will find in another chapter, statistics relative to the different towns and divisions of Canada, all of which are advancing with rapid strides in the march of improvement.

On the right, to the north of the city, is the County of Quebec; on the left, on the south bank of the river, are the Counties of Levis, Dorchester and Beauce, the two last being in the interior. The river above Quebec, becomes very contracted, varying from one mile to four in breadth; a few miles higher up, it has a depth of only about 14 feet on the shoals. Leaving Quebec, you have on your right, the County of Pontef, and on your left, the County of Lotbinière, and in the interior and in rear of Lotbinière, the County of Megantic; these three counties, with the city of Quebec, and the Counties of Quebec, Montmorenci, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Beauce, Dorchester, Levis, Bellechasse, Montmagny, and L'Islet, compose



the Judicial District of Quebec—the third in geographical position; ascending the river.

On the banks of the St. Lawrence, are the Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska; in rear, in the interior, those of Drummond and Arthabaska; and on the north shore, the Counties of Champlain, St. Maurice and Maskinongé, which, with the town of Three Rivers, situated between the Counties of St. Maurice and Champlain, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, composes the Judicial District of Three Rivers.

The River St. Maurice, which is upwards of three hundred miles in length, and which receives the waters of a large number of lakes, is of very great importance on account of the vast quantities of timber growing in its vicinity, the richness of the soil on its banks, and the existence of mines which produce iron of excellent quality. The town of Three Rivers is the centre of all the trade of the St. Maurice.

In the interior, towards the south, in rear of, and adjoining the District of Three Rivers, is the District of St. Francis, consisting of the small town of Sherbrooke, and the Counties of Wolfe, Compton, Sherbrooke, and Stanstead. The population, though still inconsiderable, is making rapid progress.

In following the course of the river, we have crossed a part of Lake St. Peter, an expansion of the River St. Lawrence; its length is about twenty seven miles, its breadth about nine miles; in the upper part, there are numerous islands. Lake St. Peter receives the waters of the River St. Francis, which gives its name to the District above mentioned, which it intersects, and those of the splendid River Richelieu, which flows out of Lake Champlain. These streams all swell the volume of the great St. Lawrence. Lake Champlain lies almost entirely within the territory of the United States; but the whole length of the Richelieu is within Canadian territory.

The banks of the Richelieu are the most fertile in the whole District of Montreal; we have on the right, the Counties of Verchères, Chambly, St. John, and Napierville; and on the left, the Counties of Richelieu, St. Hyacinth, Rouville, and Iberville, which are bounded by the river, and in the interior, Bagot, Shefford, and Missisquoi. In the County of St. Hyacinth, is the pretty little flourishing town of St. Hyacinth.

Returning to the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Richelieu, and ascending the former, which we must follow to a great distance before reaching the end, we have on the south shore, a second time, the Counties of Verchères and Chambly; on the right, to the north, Berthier and L'Assomption, fronting on the St. Lawrence, and in rear, the Counties of Joliette and Montcalm.

We have thus reached the Island of Montreal, which produces, among

a thousand other excellent articles, the best apples on the Continent of America.

This island, thirty miles in length and nine in breadth, forms of itself the county of that name. It contains ten Parishes, and also the fine city of the same name, the most populous in all Canada, as well as the best built; in fact, in this particular, it is inferior to no city in the new world. Montreal is the principal terminus of the inland navigation, and the emporium of trade with the United States.

To the north of the Island of Montreal, is Isle Jesus, divided from it by the River Ottawa; it is about twenty-four miles in length, and contains four Parishes, which, with the adjacent islands, compose the County of Laval.

Isle Jesus is separated from the north shore by a branch of the Ottawa, which bears the name of Rivière du Nord; on the main land, along the shores of this river, lie the Counties of Terrebonne and Two Mountains. On the south shore, opposite Montreal, are the Counties of Laprairie and Chateauguay.

At the extremity of the Island of Montreal, at the junction of the black waters of the Ottawa, or Grand River, with the clear stream of the St. Lawrence, the two rivers form expansions, the expansion of the St. Lawrence being called Lake St. Louis, and that of the Ottawa being known as Lake of the Two Mountains; these two lakes are divided from one another by Isle Perrot and the end of the Island of Montreal. Lake St. Louis is entered by the Rapids of Caughnawaga, or St. Louis, the descent of which, in a steamer, which is now effected without the slightest danger, is well calculated to give satisfaction to those who are fond of that kind of excitement.

Let us now follow to the westward, the course of the River Ottawa which flows out of the Lake or Lakes Temiscamang at upwards of three hundred miles from its mouth.

On the north shore is the County of Argenteuil, and on the left to the south, the County of Vaudreuil. From this point the Ottawa forms the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada; ascending the River, on the Lower Canada shore to the right, are the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, which form the new District of Ottawa. On the Upper Canada shore are the Counties of Prescott, Russell, Carleton and Renfrew, with Lanark in the rear.

A very large proportion of the timber trade of the Province is carried on in the vicinity of the Ottawa. Its principal tributaries are the Rivers au Lièvre, the Gatineau, the Rideau and River au Moine, about seventy-five miles from the mouth of the Ottawa; at the foot of the Chaudière Falls, on the Upper Canada shore, is Bytown now called the City of Ottawa. By-

town stands in a fine situation on a height which, in the form of an amphitheatre, commands the bay forming its harbor.

Although this Town is built on the Western shore, it is the general mart for the trade on both sides of the Grand River, the population is half French, half English; a handsome iron suspension bridge spans the River at this point. This tributary of the St. Lawrence presents a series of magnificent views from its mouth to its source; although navigable throughout much of its length, the course of this splendid river is, in many places interrupted by rapids, the principal of which are at Carillon, the Chaudière, the Chats and the Allumettes. Steamers of a large class ascend and descend reaches of the River; smaller ones go the entire length by means of locks; and rafts of timber either shoot the rapids, or avoid them by passing over slides constructed for the purpose.

To return to the St. Lawrence, on the left hand lie the Counties of Beauharnois and Huntingdon, and on the left the County of Soulanges; these are the last Counties of Lower Canada on the River and in the District of Montreal. This District, which is one of the least extensive of Lower Canada, is, however, one of the most populous and consequently the richest.

At the end of Lake St. Louis towards the west, are the rapids called the Cascades and the Cedars, beyond which the River widens again to about four miles, thus forming Lake St. Francis.

From the end of this Lake at St. Regis, at the intersection of the 45th parallel, Canada lies wholly on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and of the great lakes; the south shore belongs to the United States, but the waters are common to both countries.

Following the same course we reach the County of Glengarry, the first in Upper Canada on the St. Lawrence, chiefly inhabited by Scotch Highlanders. From this point the reader will perceive by the change in the names of places, that we have left Lower Canada; the emigrants from the British Isles have a respect for the traditions of their country, consequently the names of their Counties and Districts are the same as those of well known localities in Old England, Ireland and Scotland, or they are named after men who have added lustre to the British name, or have figured in the page of history since the conquest of Canada. One County only retains its French name, that of Frontenac. Following the example of Lower Canada, many of the primitive names given by the Indians to the townships and rivers have been preserved.

After Glengarry come the Counties of Stormont and Dundas, which formerly constituted the Eastern District. In Stormont is the little Town of Cornwall at the foot of a rapid called the Long Sault.

After passing the Rapids called the Gallops, we arrive at the Counties

of Grenville and Leeds and the pretty Town of Brockville, prettily situated on a rising ground.

We now reach the Thousand Islands, one of the most picturesque scenes in the whole of our splendid River. The name indicates a shoal of small Islands, strewed about in inextricable confusion; they are of all sizes, from that of a bark canoe upwards: some are merely a bare rock, others are covered with verdure; some are level with the water, others present to the spectator fine bold shores of scarped rock; no two are alike, each has its peculiar beauty.

We reach Lake Ontario, one hundred and eighty miles long, forty-eight wide, a hundred fathoms deep and its level two hundred and thirty five feet above that of the ocean.

Next comes Kingston, the second fortified place in Canada, the third town in importance in Canada West, situated near the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

The north shore of Lake Ontario next presents to us the County of Prince Edward, on a peninsula bounded by Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinté. At the upper extremity of this Bay lies the County of Hastings and the Town of Belleville. These two Counties are inhabited principally by the descendants of New England colonists, who refused to take part in the revolution of America, and who by their fidelity to the British Government earned the name of United Empire Loyalists. It is into the Bay of Quinté that the Trent empties itself, a river of some importance from the extent of its timber trade, and the high state of cultivation of the neighboring County.

Next in succession, on the Lake shore, are the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, and the little towns of Cobourg and Port Hope. In rear of these are the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, with the small Town of Peterborough. In this neighbourhood the country is intersected by fine Lakes, on which the steamboat's whistle is already heard; then follow the Counties of Ontario, York and Peel, of which the City of Toronto forms the centre. Toronto is the first City of Upper, and the third of United Canada, it is favourably situated in a bay which forms its harbour.

This City is built in the modern American fashion, with very wide streets crossing each other at right angles: it is the centre of a very considerable trade.

In rear is Lake Simcoe, thirty miles in length by fifteen in breadth, this empties itself into Lake Huron by the River Severn. It gives its name to the County of Simcoe, which encloses a part of its waters and is about the highest land in the country, being about 700 feet above the sea.

At the upper end of Lake Ontario are the Counties of Halton and

Wentworth, the city of Hamilton and the County of Brant. Hamilton lies in Burlington Bay, at the head of the navigation of Lake Ontario; its site is picturesque and well chosen for commercial purposes; like the neighboring Town of Brantford it is increasing at a rapid rate. Hamilton is the second city of Upper Canada, in importance and population.

In the interior to the West are the Counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Perth. There is, in this part of the country, a considerable settlement of Germans. The chief place is the little Town of Berlin in the centre of what they call "Little Germany."

From Burlington Bay, as far as the River Niagara, which is the boundary of this part of the Province, the south shore of Lake Ontario belongs to Canada; to the eastward, in this locality, are situated the County of Lincoln, and the small Town of Niagara, the latter at the mouth of the river. This river which unites Lakes Ontario and Erie, is properly speaking only the continuation of the St. Lawrence; it is at about the middle of its length that the Niagara Falls, of which the whole world has heard, are situated. Fortunately it is not my province to describe this great wonder of nature; who in fact could attempt to give a correct idea of the Falls of Niagara?

On entering Lake Erie, the first Counties which present themselves to our notice are Welland and Haldimand. Lake Erie is about two hundred and forty miles long by fifty four in breadth, its depth is not more than eighteen fathoms, and its elevation above the level of the sea five hundred and sixty four feet.

The County of Norfolk, next in succession, was formerly the Talbot District named after Colonel Talbot, the first settler in this County, well known in Upper Canada, for his success in colonization. We have next the Counties of Elgin and Middlesex: the latter having the rising Town of London for its Capital.

In the interior is the County of Oxford, and on the shore, Kent, Essex and Lambton, on the river Detroit; at the head of the navigation of the river Thames is the thriving little Town of Chatham.

The river Detroit forms the junction of Lakes Erie and Huron; like the Niagara it is only a part of the St. Lawrence; at about its middle it widens out, and forms Lake St. Clair, 24 miles in length by the same breadth.

Having entered Lake Huron, and coasting along its Eastern shore, we find the Counties of Huron, Bruce and Grey,—the last in Upper Canada.

The length of Lake Huron, is two hundred and forty miles by a breadth of about ninety. Its shape is very irregular, its depth about seventy-five fathoms, and its elevation above the sea 595 feet.

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Here end the Canadian settlements, with the exception of some fishing posts on Lakes Huron and Superior, and some small companies of settlers, established in localities favourable to the drawing of timber or the working of copper mines. I do not enumerate among these the scattered remains of those wandering tribes who inhabit the extreme end of Upper Canada; these nations are fast disappearing from the Country, except the Montagnais in Lower Canada, in the Saguenay territory, of whom it is said, that the pure and gentle manners introduced by the missionaries have saved them from the vices and misery which are exterminating their brethren.

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## III.

## A FEW WORDS ON THE PRINCIPAL PERIODS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

Discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier.—De Roberval.—Champlain founds Quebec.—Quebec taken by the English.—Canada re-taken by the French.—Montreal founded.—Colbert's scheme for colonising New France.—Civil Government of the Colony.—Ecclesiastical administration.—Education.—War between the colonies. Bravery of the Colonists.—Siege of Quebec.—De Frontenac.—D'Henille.—State of New France in 1721.—Quebec in 1756. Successes and reverses.—Defeat of Montcalm.—Victory gained by De Levis.—Capitulation and treaty of cession in 1761.—Struggles between the French colonists and English Emigrants.—Civil Government of 1774.—American War of Independence.—Constitution of the year 1791.—War of 1812.—Insurrection of 1837.—Present Government.

The reader must not expect more in this short chapter, than a few hasty remarks on the principal features of the political existence of this important country.

Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier, in 1534; he made three voyages thither in succession, passed the winter in Quebec, and explored the river from the Gulf to Montreal. Quebec and Montreal were then as now, the great centres of population of the aborigines; the former was called *Stadacona*, the latter *Hochelaga*.

The first Governor of Canada, M. de Roberval, perished with the whole of his suite on his second voyage. This terrible catastrophe contributed not a little to retard the progress of the colony.

From 1534 to 1608, the date of the foundation of Quebec by Champlain, then Governor of Canada, history records nothing of interest beyond the organization of companies in France, voyages, discoveries and wars with the American Indians. The disturbed state of politics in Europe caused the care of managing the colonization of Canada to devolve almost entirely on private individuals, who unfortunately devoted their energies rather to driving a good trade in furs with the Indians, than to the promotion of agricultural industry in the colony. But dating from the foundation of Quebec, and thanks to the zeal of M. de Champlain, the idea was formed of making settlements, and of inducing the Indian nations (either by force or treaty) to ally themselves with France. In 1629 the success of the Colony was again retarded by the taking of Quebec, by the English Admiral Kirk, but in 1632 Canada was restored to France.

Montreal was founded in 1641, and made strong enough to resist the invasions of the Iroquois, who were always ready to harass the French and their Indian allies.

Old France had done but little for its colony in 1663, but under the administration of the great Colbert, plans of colonisation were formed. At this period the French population of Canada amounted to no more than two thousand inhabitants, irregularly scattered in Tadoussac, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, and a few other posts.

Till then all political authority in the colony, both civil and judicial had been vested exclusively in the Governor. At that time however, a more regular and effective system of Government was established, by separating the Executive from the Legislative authority.

The earliest constitution of Canada established a supreme Council, several tribunals with limited powers, and the *Coutume de Paris* as the legal Code.

A functionary, styled an "Intendant" was appointed, who combined the offices of Minister of Justice, of Finance, of Police, and of Public Works. Grants of land continued to be made, as at former periods, in the form of fiefs and seigniories, under conditions regulated from time to time, by Royal edict of the King of France. Questions of feudal law becoming matters of litigation were decided by the decrees of the governors and intendants.

The Ecclesiastical Government of the country was at first administered by vicars apostolic, then by bishops, the first of whom was M<sup>onsieur</sup> de Laval. Schools and colleges were instituted by the zeal of these bishops. New discoveries were continually made, the success of which was greatly advanced by the activity of the missionaries, and the country rapidly improved.

In 1689 war broke out between the French and English colonies, which was marked by the usual variations of success of the opposing parties. In saying that war broke out between the colonies, I allude to the neglected state of New France, left to its own resources to stand or fall. The English Admiral, Phipps, came with a fleet to lay siege to Quebec, but was repulsed. Thanks to the good government of Count de Frontenac, New France was so successful in arms that she determined to assume the offensive against the English colonies, and acted with such energy that D'Iberville, the Canadian Cid, after several successful battles by land and sea, took possession of Newfoundland and its capital, St. John's, and also reduced the forts in Hudson's Bay.

At length, in 1697, peace was concluded with England, and was succeeded in 1701 by a treaty of alliance with all the Indian nations in



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Canada. A new war was succeeded by a new treaty, by which France ceded to England Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson's Bay.

In 1721 New France reckoned a population of twenty-five thousand souls, owners of sixty-four thousand arpents of cultivated land, yielding a very considerable produce. It contained several educational establishments, and a fair amount of trade was carried on.

In the course of the hostilities which took place in 1754, Washington was defeated at Fort Necessity by M. de Villiers.

On the declaration of war in 1755, England had determined on the conquest of Canada, and France, caring little for her colony, entrusted its protection to the heroism of the inhabitants, aided by a few soldiers. The beginning of this campaign was favorable to the Canadians, who defeated Braddock at Monongahela, and took the forts of Oswego and William Henry, which they destroyed. In 1758, however, England raised her colonial army to fifty thousand men. The English General, Abercromby, lost the battle of Carillon, but the English army were successful in their enterprises in the Gulf.

In 1759 General Amherst attacked the interior of Canada, while Wolfe with a fleet came before Quebec, and landed his troops on the Island of Orleans; having scaled the heights of Abraham, he offered battle on the plains near Quebec; the victory was gained by the English, both Generals were killed, and Quebec was obliged to capitulate. The Chevalier de Levis was unable to retrieve this loss, though he subsequently defeated the same troops on the Heights of St. Foy. The fate of the colony was decided; having lost the support of its stronghold, and attacked on all sides, it was compelled to surrender; thus, by the capitulation of 1761, New France ceased to form a part of the French Empire, and became a dependency of the English crown. The capitulation secured to the twenty thousand colonists the free exercise of their religion, the maintenance of their ancient laws, and the preservation of all their institutions, social, religious, and educational.

From 1761 to 1774 the history of the colony is filled with recitals of the contests between the old French colonists and the new settlers of British origin, the latter being nearly always sustained by the despotic government of that period.

In 1774 a sort of constitution known as the "Quebec Act, was framed in England; by it a supreme Council was created, the old French laws were re-established, and an equality of civil rights secured to both Catholic and Protestant, by dispensing with the oath administered to public officers, which up to this date had prevented Catholics from holding any office.

The American war of Independence had some influence in Canada, the

Colony was invaded, but remained faithful to its allegiance and opposed and repulsed the enemy.

In 1791, was granted that constitution which established freedom of election and responsibility to the people, it was received with enthusiasm by the population of Canada. All appointments to places of honor and profit were under the patronage of the Crown; the people elected their house of Representatives, and the King appointed the members of the Legislative Council; all laws before coming into force, required the assent of the three branches of the Government. An Executive Council formed at the same time a Court of Appeals, but the nomination to office and maintenance in it, in this body, depended entirely on the Crown.

In 1812, the war between the United States, and the mother country, gave the militia of Upper Canada an opportunity of displaying their courage, and, with some trifling exceptions they were generally successful, so that the enemy was finally repulsed after a contest of three years.

The continual differences between the Colonists and the authorities, which succeeded the war, resulted in 1837 in an insurrection, and a partial rising in both provinces. This movement was subdued and for some time Lower Canada was placed under martial law, and afterwards governed by the decrees of a Special Council.

In 1840 the constitution which now regulates the affairs of the province, was granted by Great Britain; this constitution will be treated of in the chapter specially dedicated to a description of the political and social institutions of the country.

The constitutional Government which Canada now enjoys, on the model of that of the mother country, is administered, as in England, in turns by different parties, who assume the reins of Government and conduct its affairs, and again in their turn pass into opposition. The most remarkable feature in the history of Canada, from 1840 to 1855, is the vast amount of public works, undertaken and completed either wholly or in part, and of which some more extensive notice will be taken hereafter.

The colony appears to be animated by a most excellent public spirit, which laying aside the petty interests of party devotes itself to the general welfare, pointing out to the different classes of society how much nature has done for the country, and what is required to accelerate its progress towards the greatness which awaits it.

## IV.

## PHYSICAL ASPECT OF CANADA, AND REMARKS ON ITS GEOLOGY AND METEOROLOGY.

Surface of the Country.—Form and character of the Mountains.—Limits of the valley of the St. Lawrence.—Chain of the Laurentides and Appalachian or Alleghany Mountains.—Features of the Country.—Courses of the Rivers.—Level of the Valley of the St. Lawrence: North and South Shore.—Principal geological characteristics.—Climate.—Comparative temperature.—Canadian Winters.—Meteorological observations.

Although the surface of the country is in general very uneven, there are no very great mountains; none of them exceed 5000 feet in height, and nowhere do they assume the appearance of crags or peaks, their well-rounded summits being always covered with full-grown trees; and if by chance the naked rock exhibits itself like a wall on the borders of rivers, it is always crowned by a sort of table land, on which the largest trees are found to flourish.

Two chains of mountains, which form together what is called the *height of land*, and which have a general direction from the north east towards the south west, inclose the valley of the St. Lawrence on both sides, and in the north divide the waters of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence from those of Hudson's Bay. The first of these chains is called the Laurentides. In the south, the height of land formed by the Alleghany or Appalachian range separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those which flow by the river Ristigouche, into the Bay of Chaleurs, by the river St. John, into the Bay of Fundy, and by the Penobscot, the Hudson and others directly to the Atlantic Ocean. From the height of land, the ground slopes downwards to the bed of the river at a less inclination in proportion as it approaches the west, for the valley of the St. Lawrence has a gradual ascent as it penetrates into the interior, but the centre of the valley rises more than the sides, so that on reaching the flat country in the interior the rivers cross one another and form a net work, those which flow towards the ocean receiving their waters from the neighborhood of the lakes, and those which empty themselves into the lakes draining the country far to the south.

The mean height of the bottom of the ravines in the chain of the Alleghanies, in the interior of the District of Gaspé is about on the same level

as the waters of Lakes Huron and Michigan, and the summits of the Appalachians, in the neighborhood of Lake Erie, in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, are about the same height above the level of the sea, as the tops of the Alleghanies, in the District of Gaspé, Quebec and the State of Vermont; but in the west, the beds of the great lakes are on much higher levels than that of the Gulf, and the river St. Lawrence in the District of Gaspé and Kamouraska. There is a difference of only two hundred and thirty-five feet between the level of the waters of the Gulf and of those of Lake Ontario, in a distance of seven hundred and fifty miles, and the depth of Lake Ontario, is a hundred fathoms. There is a difference of level between Lakes Ontario and Erie of three hundred and twenty-nine feet, though they are but a few miles asunder, and the Lake Erie is only one hundred and eight feet deep. Along the whole extent of the St. Lawrence, the north shore is more irregular than the south. The vast number of rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence through its lengthened course, do not reach it in a uniform direction, but at a variety of angles, nearly all however, flow from the west towards the east on the north shore, and from the south towards the north, on the north shore, except towards the great lakes into which the rivers empty themselves from all directions.

There is a far greater amount of territory on the north than on the south shore, and the sides of the valley of the St. Lawrence are also much more extensive; it is also on the north shore that the largest rivers and the finest forests are found.

The stratum on which the basis of the valley of the great river rests partakes of the character of the primary gneiss and transition formation, which crops out in several parts of the country, the gneiss more particularly on the north shore in both sections of the Province, the transition rock on the south shore. Of the different geological formations of the country which are most remarkable, some are analogous with those of the states of the neighboring Union. All appear anterior in their conformation, and consequently in lower layers than the coalfields, and even lower than the Devonian strata of transition rocks, the latter being only seen at the two extremities of the country. The silurian period appears to be the predominant characteristic.

The kind of rocks most prevalent, to class them by a purely mineralogical system, are the terriferous, calcareous, the argillaceous and conglomerate, among which the most common are the calcareous and sandstone. Canada is rich in minerals and the reader will find a list of the most important in the chapter dedicated to the natural productions of the country.

The climate of Canada is generally very healthy, especially towards the

lower part of the River. No endemic disease exists in the country, if we except the intermittent fever in some parts of Upper Canada; this also disappears as soon as the country is cultivated, and the few marshes in the neighborhood of the great lakes become dry or united with the cities.

In so vast a tract of country there must of course be great variations in the meteorological phenomena, taking as examples the climate of Quebec, for the eastern end of the Province, that of Toronto for the west, and Montreal for the centre. The temperature rises gradually going west, so as to make a difference of about a fortnight in the advent of spring between Toronto and Quebec, and the same for the beginning of winter. The mean temperature in summer is a little higher at Quebec than at Montreal, and a little higher at Montreal than at Toronto. The mean temperature of Quebec in winter is some degrees lower than that of Montreal, and the temperature is lower in Montreal than in Toronto. Thus Quebec exhibits the greatest degree of heat in summer and of cold in winter, so that in short the annual mean temperature of Quebec differs but little from that of Toronto. It will be seen hereafter, what effect the climate has upon the vegetable productions of the country, affecting, as has been already stated, only certain tender fruit trees and shrubs.

At Quebec the temperature in summer often rises to  $95^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, and has fallen in winter, though but rarely, to  $93^{\circ}$ . The maximum temperature at Toronto during a period of ten years was  $95^{\circ}$ , but this is not common; and the minimum temperature for the same period was  $18^{\circ}$  below zero.

The mean temperature of the years 1847-8-9, at Toronto and Montreal, was for Toronto  $45^{\circ} 30''$  above zero; for Montreal  $45^{\circ} 45''$ , making a difference of only  $15''$ .

We may here cursorily remark, to avoid comparative calculations, that Arago estimates the mean temperature of Europe at  $55^{\circ} 20''$  Fahrenheit and Dr. Craigie that of England at  $50^{\circ}$ , and that the mean temperature of Canada is between that of Copenhagen ( $44^{\circ} 18''$ ) and Berlin ( $46^{\circ} 4''$ ).

The greatest meteorological variation between Upper and Lower Canada consists in the following fact: That in Lower Canada the snow covers the earth early in winter, and disappears in the space of a few days in spring, while in Upper Canada almost universally it lies but a few weeks; that in the former its depth in the woods amounts to about three feet, while in the inhabited part of the latter, it rarely exceeds a few inches.

Our winters which Europeans believe to be dreadful, are with us the season of enjoyment, and many strangers after passing a winter in Canada have been heard to say: "Well! after all, your winter is delightful, and is not hard to bear.

Our snow which frightens the new comer, makes the best roads in the world, and winter is the season for the carriage of heavy articles, for procuring timber and fire-wood, and for pleasure excursions; and if the winters are long, and the snow deep, they have the inestimable advantage of contributing to the health of the inhabitants, by destroying all miasmata, and nourishing and fertilising the soil; neither is the wonderful rapidity with which the growth of vegetation proceeds, to be forgotten.

The winter air is very dry, and so exhilarating, that without consulting a thermometer, a change of a few degrees is not perceptible, and generally speaking, those days in the winter are the least agreeable when the temperature is too high for the season.

The principal fault of our climate is its excessive dryness in summer, which however, decreases as cultivation extends, and which is less felt in the Lower St. Lawrence, in the districts of Gaspé, Kamouraska, and Quebec, and on the tongues of land which constitute the counties of Lincoln, Welland, Essex, Kent, and Lambton, on account of their being surrounded by large masses of water. But these two extreme points of the Province, have as a counterpoise to this advantage two drawbacks peculiar to them; in Lower Canada the heavy northeast winds with their accompaniment of beating rain in the autumn; and in the west, cold winds and muddy roads, frozen or half frozen during the greater part of the winter.

The autumn usually brings over the navigable waters, heavy fogs, which certainly form one of those miseries of our country, from which, however highly favoured otherwise, it is not exempt.

Canada has but little to complain of in the way of meteorological phenomena, such as devastating storms, thunder or hail; although some accidents have occurred from these causes, they are so rare and so limited in their extent that we may almost congratulate ourselves upon being exempt from them on the shores of the St. Lawrence.

The rivers bounded by high banks are not subject to those inundations, which in many parts of the old and new world cause from time to time such serious devastations.

## V.

## NATURAL PRODUCTIONS AND MANUFACTURES.

*Productions of the Mineral Kingdom*, and the principal locations of their beds, building stone, combustible matters, mineral colours, precious stones, stones capable of vitrification, mineral fertilising substances, precious and other metals.—*Productions of the Vegetable Kingdom*, timbers for building and other purposes, plants and fruits.—*Productions of the Animal Kingdom*, beasts, birds fishes, and cetaceous animals.—*Manufacturing processes*, extraction of the raw material, its conversion into articles of consumption.

We now proceed to consider the principal substances of the Mineral Kingdom, which are known at the present day to exist in the country, and to give the names of the places in which they are found; it is of course our intention only to speak of those articles which come under the head of industrial produce.

Granite of good quality for building purposes is found principally in the counties of Megantic, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, and St. Hyacinth; gneiss is also found in abundance on the north shore, in different parts of both Upper and Lower Canada.

Sandstone for building is also found in different parts of the Province, principally near Quebec, the mouths of the Niagara in Canada West, and the Ottawa in Lower Canada.

Calcareous boulders are found in all directions. Lime also exists in all parts of the country, and hydraulic limestone on the shores of the Grand River, in the county of Brant, near Lake Huron; it exists also in the vicinity of Kingston and Bytown, in the county of Argenteuil and at Quebec.

Clays of various qualities are found over the whole face of the Province. Marbles of a diversity of colours are found in many places, and serpentine, particularly in the districts of Quebec and St. Francis, on the south shore of the river.

The combustible substances of the Mineral kingdom are very rare; nevertheless, peat, naphtha, petroleum, and asphalt exist in certain places.

Slate of good quality abounds in the neighbourhood of the River St. Francis, and in the district of Quebec. Millstones of an inferior quality may be procured, but the best are to be had in the district of Gaspé. Whetstones abound in several localities, and very good tripoli has been discovered in the counties of Berthier and Montmorenci.

Earths of different colours are met with in numerous places; for instance, white barytes along the north shore, from Lake Superior downwards; yellow, red, and brown ochre, in Tadousac and Montmorenci, and on the borders of Lake Huron a kind of ferruginous clay, which produces a delicate red.

Lithographic stones are procured, which, though not of the best quality, may be employed to great advantage.

In the category of precious stones we can boast of agate, jasper, hyacinths, amethysts, and jet; grains of ruby found on the borders of the Ottawa have been shewn to us.

Materials for the manufacture of transparent and opaque glass are abundant, but more especially in the counties of Beauce and Megantic; there is a great deal of white quartzose sandstone on Lake Huron, near Lake Erie, and in the counties of Beauharnois, Vaudreuil and Laval,—and basaltic and other similar rocks on the north shore of Lake Superior, and in the counties of Montreal, Vaudreuil, and Chambly.

Compact talc and pot stone are found in many places in great abundance, but chiefly in the counties of Beauce and Megantic, together with plumbago; asbestos is found in Stanstead and Kamouraska. Gypsum is to be had on the shores of the Grand River, near Niagara, and in the Islands in the Gulf at the mouth of the St. Lawrence; phosphate of lime principally on the and Upper Ottawa, and probably along all the north shore, going eastward; and calcareous marl, suitable for manure in a number of places.

The country also contains uranium, chrome, cobalt, manganese, iron pyrites, dolomites, and magnesites, for all which chemistry may find uses.

Native gold exists under ground in sufficient quantities to be worked to great advantage, in the county of Beauce near Quebec, on the banks of the river Chaudière. Slight traces of gold in veins have been discovered in the copper mines of Lake Superior and in the districts of St. Francis and Quebec, where native silver is also found. Nickel and cobalt are met with near Lake Huron, and traces of them are found in other places. Copper exists on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and in the District of St. Francis. Lead is found in the Ottawa and Gaspé districts. Iron in its various natural states abounds in many parts of Upper and Lower Canada, but principally near the River St. Maurice in the neighbourhood of the town of Three Rivers. The crystalline schists on the north shore through the whole extent of the country are found to contain masses of iron ore, generally of specular iron.

We shall now proceed to inquire what are the most common and most useful productions of our forests, first noticing those which exist over almost the whole country; we shall then show what trees are wanting in some localities, and what are exclusively peculiar to others.



The trees which we find almost universally in our woods, are, the oak, maple, walnut, yoke-elm, elm, birch of two kinds, ash, three kinds of pine, hemlock, tamarack, yellow and black spruce, the fir, cedar, poplar, aspen and white birch of two varieties: all these trees attain a considerable size, and grow in all parts of Canada, except on the coast of Labrador, where the only trees that thrive, are the white birch, the fir, the different kinds of spruces, beech and one of the varieties of pine. The trees of smaller growth common to all the country are the cornel tree, willow, alder, hickory, and wild cherry. In our forests are found also, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, wortleberries, juniper berries, raspberries and a host of other trees, shrubs, berries and plants, some of which are useful as medicines or for dyeing; these plants, among which we must not forget to mention the ginseng, so famous in China, are found throughout the whole length of the Province, from Gaspé to the River Detroit.

The black walnut, the chesnut, iron wood, saffron and a few others, are peculiar exclusively to the peninsula at the western extremity of Upper Canada. The oak is more abundant and of better quality in Upper than in Lower Canada. The same remark applies to the elm, but all other woods attain a greater perfection in Lower Canada.

There is one wood in particular of great value in ship-building, and which from its strength and durability is beginning to be held in high estimation in the foreign markets, it is called Red Spruce, or Tamarack. This wood appears to possess within itself, all the requirements of ship-timber. The smallest of the forest trees above mentioned attain a height of seventy feet, and a diameter of two feet at their full growth. We have pines of one hundred and fifty feet in height by six feet in diameter, which serve for lower masts in one single piece for ships of two thousand tons. Our black walnut, bird's-eye and curled maple, and our waved red beech, are splendid woods for cabinet ware and *marqueterie*.

Canada has sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855, specimens of all the productions above enumerated; just as they are got out in abundance for commercial purposes.

As a matter of course all varieties of grain and vegetables are cultivated, and arrive at great perfection throughout the whole province; the same may be said of tobacco, hemp, flax, and hops, as well as apples, plums, cherries and many other fruits. The best apples on the whole continent are those grown at Montreal, here also are produced the best pears and melons; owing to the great care bestowed on their cultivation; the best plums, and best cherries (called French) come from the Quebec district, where other fruits only come to perfection when sheltered by thick trees against the north east winds of autumn. Grapes are produced with some success at

Montreal, but peaches attain perfection only west of Toronto, and more particularly near the river Niagara.

The wild animals found in Canada are the moose deer, (a kind of elk;) Caribou, (great rein-deer,) the buck, the black and red bear, the lynx or stag-wolf, the wild cat, martin, mink, common wolf fox, the carcajo or kinkajou, the martin, an animal which belongs to the family of small bears, the beaver, the otter, muskrat, marmot, the polecat, the skunk, the hare, which abounds in Lower Canada, and a great variety of squirrels. I have here only mentioned those species of animals which are most numerous and which are found in all our forests, with this exception, that the moose is not found on the coast of Labrador, rarely crossing to the east of the Saguenay or to the west of the Ottawa, and never passing higher than the Richelieu on the south-west, which shews it to be an animal peculiar to Lower Canada; again, the skunk is found in the west where the moose is not seen. The wolf is very scarce below Quebec, but foxes are numerous and very large; on the north coast of Labrador and in the Saguenay territory, black and silver foxes are common; the price of their skins is perfectly fabulous, a single black fox skin, having been known to fetch as high as £24, sterling.

Our birds comprise every variety of ducks, wild geese; both salt and fresh water divers, the wild turkey of Upper Canada, the partridge, which abounds every where, but chiefly in Lower Canada, quail, woodcock, snipe, cranes and herons, plover of all kinds both large and small, birds of prey, such as eagles, hawks, and others, screech-owls, ortolans, the thrush, the woodpecker, the titmouse, and many others, some remarkable for the beauty of their plumage, others for their melody; among the latter the humming bird, and the nightingale, which arrive pretty early in the spring.

The fish which are the most plentiful in our lakes and rivers are the salmon-trout, the common trout, maskinonge, *touradi*, white fish which are of great variety, the pike, perch, and a host of others; the sturgeon which attains a length of several feet, frequents some parts of the river. Great quantities of fish are taken in the Western Lakes, but they are trifling compared with the fisheries of the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, where cod, mackerel, herring, pilchard, sea-trout, eel, salmon, and many other species of fish abound in such quantities as to attract many fishermen from the United States.

Every year, fish to a large amount is caught on these stations, without taking into account the profits derived from the porpoise, seal, and whale fisheries; owners of fishing vessels have made enormous fortunes, by pursuing this branch of industry.

It is needless here, to notice the domestic animals, the different European varieties of which have been introduced into this country, to cross or improve the breeds.

It must be evident to the reader, that a population not exceeding 2,000,000 is too scanty, and unable to furnish sufficient hands for the cultivation of a fertile soil of so vast extent, or to reap all the advantages to be derived from those resources which we have merely attempted to describe in few words, and he will perceive at the same time that there is ample room under the Canadian heavens for the employment of intelligence, capital and labour, the great levers of human industry.

Let us take a hasty view of the industry of the country under two principal headings: Firstly, The production or extraction of the raw material; Secondly, The conversion of primary substances into manufactured articles, either for home consumption or for exportation. We shall, in this chapter, only point out the names of the commodities, as a statistical enumeration of them will be given in a chapter dedicated to that purpose. By the extracts, which the reader will find in another chapter taken from the census of the inhabitants, he will see the number of hands which each trade employs.

Besides the extraction from the earth of stone fit for the erection of buildings and monuments, employment is found in extracting gypsum to be used as a fertilizing matter, white quartzose sandstone for the preparation of glass, coloring earths or pigments, for the painting of houses, in procuring native gold, copper, and particularly iron in all its varieties. We shall of course only notice here such substances as are produced in large quantities. The European capitalist or manufacturer wishing to make practical experiments in Canada, may, by comparing the account which has just been given of the natural products of the country, with what the author here shews are worked and employed, and by referring to the tables of statistics of the occupations of the people, arrive at a very correct estimate of the resources from which we derive the greatest profit, of the amount of that profit, and also of those matters which are not as yet made use of; he may thus judge what branch of industry would yield the highest return, and offer the best field for the employment of capital.

The yields, of the mineral substances of which we have spoken, do not suffice for the uses of the country, and though these minerals exist in great abundance under the soil, we nevertheless, are compelled to import gold, iron, copper, and colouring matters in their raw state.

The produce of our forests employed for building purposes, for cabinet-making, and marquetry is the principal item of our exportation, and added to unmanufactured furs and agricultural produce,—which is in Canada,

similar to the productions of England and the north of France,—form almost the only articles which we export in their raw state, the other exports being comparatively trifling. Our woods supply gums for the preparation of varnishes, and for certain chemicals, among them are the fir gum, the spruce gum, and the pine gum, or Canada balsam.

The natural productions which Canadian industry employs for conversion into articles of utility, or to adapt for useful purposes, will be enumerated in my future observations on our manufacturing establishments. There are in Canada in all directions, foundries for the manufacture of all such articles as are usually produced in similar establishments, from the largest parts of steam engines to the smallest cooking utensils. The manufacture of clay into bricks and other articles of pottery is also carried on very extensively. Some of our producers have furnished considerable quantities of excellent slate, but still, the supply of all these articles is far from equalling the consumption.

The manufacturing industry of Canada, employs a part of our timber in ship-building, and in this respect Quebec is one of the greatest shipbuilding ports in the world. I may be excused a little national pride, when I state the fact, that a ship of 1,600 tons, the *Boomerang*, built at Quebec by Mr. Theophile St. Jean, made the shortest passage on record, from England to Australia, having beaten the *Marco Polo*, a rival ship, by seven days; at the same time landing her cargo in perfect order, notwithstanding the high rate of sailing. Our manufactories of furniture, carriages and implements, in which wood forms the chief material, exempt us from the necessity of sending abroad for supplies for our home consumption, speaking of course in general terms, without noticing more than the most remarkable features, and avoiding all such details as are only to be found in tables of statistics. I have here to add to the list of manufactures from the products of our forests, that of pot and pearlsh, and also, the conversion (by means of our numerous and powerful saw mills) of our forest trees into planks, boards, laths, &c., &c., &c.

The produce of furred animals and the plumage of birds, are also prepared in several ways, yet skins exported by us in their natural state frequently return here manufactured.

Great quantities of oils are manufactured from the blubber, of cetaceous animals taken in the gulf and River St. Lawrence; and the curing, salting, and smoking of fish is carried on, on a large scale: of these articles our production exceeds our consumption, and we might even increase our production of these articles, inasmuch as foreigners come annually to reap the benefit of our super-abundance. The manufacture of porpoise leather must be noticed, it having been brought to such perfection as to entitle it to the rank of a new invention: whale leather is also made, though the whale is generally supposed to have no skin.

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The raw materials of agricultural industry, employ in their preparation, a vast amount of labour.

Our mills convert our wheat into flour of several descriptions and qualities. An abundance of sugar is made from the sap of the maple tree. We prepare our meats by salting or smoking, either for domestic use or for exportation : but it would be superfluous to enumerate all these various branches of industry which make up the complement of, and go to swell the labors of our farmers. We export comparatively little grain in its natural state.

Canada reckons several woollen and linen fabrics among her artificial productions, and all sorts of machinery, tools, leather, paper, printing type, musical instruments, and further, contains workshops for every art, trade and profession. In these branches of labour the workmanship of all ordinary useful articles is of a high standard ; in matters of luxury we yield the palm to Europe, but to Europe only.

The author is well aware that many details given in this chapter may appear tedious, but the intention of this work made their publication a matter of duty. The commercial statistics will familiarize the public with those imports and exports of Canada, which we have not thought proper to introduce here.



## VI.

## MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Common Roads;—Mail and Telegraph Communications;—Navigation of the St. Lawrence;—Natural obstacles overcome;—St. Lawrence, Lachine, Beauharnois, and Welland Canals;—Best route to the far West;—Rivers, Saguenay, Richelieu, Ottawa, and Chambly;—Rideau and Grenville Canals;—Slides for rafts;—Burlington and Desjardins Canals;—Grand River, Thames and others;—Railways;—St. Lawrence Route compared with the American Lines of travel.

Before entering upon a review of our great routes of intercommunication, let us observe that good common roads traverse the country in all directions, that there is no corner, however thinly inhabited, nor however remote from the centre of population, that has not a road leading to it. These are not all first class roads, far from it, but they are passable, and indeed are traversed daily by the mails going into the settlements formed along the great public roads, and twice a week to the more remote settlements. It is hardly necessary to add that telegraph lines are established wherever they have been found necessary, and that they are double and treble between the great centres of population and business.

The distance from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the extremity of Lake Superior, following the course of the Lakes and Rivers, is above 1800 miles; few rivers in the world present so extensive a highway, and none are navigable for large ships to so great a length; the St. Lawrence alone offers this advantage to vessels treble the tonnage of those with which Columbus and Cartier made the discoveries of America and Canada. Nature had rendered the St. Lawrence navigable as high as Quebec for ships of the largest size, and for vessels of five or six hundred tons burthen as far as Montreal, but there they encountered an obstacle, the St. Louis Rapids, which interrupted their progress; beyond this the navigation was again open for large vessels, but between Montreal and Kingston forty-one miles of rapids formed a serious barrier to their ascent; next followed Lake Ontario, and from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, a distance of only twenty-seven miles, an ascent of 330 feet, and the Falls of Niagara opposed themselves; from thence through Lakes Huron and Michigan the navigation was open, but the entrance to Lake Superior was still barred by the Falls of St. Mary. Now, all these obstructions, all these formidable barriers opposed by nature have disappeared, you may start from any ocean port in a vessel of two hun-

dred tons burthen and reach without transshipment the head of the great Lake. The St. Louis Rapids are avoided by the Lachine Canal, nine miles in length; the Cedars, Coteau, Long-saut, Gallops, and other Rapids by the Beauharnois, Cornwall and Junction Canals, thirty-three miles long. The Falls of Niagara and accompanying Rapids by the Welland Canal, twenty-seven miles long, and the St. Mary's Rapids by a very short Canal, built by the Americans, our neighbours. The Lachine, Beauharnois, Cornwall and Junction Canals have together 27 locks, the dimensions of which within the gates are 200 feet by 45, with nine feet depth of water on the sills. The Welland Canal has 27 locks of 150 feet by 26 feet in breadth, and eight feet six inches depth of water on the sills.

The reader will perceive that Canada has reason to be proud of her great "highway," which moreover has cost the country over £2,800,000 sterling.

It must be evident that the St. Lawrence route is unrivalled. It is undoubtedly, the best, the safest, and the cheapest for the emigrant, whether he wishes to settle in any part of Canada, or to wend his way towards the Western States of the American Union, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, for it is the connecting link with all the American Railroads which reach the Lakes at Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee, and with all our own lines of Railroad. The whole of this Canadian navigation, extending over the fresh waters of a great river and extensive lakes, is in the highest degree favorable to the health of travellers and to the preservation of certain articles of trade which become damaged by a lengthened exposure to heat, and many of which indeed suffer considerably by a long voyage on the tepid waters, without depth or current, of the Erie Canal in the State of New York.

Before speaking further on the subject of the superiority of the St. Lawrence route over every other, for the greater part of North America; let us examine the other inland navigable routes which the country possesses; all these different branches from the same trunk radiate from each side of the principal artery. The first is to the North, the Saguenay, which offers a navigable channel for nearly ninety miles, to the largest sea-going ships. The second is the Richelieu, which unites the Saint Lawrence with Lake Champlain, aided by the Chambly Canal, constructed for the purpose of avoiding the rapids of the same name. The length of this canal is about 12 miles, it contains ten locks, each one hundred and twenty feet long by twenty-four broad. Next is the Ottawa which has at its mouth a lock one hundred and eighty feet by forty-five, with six feet water to allow the large steamers to pass from Lake St. Louis into the Lake of Two Mountains,



which connects the Ottawa with the Saint Lawrence, as far as Carillon, at that point large vessels are compelled to make a stop; other boats a few miles above Grenville, extend their route to the City of Ottawa. So much for large vessels, but the Ottawa forms a water thoroughfare for a distance of more than two hundred miles for steamers one hundred and thirty feet long by thirty-two in breadth, drawing five feet water, this route was opened by means of the St. Anne Lock, of which we have spoken, at the entrance of the Lake of Two Mountains, by a Canal which avoids the rapids which impede the navigation between Carillon and Grenville; then by another canal, the Rideau, 126 miles long which intersects the interior of the country from the City of Ottawa, taking its course towards the South West as far as the neighborhood of Kingston, at the mouth of the river Catarqui. This canal, constructed on a mixed system, comprises locks of which we have given the dimensions, and others, some of which are of gigantic dimensions, and are intended to raise the level of lakes and rivers. This expensive work, undertaken by the British Military Government for a purely strategical purpose, is now devoted entirely to commerce.

Beyond the Chaudière Rapids near the City of Ottawa, the Ottawa is navigated by Steamers of middling size to the foot of the Chats Rapids; from this point a railway built by individuals on an economical plan and which, for that reason, is called the *Aboriginal Rail-Road*, connects with another line of steamers which runs to Portage du Fort.

Independent of this the Ottawa possesses slides, constructed along its whole length for the descent of rafts, thus avoiding the rapids which formerly caused the loss of many lives, and of large quantities of lumber. Slides are also constructed on the Rivers St. Maurice, Trent and others.

At the head of Lake Ontario, Burlington Bay used to be inaccessible, in consequence of a bar or spit which barred the entry, but a channel has been excavated faced with piers to preserve the sides, and so constructed as to admit the largest vessels that navigate the Lake. From the end of Burlington Bay, the Desjardins Canal, about three miles in length, has been opened. This is simply a passage through a swamp, deepened by a dredging machine, the object of this work was to avoid the ascent and descent of a steep hill, the foot of which borders the marsh through which the canal is made.

The Grand River, which empties itself into Lake Erie, is made navigable for vessels of small burthen as far as Brantford, about 36 miles from its mouth, and is connected with the Welland Canal by a branch of this canal which is fed by the River.

The Thames is also navigable for a certain distance for vessels of moderate draught, it empties itself into Lake St. Clair.

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No mention is made here of inferior communications nor of the navigation of some of our inland lakes and rivers, for instance, Lake Simcoe, and River St. John, Lakes Temiscouata and Madawaska on the frontiers of Lower Canada, which put us in connexion with the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick.

A railroad unites the Counties of Levis and Quebec, with Montreal in one direction and with the United States and the Atlantic in the other, by effecting a junction at Melbourne with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic railroad, which runs to Portland along the borders of the State of Maine. This route forms part of a grand scheme, known as the Grand Trunk Railway, which is intended to penetrate through the whole province, and of which the following portions are in progress, viz.: from Trois Pistoles, County of Temiscouata to Quebec, from Montreal to Toronto and from Toronto to Port Sarnia. It is in connection with this line of railway that the Victoria Bridge is now being built to join the island of Montreal to the south shore of the St. Lawrence. This gigantic work will with its immense abutments be about three miles long, it will be a tubular bridge on the same principle as that over the Menai Straits in England, the height of its piers will be such as to admit of vessels passing under it; when complete, it will be the largest bridge in the whole world.

The other Canadian Railroads in operation are, the Lanoraie, Berthier, and Rawdon, twenty-four miles long, which intersects the Counties of Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm; the Montreal and Lachine, in connection with the Railway from Caughnawaga to Plattsburgh *via* New York; the St. Lawrence and Champlain which has its terminus at Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain; these two latter unite with American railroads which have their termini in New York, Boston, and other cities of the United States. The railroad which connects Lakes Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, ninety miles in length. The railroad from Buffalo through Brantford to Goderich, which places Lake Huron in direct communication, over the Western Peninsula, with the Welland Canal and Lake Erie. The Great Western Railroad from Hamilton to Niagara, and from Hamilton to Windsor or the River Detroit, is, next to the Grand Trunk, the most important of our railroads, it is in full working order and carries on an extensive traffic; all these roads are complete and are in direct communication with the St. Lawrence.

Besides these a number of railroads have been commenced or are under contract, one from Quebec to the back settlements of the Saguenay, another from Quebec to Montreal by the north shore of the St. Lawrence, one to the frontier in the district of St. Francis, from Montreal, one from the Ottawa to Prescott, County of Grenville, one from Brockville to the Ottawa, the "Grand Junction" from Belleville to Peterborough, and from

thence to Lake Huron, a double branch from Port Hope to Cobourg and Peterborough, one from Toronto to Goderich, one from Woodstock, County of Oxford, to Lake Erie, and one from London to Port Stanley on Lake Erie. Several other railroads are in contemplation, for some of which, the Companies have already obtained their charters.

Let us here make a comparison between the St. Lawrence and American routes, as means of transport for passengers and goods, also with respect to their connection with the Western emigration and traffic between the States and Canada.

Let us first of all establish that that route is the shortest and most direct, which, from the north and centre of Europe, leads to the shores of Lakes Ontario, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. From the European ports of the above named sections, all ships direct their course either to New York, Boston or the Gulf of St. Lawrence, uniting at a common centre near Newfoundland, a little to the West of Cape Race, distant from Europe about 2000 miles. It is from this point we should compare the different routes in question.

From thence to New Orleans the distance is 3000 miles, to New York 1,350 miles, Boston 1,200 miles, and to Quebec 1,200 miles.

Thus from the coast of France or England to

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Quebec, the distance is ..... | 3,300 miles |
| Boston, do .....              | 3,300 "     |
| New York, do .....            | 3,450 "     |
| New Orleans, do .....         | 5,100 "     |

Again, it is to be observed, that for ships coming from the North of Europe there is a shorter passage than that by Cape Race, that is to say, by passing through the Straits of Belle Isle to the north of Newfoundland, in latitude 52°. The difference in the length of the passage is estimated at about 300 miles in favour of the Straits. From the coast of Ireland to Labrador in Canada the distance does not exceed 2,200 miles.

Having thus shewn that Quebec is nearer to Europe than any of the ports in North America as regards the internal trade of the Continent, it remains to be proved that the St. Lawrence route is superior to every other.

Arrived at either of the ports of New York or Boston the emigrant can only reach the west with his baggage by some line of railroad, (except from New York, by a water carriage of about 150 miles by the Hudson River,) which are all more expensive than our water communications, and subject besides to transshipment at every junction of the different lines. I have stated that the emigrant had but one means of travel towards the West in the United States; I mean that their Canals being small and thus

incapable of admitting steamboats, they are unfit to carry passengers at the present era in travelling.

On the other hand, emigrants or travellers arriving at Quebec, with the intention of not remaining in Canada but of going westward, may be carried with all their property to their destination, with all the comforts afforded by large steamers to any of the inland ports without having to set foot on shore except as a matter of recreation in passing through the locks of the canals; and the difference of time occupied in the journey from the American ports by railroad to Buffalo, and that in the voyage to Buffalo by Quebec on the St. Lawrence, is only forty hours, a trifling difference, considering the distance travelled, if we take into account the charge either for the emigrant or for freight.

Again, let us remark that the navigation of the St. Lawrence connects at a number of different points with steamboat and railroad routes, the greater number of which terminate at the American seaports. From this circumstance we can thus, it may be remarked in passing, choose for our produce either the American or the European market, and select further, either water or land carriage. All these advantages are so palpable that when it was proposed in the State of New York, to bring the American Erie Canal as far as Lake Ontario, Mr. Dewitt Clinton, one of their statesmen, opposed it, saying, "All goods for exportation once arrived on Lake Ontario, will, in most instances take the Montreal route, unless our British neighbours are quite blind to their own interests." The distance from Quebec to Buffalo by the river may be taken at 600 miles, and the mean distance from New York and Boston to Buffalo at 540 miles, by the best railroads. Now, we know that the most moderate fares on railroads for long distances are, by emigrant trains, 1½d., per mile for each traveller; and for the first class passage, 3¼d., per mile. The regular charges on the best boats on the St. Lawrence for emigrants, are a little over 1d. for every three miles, and 3¼d., for cabin passengers.

This gives as the price of passage to the West :

From Quebec to Buffalo, for ordinary travellers, £3 6s. 0d., for emigrants £1 2s. 0d.

From Boston or New York to Buffalo, for travellers £3 5s. 0d., for emigrants 27s. 6d.

It must be observed that the charge of £3 6s., for first class passengers on board Canadian steamboats includes meals, which generally from New York or Boston to Buffalo, cost about 6s. more, making the total charge £3 11s. 0d. by the American routes, against £3 6s. by the Canadian route. These differences of fare are not very great, still we must bear in mind that we have instituted the comparison between our first class boats and

the American Railroads, which are most moderate in their charges. Much cheaper passages may be procured on the St. Lawrence, but nothing cheaper can be found on any railroad.

The prices here presented shew that the difference of fare is more in favor of the emigrant than the general traveller. The same difference exists with respect to freight which amounts to much less by the St. Lawrence, and the saving increases with the bulk and weight of the goods to be conveyed.

Below is a comparative scale of the charges for carriage of a barrel of flour by different routes, from Cleveland in the State of Ohio, to the different sea-ports ;

From Cleveland to

|                                                | s. | D. |
|------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| Boston, (by Erie Canal and Railroad).....      | 5  | 0  |
| New York, (by Erie Canal).....                 | 4  | 0  |
| Portland, (by St. Lawrence and Montreal) ..... | 3  | 6  |
| Quebec, (by St. Lawrence).....                 | 2  | 0  |

This same barrel of flour, the freight of which, by the American routes, amounts to 5s., delivered at Boston via the States, would only cost 3s. 9d., if sent there via the St. Lawrence and Montreal. From Toronto to Quebec the freight of the same article is on the average 1s. 6d., and from Toronto to New York 2s. 6d. These charges are of course subject to change, but the proportion is always that indicated here. The prices quoted are the ordinary charges of steamers and freight trains. The down freight on the St. Lawrence is something less, as freight vessels descending the river, shoot the rapids, whereas on ascending, they have canal charges to pay.

It has been objected to the St. Lawrence route, that it is only open part of the year, and that we are quite isolated during the remainder. The navigation of the St. Lawrence is generally open by the 27th April or 1st May, and closes about 25th November.

Now, during this period of seven months, its great thoroughfare affords ample passage for all the freight, and as to emigrants and travellers they would do well not to go westward in winter, even should they take Boston or New York as their starting point. The Erie Canal and Hudson River are not open in the spring earlier than the port of Quebec, although the temperature in the neighborhood of the former is higher in winter; but the St. Lawrence has means of its own for getting rid of the ice which covers it.

It has been asserted in books written on the subject of the great high-ways of which we have spoken, that the navigation of the St. Lawrence

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presents more dangers than other routes, and it has been urged as an argument that the rates of insurance are much higher on this route than elsewhere; the latter fact must be admitted and on first consideration it seems to carry great weight, but this is due to other causes than the amount of losses, causes which result from the fact that Assurance Companies are composed almost exclusively of capitalists, who are quite ignorant of the real interests of the trade with which they are dealing. The reader will see further on in the chapter of statistics, the comparative amount of premiums and losses on Marine Insurances. I will now proceed to use an argument of another kind, in favor of the St. Lawrence route which admits of no discussion, but assumes all the authority of past experience.

The year 1848, was probably the most disastrous ever known for the whole world as regards shipwreck; in this year the United States lost 585 sailing vessels, out of 21,000 which compose their merchant fleet, England in the same year 501 ships out of 30,000; Canada out of 2,000 sailing vessels, which navigate the St. Lawrence from Montreal to the Gulf, 1200 of which were from beyond the sea, had only 48 shipwrecks; and (never before nor since that period,) has our river witnessed so many disasters.

By these figures it is proved that in the year of the greatest losses for the whole world, (the best consequently on which to form a comparison,) we have lost 1 ship in 42, and the United States 1 in 35. This then is the evidence we have deduced from the Assurance Companies, to establish the comparative amount of safety on the navigable waters of the two countries.

This constant comparison of Canada with the United States will be excused, when it is reflected that too often in France the credit of all that is done in North America is given to the Americans, a slight error which our amiable neighbours tolerate, with a benevolence quite at variance with their usual habits.



## VII.

## POLITICAL AND CIVIL INSTITUTIONS OF CANADA.

Constitution of Canada ;—Executive power ;—Legislative power ;—Enactment of Laws ;—Duties of the Legislative Bodies ;—Elective principle ;—Composition of the Executive Council, Assemblies ; Recesses ;—Prorogations and Dissolutions of the Houses ;—Administration of Justice in Canada East, or French Canada ; In Canada West ;—Education ;—Superintendent of Education ;—School Funds ;—Management of School Revenue ; Universities ; Colleges ;—Clergy ;—Local Municipalities ;—Roads.—Reference to several subjects in the following chapter.

The constitution which unites Upper and Lower Canada under one sole Government is identical with that of England, with one only exception, which is this, that the sanctioning of any law may be reserved for the supreme authority of the Mother Country whenever the Governor thinks proper. This prerogative is only exercised to maintain the principle of colonial dependence, for in point of fact, the Parliament of England, grants the fullest liberty to the Colonial Parliament and the management and enjoyment of all their revenue.

The Executive power is composed of the Governor, who represents the Sovereign, and of a Council of Ministers who alone are responsible for the acts of the Government, and preserve their position only by possessing the confidence of the two branches of the Legislature. In the event of a collision between the Representative power and the Executive, the latter can dissolve the House and appeal to the people by a new election.

The Legislative power is made up of two Assemblies, of which the Legislative Council, is named by the Crown, by the advice and counsel of the ministers, and the number of which is unlimited, the other the Legislative Assembly is elected by the people of Counties and Towns, and is composed of 130 Members, 65 for each section, the term of whose service expires every four years, and may cease before this period, in case of a dissolution of Parliament. The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to vote the supplies, and any measure involving an appropriation of revenue, must originate in this Assembly.

Other laws emanate either from the Legislative Council or from the Assembly, which bodies alone can consider and amend all Bills. When a Bill or proposed Act, brought up from one House to the other, is amended, the Act is returned to the Chamber in which it originated, who may either agree to the amendments or not, or propose other amendments to the amendments: should both houses concur, the Bill is passed, and only requires the



Governor's sanction to become law; if otherwise, then a conference is arranged between Members of the two Assemblies, chosen as *conferees*. In this meeting the affair is always arranged, if not the Bill would fall to the ground.

The Chambers are the High Court of Enquiry of the Country, and have the right to take cognizance of all matters; and all information asked for by the majority of the Assembly must be given by the Government, or they must resign or appeal to the Country. Questions are decided by a majority of the members present, without regard to numbers, provided there be a quorum. A quorum of the Legislative Council consists of eleven, and of the Assembly of twenty-one. Each chamber is presided over by a Speaker, who gives the casting vote on equal divisions; the Speaker of the Council is appointed by the Executive, and the Speaker of the Assembly, by the House.

All measures, investigations and other preparatory labours are prepared or carried on by Committees who report to the House. These Committees are either general, that is, composed of the whole House, or special, when composed of a limited number of Members; there are besides these, Standing Committees, who report at different periods on all matters referred to them for enquiry.

It is intended shortly to make the Legislative Council elective, which will be an important change in the constitution, not only as respects their responsibility to the people, but also as regards the relations between the two Chambers, and between the Chambers and the Executive.

The council of ministers which is here called the "Ministry" or "Administration," and whose number is not limited by the constitution, is at present composed as follows:

A Provincial Secretary, whose office is identical with that of Minister of the Interior and of Education.

A Receiver General whose office relates to matters of Finance.

An Inspector General of Public Accounts.

A Commissioner of Public Works.

A Commissioner of Crown Lands,—colonisation, woods and forests.

A Minister of Agriculture, attached to which is an office of Statistics and Patents of Invention.

Two Attorneys General, the Law Officers, of Upper and Lower Canada.

A Postmaster General.

Minister without office, who is Speaker of the Legislative Council.

Of these Ministers five are from Upper Canada and five from Lower Canada.

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Attached to the Ministry and retiring with it, but not forming part of it are two Solicitors General, whose duties are connected with those of Attorneys General. All these functionaries must be members of one or other of the Chambers, and there must be some of them in both.

The Council of Ministers are in constant session and assist the Governor with their advice; he presides at all meetings where his decision is required to the measures of the Council, but the Ministry have Committee meetings at which business is discussed and arranged; the Governor is not present at these meetings, etiquette not admitting of any discussion in his presence.

The nomination of all public officers rests with the Governor.

The Speakers of the two Assemblies have the nomination of their own officers except the Serjeants-at-Arms and Gentlemen Ushers; these, receiving the usual commissions are nominated by the Executive, who are generally guided in their selection by the wishes of the Speakers.

Disputed elections of Members of the Legislative Assembly are decided by Election Committees, chosen from the body of the House in virtue of a law to that effect.

Parliament must meet every year, its sitting usually lasts several months and is called a session. It may adjourn for long vacations without affecting the session, but when the labours of the Session are terminated by order of the Governor in Council, it is called a prorogation, and the next meeting of parliament commences a new session. A parliament is the duration of the Assembly from one election to another; after every general election, whether before the expiration of the four years from the issue of the writs (by dissolution) or not, a new Parliament begins. In the interval between the end of one Parliament and the beginning of another, a space of time which should not amount to a year, and rarely exceeds a few months, there is no legislative power in existence. This will suffice to show that our constitution is the same as that of England; our parliamentary rules and practices are exactly the same, and the Houses and members individually enjoy all the privileges secured by these rules in the same manner as all the prerogatives of the Crown are vested in the Governor, who is the Representative of the Sovereign. Changes of Ministry occur as in England, in fact every political movement is here an imitation of what is done at home on a larger scale.

The description we have given of the extensive powers of the Canadian Parliament which affect everything connected with the legislation and government of the country, leads us naturally to allude to a subject which, especially for the French, is a bug bear which keeps foreigners away from all quarters of the British Dominions, that is, the law of inheritance or *Alien Act*.

The Frenchman who wishes to emigrate to Canada need not fear for himself or his family, the unjust operation of this law, nor of the law of primogeniture; these objectionable laws, to which, however, she owes, in a great measure; her agricultural position and the stability of her Government, are unknown in Canada. We may suppose that the colony, possessing the power of legislating on the subject, has taken good care to annul all laws which had a tendency to banish strangers from its territory, emigration being the most important element in the prosperity of so vast a country as this, so rich in natural productions and one which is still so thinly inhabited. The foreigner may be assured of finding in Canada, all those arrangements which will secure to him and to his family, the possession, and peaceful, and uninterrupted inheritance of that wealth which his industry and capital may have procured him, our laws and enactments tending to encourage honest and well disposed emigrants to settle among us.

The judicial power is differently organised in Lower and Upper Canada. Here in few words are the two organisations; with one exception, that in certain cases an appeal against the decisions of the Courts here, may be made to the Privy Council in England.

In Lower Canada, the highest tribunal is called, *The Queen's Bench*, it is composed of four judges, with a Chief Justice as President, but any of whom can act in the absence of the others in certain cases; this Court hears cases of appeal and gives judgment in serious criminal matters which do not come within the jurisdiction of the Police Courts. Another Court composed of ten judges, two of whom are Chief Justices, one for Montreal and one for Quebec, is called the *Superior Court*, and gives judgment *en première instance* in important causes and in appeal, in all cases referred from the Courts below. The third in order is the *Circuit Court*; the number of judges of this Court at the present day is nine, one of whom resides in each of the districts of Kamouraska and Ottawa, two in the district of Gaspé and one in the Circuit of Chicoutimi, in the Saguenay territory; their jurisdiction extends to sums not exceeding £50 currency; in some districts the resident judges exercise in addition, the jurisdiction belonging to other Courts, but only during term. The Circuit judges hold with the justices of the peace, Quarter Sessions to try certain criminal cases.

There is besides an Admiralty Court, the sole judge of which, sitting at Quebec, decides all matters of maritime law. When the inhabitants of a Parish demand it, they may establish among themselves a "Commissioners' Court," which adjudicates on matters of debt only, not exceeding £6 currency. Special Magistrates, without salary, called Justices of the Peace, are appointed among the inhabitants in different

localities, and invested with the power of deciding on all rural and other matters of police.

In Upper Canada, there is a Court of Appeal, composed of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, a *Court of Queen's Bench* with a Chief Justice and two other Judges, a Court of Chancery, with equity jurisdiction, composed of a Chancellor and two Vice Chancellors, a Court of Common Pleas, consisting of a Chief Justice, and two puisné judges. These judges preside at the criminal assizes in the different counties during what are called in England the Law terms. Besides this they go the Circuits. Again, besides the Superior Courts, there is what is called the Heir and Devisee Court. This Court is held by Commissioners, who are judges of the Superior Court, associated with other judges appointed *ad hoc*. The jurisdiction of this Court extends only to litigation, connected with the inheritance of lands held without letters patent from the Crown; again there are, the Probate Court, Surrogate Court, and Insolvent Debtor's Court, whose powers it would take too long to define. There are twenty-nine judges of counties and divisions of counties, who hold terms, and reside within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, they also preside at Courts of Quarter Sessions and Division Courts, to give summary judgment in matters of minor importance. In Upper as in Lower Canada, the reports on judicial proceedings are published, the reporters are salaried and form part of the establishment of the Courts.

The management of matters connected with Education is attached to the office of Provincial Secretary, but he has under his direction, two Superintendents of Education, one for Upper and one for Lower Canada, who are in point of fact the Ministers of Public Education. The Common School Fund, supplied partly by the Government, partly by local taxes, is managed by the authorities of each parish or township. In addition to the Common Schools, there are numerous Colleges and Academies, governed by bodies politic, owing their existence to charters granted by the Legislature, some of which in Lower Canada, date their foundation from the early times of the Colony under French rule.

There are several Universities, among others, the University of Laval at Quebec, McGill College, Montreal, and the University at Toronto. These three Colleges have the privilege of granting, and do grant to numbers of students, university degrees.

In the towns and in several counties of Upper and Lower Canada there are literary Institutions and Associations, and many of the Parishes have small public libraries.

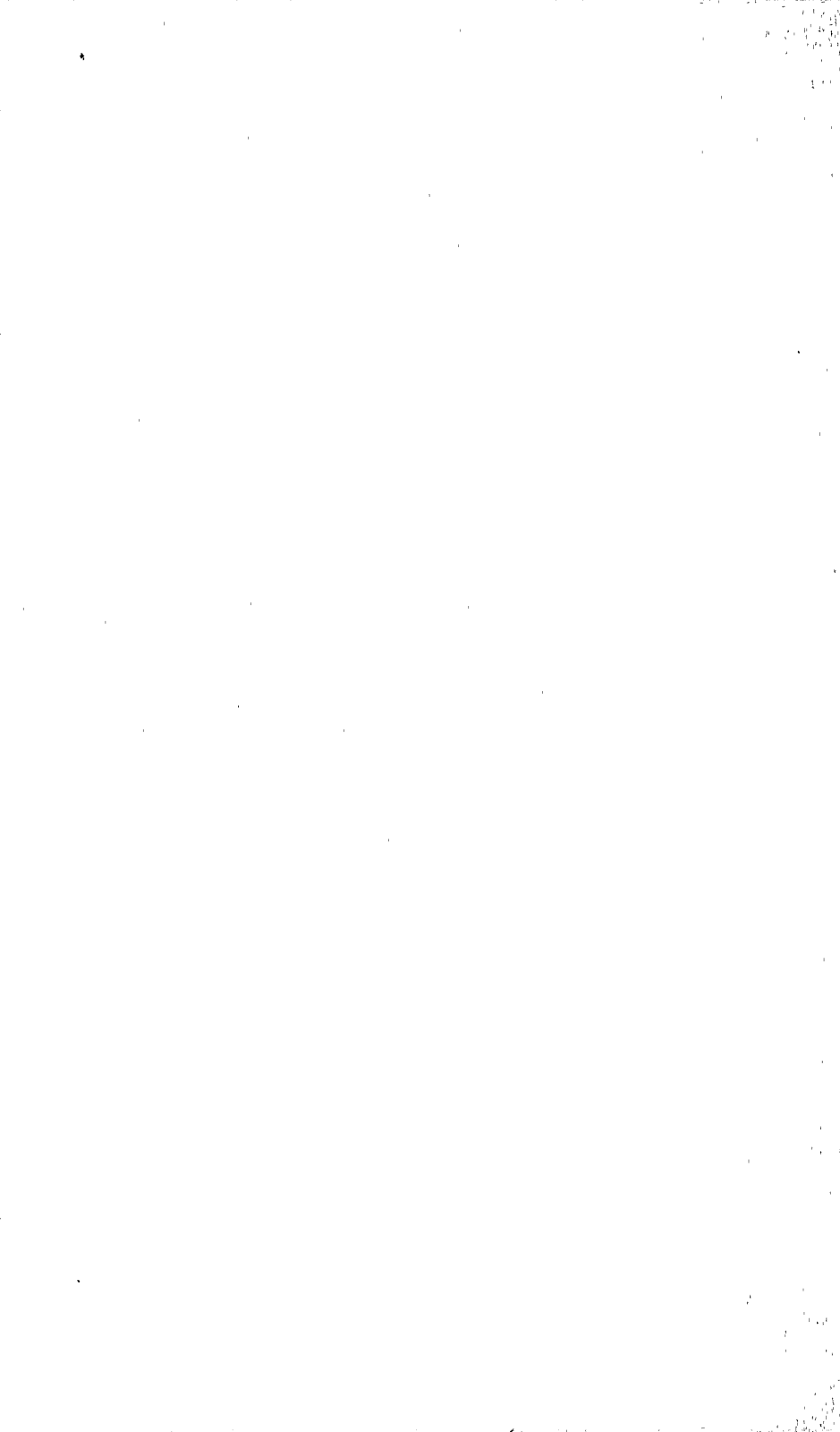
The religious welfare of the people is well cared for. The Roman Catholic Church, which is the most extensive, has a very numerous clergy,

under the direction of several Bishops of whom the Archbishop of Quebec is the metropolitan. The Church of England has also a metropolitan Bishop, several other Bishops, and a large number of ministers, the other Protestant denominations support a clergy, sufficient for the wants of their different congregations. The Protestant clergy, is in part maintained by the profits accruing to them from a grant of land known as the *Clergy Reserves*. What remains of these lands, has been secularised by the Legislature, and the profits limited to the lifetime of the present incumbents. The State pays nothing towards the maintenance of its clergy, the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada support their prelates and curates by payment of a tithe, of the twenty-sixth part of the grain, added to a casual revenue of the Church; the tithe, which is small and only deducted from one article of produce is fixed by a special law to that effect, and only applies to Roman Catholics in Lower Canada.

The local affairs are managed by a Municipal Council, who are elected in turn by rate payers. These corporations have the power of imposing taxes on their constituents, but only for certain purposes. The prevailing system in Upper Canada, for the maintenance of the public roads, is by farming them out to Companies, who, by their charter acquire the right to put up toll-gates at different places, and to charge a certain toll for passing. In Lower Canada, the more general custom is to impose on every land holder an amount of personal labour, proportioned to the extent of his property.

In the following chapter on Statistics, the reader will find allusion to many subjects which more properly belong to the preceding chapters; but in a concise work of this kind, repetition is, as much as possible to be avoided.

It is on this account that many interesting data on our financial and banking system have not yet been furnished; all numerical information, requiring explanation will receive it in the last chapter, in which the reader must be prepared to find much figure work. This is almost an apology for entering into statistics, but it has been said, "No science has been so neglected as statistics," and I would not willingly incur the reproach of similar neglect, when this work contains so small an amount of information on other subjects.



## VIII.

## STATISTICS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

NOTE.—(1.) Census of Population;—By Origin;—By Religion;—By Sections of the Province;—Population of chief towns;—Remarks;—Comparative Table;—Number of Lunatics;—Statistics of Provincial Penitentiary;—Census of Professions, Trades, &c. (2.) Agricultural Census, and of land owned and under cultivation;—Partition of Real Estate;—Division of Fields;—Annual Produce of Land;—Number of Cattle;—Aggregate Value of Produce;—Market Value of Agricultural Produce in 1851;—Comparison with the United States;—Statistics of Education;—Universities;—Colleges;—Schools;—Number of Pupils;—Clergy. (4.) Public Works;—Light Houses;—Wharves;—Canals Slides;—Roads and Bridges;—Cost of these Works;—Report on them;—Tow-Boats;—Railroads. (5.) Finances of the Country;—Revenue and its Sources;—Comparative Statement;—Provincial Ledger. (6.) Trade;—Business of the Ports;—Value of Imports and Exports;—Principal Articles of Importation and Exportation;—Ship-Building;—Banks;—Insurance Companies. (7.) Various Details;—Local Taxes;—Postage;—Currency;—Price of Houses;—Fares by Steamboat and Sailing Vessels, from Europe to Quebec.

The last Census, shewing the population, and the agricultural and industrial condition of Canada, took place in 1851: The reader must not forget that four years work great changes with us, as will be seen by the tables of comparison in the next chapter. For instance, it is a well known fact, that the population of the Province, on the 1st of January, 1855, considerably exceeded 2,000,000: this the reader may take as a criterion for comparison.

## I.

## CENSUS OF 1851.

Population of Canada, 1,842,365, distributed as follows between the two sections of the Province:

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Upper Canada.....  | 952,004 |
| Lower Canada ..... | 890,261 |

These numbers are subdivided as follows, into origins and principal birth places:

|                              |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Franco-Canadians .....       | 695,945 |
| Canadians, (not French)..... | 651,673 |
| Natives of Ireland.....      | 227,766 |
| "    England.....            | 93,929  |
| "    Scotland .....          | 90,376  |
| Continent of America.....    | 64,109  |
| "    Europe .....            | 18,467  |

The grand divisions of the population into religious denominations are as follows :

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Roman Catholics.....    | 914,561 |
| Church of England ..... | 268,592 |
| Presbyterians.....      | 176,094 |
| Methodists.....         | 173,959 |
| Free Church.....        | 61,589  |
| Dissenters.....         | 176,085 |
| No religion.....        | 71,334  |
| Jews.....               | 351     |

Lower Canada contains :

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Franco-Canadians.....           | 669,528 |
| Canadians, (other origins)..... | 125,580 |
| Roman Catholics .....           | 746,866 |

Upper Canada :

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Anglo-Canadians.....  | 526,093 |
| Franco-Canadians..... | 26,417  |
| Protestants.....      | 733,917 |

Population of the chief towns of Upper and Lower Canada, in 1851, in numerical order :

Upper Canada :

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Toronto .....                 | 30,775 |
| Hamilton .....                | 14,121 |
| Kingston .....                | 11,585 |
| Bytown, (City of Ottawa)..... | 7,760  |
| London.....                   | 7,035  |
| Belleville.....               | 4,569  |
| Brantford.....                | 3,877  |
| Cobourg .....                 | 3,871  |



|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Dundas.....     | 3,517 |
| Niagara.....    | 3,340 |
| Brockville..... | 3,246 |
| Port Hope.....  | 2,476 |

## Lower Canada :

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Montreal.....     | 57,715 |
| Quebec.....       | 42,052 |
| Three Rivers..... | 4,936  |
| Sorel.....        | 3,424  |
| St. Hyacinth..... | 3,313  |
| St. John.....     | 3,215  |
| Sherbrooke.....   | 2,998  |

With regard to Quebec, it appears that the *Banlieue* contains about 10,000 souls, in addition to the figures given above.

All these populations have increased considerably, especially in Upper Canada, the rendezvous of British emigrants. The European must not judge of the importance of a town by its population, for taking one population with another, much more business is done in Canada than elsewhere ; for instance, where will it be possible to find a town of 43,000 inhabitants, (that of Quebec in 1851,) whose export trade amounts to £1,600,000 currency, and whose commercial fleet averages 1,000,000 tons.

In the following table will be seen the increase of population in the two sections of the Province since 1763 :

| YEARS. | NUMBERS OF PEOPLE. |               |           |
|--------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
|        | LOWER CANADA.      | UPPER CANADA. | CANADA.   |
| 1763   | 70,000             | 12,000        | 82,000    |
| 1814   | 335,000            | 95,000        | 430,000   |
| 1823   | 427,000            | 150,000       | 375,000   |
| 1831   | 512,000            | 260,000       | 772,000   |
| 1844   | 699,000            | 500,000       | 1,199,000 |
| 1848   | 770,000            | 721,000       | 1,491,000 |
| 1851   | 890,261            | 952,004       | 1,842,265 |

There are few States of the American Union in which the increase of population has been so rapid as in Canada, taken as a whole, within a few years, and not one in which it reaches so high a figure as in Upper Canada. I shall give here a table showing the proportionate increase of Canada and the United States during ten years :

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
| Population of United States, 1840..... | 17,067,453 |
| Do do 1850.....                        | 23,091,488 |

Increase 35 per cent.

|                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Population of Canada, 1841..... | 1,090,000 |
| Do do 1851 ...                  | 1,842,265 |

Increase 69 per cent.

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Population of Upper Canada, 1841..... | 465,357 |
| Do do 1851.....                       | 952,004 |

Increase 104 per cent.

According to the Return from the two Lunatic Asylums of Toronto and Quebec, there were in 1851 :

|                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| In Upper Canada ..... | 288 Lunatics. |
| Men.....              | 150           |
| Women.....            | 138           |
| In Lower Canada ..... | 153 Lunatics. |
| Men.....              | 80            |
| Women.....            | 73            |

The number of criminals imprisoned in the Penitentiary, 390

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| For Upper Canada..... | 256 |
| For Lower Canada..... | 133 |

I shall now proceed to give a very long catalogue of almost all the trades and professions, practised in the Country, with the number of persons employed, give a separate statement for each Section of the Province. This table is better calculated than anything else, to shew the amount of our industry, and to instruct the emigrant and capitalist, when compared with the other statements contained in this sketch. Some notes which accompany it, will point out to those desirous of becoming acquainted with the Industrial condition of the Country, the best use to be made of it. It may be as well to remark that these data touching the employments of the people are not mathematically correct. The incomplete manner in which this

part of the census was performed by those who were entrusted with the duty in 1851, has rendered the labour of correction extremely onerous:— This list may however be very useful.

*Alphabetical Table of the personal census of Canada, as regards trades, professions and useful employments.*

|                                                          | Upper Canada. | Lower Canada. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Agents, Brokers and Auctioneers.....                     | 281           | 228           |
| Apothecaries.....                                        | 108           | 26            |
| Artists of all kinds, Architects, Sculptors, &c. ....    | 218           | 259           |
| Armourers.....                                           | 53            | 21            |
| Surveyors.....                                           | 102           | 76            |
| Barristers and Attorneys.....                            | 302           | 273           |
| Hotel and Tavern Keepers.....                            | 1,772         | 443           |
| Stevedores.....                                          | "             | 163           |
| Bankers.....                                             | 32            | 11            |
| Hair-dressers.....                                       | 94            | 30            |
| Jewellers, watch and clock makers.....                   | 200           | 147           |
| Butchers.....                                            | 600           | 474           |
| Bakers.....                                              | 462           | 590           |
| Shopkeepers.....                                         | 435           | 590           |
| Brewers and Distillers.....                              | 440           | 74            |
| Brick-makers and Potters.....                            | 92            | 50            |
| Caulkers, Rope-makers, Block-makers and Sail-makers..... | 125           | 226           |
| Wool-carders.....                                        | 72            | 94            |
| Carriage-makers and Wheelwrights.....                    | 1,789         | 584           |
| Chair, Cabinet-makers, and Upholsterers..                | 1,258         | 379           |
| Hatters.....                                             | 113           | 68            |
| Shipwrights, Carpenters, Joiners, &c.....                | 8,367         | 8,923         |
| Coachmen, Cabmen, and Carters.....                       | 3,400         | 3,500         |
| Collectors and Agents.....                               | 137           | 60            |
| Pedlars.....                                             | 240           | 67            |
| Merchants.....                                           | 20            | 51            |
| Clerks in General.....                                   | 3,242         | 2,376         |
| Accountants.....                                         | 88            | 62            |
| Contractors.....                                         | 718           | 600           |
| Confectioners.....                                       | 86            | 76            |
| Constables, Bailiffs, &c.....                            | 185           | 90            |
| Boot and Shoe-makers.....                                | 5,898         | 3,069         |
| Farmers and Householders.....                            | 86,224        | 78,264        |

|                                                                                                          |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Dentists .....                                                                                           | 36     | 8      |
| Clergy .....                                                                                             | 963    | 620    |
| Editors and Booksellers.....                                                                             | 83     | 76     |
| Grocers .....                                                                                            | 475    | 529    |
| Sub-contractors, for supplying timber.....                                                               | 3,000  | 3,000  |
| Manufacturers (general).....                                                                             | 771    | 346    |
| Tinsmiths .....                                                                                          | 433    | 323    |
| Founders .....                                                                                           | 471    | 403    |
| Blacksmiths.....                                                                                         | 4,235  | 2,840  |
| Hotel-keepers .....                                                                                      | 319    | 247    |
| Printers .....                                                                                           | 500    | 400    |
| Working Engineers .....                                                                                  | 337    | 224    |
| Primary School Teachers.....                                                                             | 2,422  | 2,000  |
| Cullers .....                                                                                            | 3      | 73     |
| Gardeners .....                                                                                          | 279    | 142    |
| Farm Labourers, (not proprietors).....                                                                   | 78,584 | 63,365 |
| Masons and Plasterers.....                                                                               | 6,009  | 1,316  |
| Machinists .....                                                                                         | 685    | 272    |
| Tradesmen.....                                                                                           | 2,600  | 2,000, |
| Seamen, Fishermen and coasting Pilots...                                                                 | 5,000  | 8,000  |
| Mechanics and daily Labourers, (not classified) .....                                                    | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Physicians and Surgeons.....                                                                             | 382    | 401    |
| Millers .....                                                                                            | 1,830  | 667    |
| Wholesale dealers .....                                                                                  | 155    | 589    |
| Notaries .....                                                                                           | 19     | 538    |
| Artificers in Metals, Copper, Lead, &c...                                                                | 64     | 59     |
| English Military Pensioners .....                                                                        | 257    | 29     |
| Ship-painters.....                                                                                       | 641    | 600    |
| Dealers in Ashes.....                                                                                    | 84     | 16     |
| Professors of Universities, Colleges and<br>Members of Learned Professions, (not<br>included above)..... | 80     | 150    |
| Book-binders.....                                                                                        | 51     | 40     |
| Private Gentlemen.....                                                                                   | 1,116  | 3,870  |
| House Servants.....                                                                                      | 3,180  | 5,559  |
| Saddlers.....                                                                                            | 873    | 273    |
| Tailors .....                                                                                            | 2,662  | 671    |
| Farmers .....                                                                                            | 561    | 532    |
| Weavers .....                                                                                            | 1,738  | 166    |
| Coopers.....                                                                                             | 1,935  | 473    |
| Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers.....                                                                    | 46     | 20     |

We have shewn that the population of Upper Canada in 1851 was 952,004, and of Lower Canada 890,261. The above Tables, which have been taken from the census of 1851, and which refer to the employment of Males only, give 260,000 for Upper Canada, and 220,000 for Lower Canada in round numbers. Now this is as nearly as possible the exact Male population from 15 to 65 years of age, for each of the sections of the Province.

A comparison being made between the amount of the whole population of each Division of Canada, and that of the adult population, it will be seen, that the number of adults is, comparatively speaking, far greater in Upper than in Lower Canada; this arises from the fact that the French Canadian population increase only by the excess of births over deaths, while in Upper Canada the increase is swelled by immigration.

While on this subject it may be well to give a statement of the inhabitants of Canada classified according to their ages, which cannot fail to be interesting to the attentive observer, and from which many interesting facts as to the fluctuation of the population may be deduced.

*Number of persons of both sexes in Upper and Lower Canada.*

| Ages.                           | Upper Canada. | Lower Canada. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Less than 1 year.....           | 37,732        | 39,686        |
| From 1 to 5 years.....          | 131,380       | 127,050       |
| do 5 to 10 years.....           | 138,726       | 115,035       |
| do 10 to 15 years.....          | 119,263       | 104,639       |
| do 15 to 20 years.....          | 100,053       | 102,564       |
| do 20 to 30 years.....          | 166,852       | 148,710       |
| do 30 to 40 years.....          | 108,992       | 94,781        |
| do 40 to 50 years.....          | 69,542        | 65,795        |
| do 50 to 60 years.....          | 41,621        | 43,648        |
| do 60 to 70 years.....          | 20,356        | 24,095        |
| do 70 to 80 years.....          | 7,156         | 11,084        |
| do 80 to 90 years.....          | 1,746         | 3,030         |
| do 90 to 100 years.....         | 225           | 407           |
| do 100 upwards.....             | 20            | 38            |
| Ages not given, from error..... | 8,310         | 9,699         |

We must here observe that the social position of the people in Upper and Lower Canada is widely different. In the former a disposition to spread themselves over the country and a system of division of labour prevails among the people, in consequence of which, the city population, although nearly equal in the two sections, in Lower Canada is collected in only a few localities, but in Upper Canada it is dispersed through a large number

of small towns. This arises from the difference of character of the predominant race in each section; France and the French originally settled Canada East, England and the English, Canada West.

In the numbers of 20,000 for each section of the Province, classed in the table of occupations and as artisans and daily labourers, (generally,) is comprised all that versatile class of men who are alternately hewers of wood or hunters in the forests, sailors or fishermen, ship carpenters, or artisans of every description, in the shop or the manufactory, and who change their trade with the seasons, or as any particular kind of employment is in most demand.

It must be understood that the number of mariners in the preceding tables applies only to those who man the vessels of our inland or coasting trade, as all sea-going ships are almost exclusively manned by British sailors.

## 2

## AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

The following extracts are from the census tables of 1851 :—

The total number of acres of land in the hands of different proprietors, 17,939,796 \* acres.

|                                                                 |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Of which in Upper Canada.....                                   | 9,826,417 acres. |
| do Lower Canada.....                                            | 8,113,379 do.    |
| Under cultivation.....                                          | 7,300,839 do.    |
| Of which in Upper Canada.....                                   | 3,695,763 do.    |
| do Lower Canada.....                                            | 3,605,076 do.    |
| Of the whole amount, there are, lands<br>covered with wood..... | 10,638,957 do.   |
| In Upper Canada.....                                            | 6,130,654 do.    |
| In Lower Canada.....                                            | 4,508,303 do.    |

Which gives a mean for each person of 10 acres, 4 cultivated, 6 woodland; this average is now exceeded, as acquisitions of land and the extent cleared increase in far greater proportion than the population.

The approximate value of all the lands in the hands of different parties is in round numbers, £67,000,000, currency.

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\* The acre is rather larger than the arpent, about an eleventh more, and rather less than half a hectare being 0.404.671 hectares.

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|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| For Upper Canada..... | £37,000,000 |
| For Lower Canada..... | 30,000,000  |

The number of land holders in 1851, was 195,683, the average amount in possession of each holder was about 92 acres, and the mean value of each lot, £340, currency, in round numbers, shewing an approximate mean value of £3 14s., currency, for each acre of land, half cultivated and half in wood.

The lands is divided in the following manner among the holders :

In Upper Canada :

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Land holders.....                  | 99,890 |
| Holders of 10 acres and under..... | 9,976  |
| do 10 to 20.....                   | 1,889  |
| do 20 to 30.....                   | 18,467 |
| do 50 to 100.....                  | 48,027 |
| do 100 to 200.....                 | 18,421 |
| do over 200.....                   | 3,120  |
|                                    | <hr/>  |
|                                    | 99,900 |

Lower Canada :

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Land holders.....            | 95,823 |
| do of 10 acres and less..... | 13,261 |
| do of 10 to 20.....          | 3,074  |
| do of 20 to 50.....          | 17,409 |
| do of 50 to 100.....         | 37,885 |
| do of 100 to 200.....        | 18,608 |
| do of over 200.....          | 4,585  |
|                              | <hr/>  |
|                              | 94,822 |

In 1851, the lands in Upper Canada were :

|                           |
|---------------------------|
| 2,274,746 acres ploughed. |
| 1,365,556 " pasture.      |
| 55,461 " gardens.         |

In Lower Canada :

|                           |
|---------------------------|
| 2,072,953 acres ploughed. |
| 1,502,355 " pasture.      |
| 30,209 " gardens.         |

The following table will shew the yield of different kinds of produce in Upper and Lower Canada :

| PRODUCE.          | BUSHELS.      |               |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                   | UPPER CANADA. | LOWER CANADA. |
| Wheat .....       | 12,675,603    | 3,480,343     |
| Barley .....      | 625,355       | 764,144       |
| Oats .....        | 11,186,161    | 10,248,679    |
| Peas .....        | 2,872,413     | 1,351,074     |
| Indian Corn ..... | 1,686,441     | 343,103       |
| Rye .....         | 479,615       | 390,220       |
| Buck-wheat .....  | 639,264       | 530,417       |
| Potatoes .....    | 4,987,475     | 5,092,698     |

It must be borne in mind that although the amounts in this Table are given in bushels, the returns from Lower Canada were made in minot which are an eighth larger than a bushel, so that to shew a fair proportion, an eighth should be added to the Lower Canada produce (1). Upper Canada raises most wheat, most Indian-corn, and most peas ; Lower Canada most barley, most oats, and most potatoes.

Table exhibiting amounts of other produce.

| PRODUCE AND MEASURES.            | UPPER CANADA. | LOWER CANADA. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Tons of hay <sup>(2)</sup> ..... | 681,782       | 965,653       |
| Pounds of hemp and flax..        | 50,650        | 1,867,016     |
| Yards of linen .....             | 14,995        | 889,523       |
| Yards of flannel .....           | 1,828,633     | 1,836,964     |
| Pounds of maple sugar...         | 3,581,505     | 6,190,694     |
| Gallons of cider .....           | 701,612       | 53,327        |
| Pounds of tobacco .....          | 764,476       | 488,652       |

(1) The author has not time to make these calculations.

(2) The ton of hay weighs 20, cwts.



Table of the number of Cattle.

| NUMBER OF CATTLE. | UPPER CANADA. | LOWER CANADA. |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Horses.....       | 203,300       | 182,077       |
| Sheep.....        | 968,022       | 629,827       |
| Draught oxen..... | 193,982       | 111,819       |
| Young cattle..... | 254,988       | 180,317       |
| Cows.....         | 296,924       | 294,514       |
| Hogs.....         | 569,257       | 256,219       |

It would be impossible to give a detailed statement of the agricultural produce, we shall, however, give the aggregate annual value, of a large number of articles quoted from the returns of 1851.

|                                                             |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Total Value of all grain.....                               | £ 5,624,268 cy. |
| do cattle.....                                              | 10,947,537      |
| do of the following articles :                              |                 |
| Hay, seeds, hemp, flax, hops, wool, tobacco,<br>sugar ..... | 3,965,012       |

Total value of the following :

|                                                                     |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Butter, cheese, cider, flannel, linen, salt<br>beef, salt pork..... | 2,901,937 |
| Total value of potatoes.....                                        | 630,011   |

The following are the prices assigned to different articles in 1851, on which to found an estimate ; all these articles have increased enormously in price, still these tables may be assumed as a guide to the mean prices of the articles contained in it for large quantities of middling quality and inferior, for average years.

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Horses .....      | £12 10 0 cy. |
| Cows.....         | 3 15 0       |
| Oxen.....         | 6 0 0        |
| Young cattle..... | 1 10 0       |
| Sheep .....       | 0 7 6        |
| Pigs .....        | 1 0 0        |

|                             |   |    |   |
|-----------------------------|---|----|---|
| Wheat per bushel .....      | 0 | 4  | 0 |
| Rye .....                   | 0 | 2  | 1 |
| Barley .....                | 0 | 3  | 0 |
| Oats .....                  | 0 | 1  | 0 |
| Indian-corn .....           | 0 | 2  | 6 |
| Peas .....                  | 0 | 3  | 0 |
| Potatoes .....              | 0 | 1  | 3 |
| Seeds .....                 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Hay (per ton) .....         | 2 | 0  | 0 |
| Hemp and flax per lb .....  | 0 | 0  | 3 |
| Hops do .....               | 0 | 1  | 0 |
| Wool do .....               | 0 | 0  | 6 |
| Tobacco do .....            | 0 | 0  | 6 |
| Sugar (Maple) do .....      | 0 | 0  | 2 |
| Butter do .....             | 0 | 0  | 7 |
| Cheese (Country) do .....   | 0 | 0  | 6 |
| Cider do per gallon .....   | 0 | 0  | 2 |
| Flannel do per yard .....   | 0 | 2  | 0 |
| Coarse Linen do .....       | 0 | 1  | 3 |
| Salt beef, per barrel ..... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Salt pork, do .....         | 2 | 10 | 0 |

The total value of the articles of produce detailed herein amounts to £24,068,765 currency.

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| For Upper Canada ..... | £13,822,863 cy. |
| do Lower Canada .....  | 10,245,902      |

To this again is to be added the value of certain other articles, such as, poultry, eggs, fruit, honey, and vegetables. We should also place to the credit of Lower Canada, the revenue arising from the oil, and skins of cetaceous animals, and from fish taken in the Gulf, amounting to about £1,000,000; and another sum of about £250,000, the value of furs obtained principally in the Saguenay territory.

It must be observed that the growth of wheat has lately been subjected to two destructive scourges, which however, are now disappearing; the Hessian fly, which has devastated the whole of Lower Canada, and the weevil in some parts of Upper Canada.

The amount of wood exported will be found below, in the paragraph on commercial statistics, it reaches £2,000,000 currency, in round numbers, and we may put down the whole produce of the forests, home and foreign consumption included, at £3,000,000 currency: Lower Canada supplying more timber than Upper Canada.

If we stop for a moment to compare the produce of Canada with that of the States, it will be seen that the two countries are on nearly an equal footing in proportion to their population, but that Canada has the advantage, as to the amount of produce in proportion to the land under cultivation, which shows in Canada, more recent settlements taken as a whole, but a more genial soil, and a greater amount of natural resources.

|                                                                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Population of the States in 1851 .....                                               | 23,263,488   |
| Do Canada do .....                                                                   | 1,842,265    |
| Acres occupied in the States.....                                                    | 303,078,970  |
| do do Canada.....                                                                    | 17,939,796   |
| Value of the articles detailed above, less the forest<br>produce for the States..... | £339,239,558 |
| For Canada.....                                                                      | 24,068,765   |

Which gives for Canada rather more than £13 cy. per head, and for the United States £14 cy. a head; but if we add to the produce of the United States the other articles of their production, and also add to the Canada returns, the productions of the woods and the fisheries, the development of which employs in Canada so much larger a proportion of hands, (*vide* table of trades, &c., number of labourers and lumbermen,) then the balance would be much in favor of Canada.

The most evident proof of this assertion is, that the produce of cultivated land in Canada amounts to 24s. per acre, while in the United States it does not exceed 22s.

## 3.

## STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

Upper Canada is much better provided with common elementary Schools than Lower Canada; but Lower Canada contains a greater number of collegiate and classical institutions. The following tables give the enumeration for the year 1853:

For Upper Canada :

|                      | Numbers. | Pupils. |
|----------------------|----------|---------|
| Colleges.....        | 8        | 751     |
| Normal Schools.....  | 2        | 545     |
| Grammar Schools..... | 98       | 2,900   |
| Common Schools.....  | 3,010    | 180,000 |

For Lower Canada :

|                                           |       |         |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| University .....                          | 1     | 400     |
| Colleges.....                             | 10    | 2,000   |
| Academies, Convents' and Friars' Schools. | 100   | 20,000  |
| Common Schools.....                       | 2,300 | 100,000 |

The Laval University, the seat of which is at Quebec, requires a special notice, from the peculiar privileges secured to it by Royal Charter, from the number of its Professors of the Sciences, Medicine, Law, &c., the number of its students, and the valuable collection of books, works of art and philosophical instruments, which it contains. This institution is now the Alma Mater for classical studies, of the youthful population of French origin.

We have stated above, that literary associations, scientific and mechanics' institutions, exist in all the towns and in many country places, and that public libraries are a useful ornament in nearly every township and parish. Besides these sources of instruction there are about 100 publications in the shape of periodicals and political newspapers, of which about thirty are published in Lower and the remainder in Upper Canada.

We shall here give some statistical information respecting the clergy, taking first in order the most numerous, those of the Roman Catholic Church.\*

The British Provinces of North America are comprised in one Provincial Catholic Archbishopric, of which Quebec, where the Councils meet, is the See.

This clergy in Canada is composed of the Archbishop of Quebec, eight Bishops and 607 Priests.

The Church of England has four Bishops and 252 ministering clergymen.

The other Protestant communities, reckon 895 ministers, and divide Canada into Districts, Presbyteries, &c., for the convenience of their different Churches.

4.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Our great Public Works, completed or in progress, are of various kinds.

\* NOTE.—This information should be inserted under this title, because the Clergy are not only the expounders of morality, but because, in Lower Canada at least, they have identified themselves with education, which has been carried out under their sole auspices.

The first of these which present themselves to the notice of the stranger on entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are the Light-houses, which comprise two distinct classes; those in the lower part of the river, which are the least numerous, but of a superior and expensive kind, and those in the interior, from Quebec to the Western Lakes.

The total cost of the first has been about £60,000 cy., of the latter £90,000 cy.

The first class are placed as follows, to the number of seven: two on the Island of Anticosti; one on the Point des Monts, in the County of Tadousac; one on the little Island of Bicquet, County of Rimouski; one on Green Island; one on Red Island, County of Temiscouata, and one on the Pillars, County of L'Islet. Those on Bicquet and the Pillars have revolving lights, and that on Bicquet is provided with a 36-pounder, which is fired every half hour in foggy weather.

These Light-houses, from their great solidity and style of building, are perfect monuments.

There is also a floating light in the St. Roch traverse, opposite the County of L'Islet.

Four new light-houses are in course of construction; two in the Straits of Belle Isle, one on Anticosti, and another at Point Gaspé, all of which it is intended to light with Fresnel's lanterns.

The light-houses for the benefit of the inland navigation are too numerous to describe, some of them are on floating barges.

The second class of public works are the artificial harbours the total cost of which has been £450,000 cy.

There are seven in Lower Canada, the aggregate cost of which was about £150,000 cy., including the light-houses erected on them; some of them are not quite complete. The others are nearly all in Upper Canada; their cost has amounted to about £300,000 cy.

Our Canals, including the Rideau, form a complete route of communication; the total cost amounts to £5,085,000 currency, distributed as follows:

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Rideau Canal .....    | £1,500,000 cy. |
| Welland do .....      | 1,500,000      |
| Gallops do .....      | 300,000        |
| Cornwall do .....     | 400,000        |
| Beauharnois do .....  | 600,000        |
| Lachine do .....      | 480,000        |
| Chambly do .....      | 140,000        |
| St. Ours Dam.....     | 27,000         |
| St. Anne do .....     | 23,000         |
| Desjardins Canal..... | 30,000         |
| Burlington do .....   | 850,000        |

In addition to the above sums we have laid out £88,000 for deepening Lake St. Peter; £15,000 for improving the Rapids, and have effected a loan of £84,000 for improvements on the Grand River. All these latter works are completed. The Gallops, Cornwall, Beauharnois and Lachine Canals, are known as the St. Lawrence Canals, on account of their forming a distinct system intended for the navigation of large vessels, the locks being of large dimensions and capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons burthen.

*Slides* for bringing down wood in our large rivers, have been built on a vast scale on the Rivers Ottawa, St. Maurice and Trent; their total cost amounts to £150,000.

The expenses of completing first class roads, with well built bridges have amounted altogether to £798,000 currency.

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| For Upper Canada.....  | £580,000 cy. |
| For Lower Canada ..... | 268,000      |

The total amount expended on the above mentioned Public Works in Canada will stand as follows, viz:

|                                        |                   |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Light Houses.....                      | £ 150,000 cy.     |
| Harbours and Wharves .....             | 450,000           |
| Canals .....                           | 5,085,000         |
| Deepening the Channels of Rivers ..... | 182,000           |
| Slides .....                           | 150,000           |
| Roads.....                             | 798,000           |
| <b>Total .....</b>                     | <b>£6,815,000</b> |

From this is, however, to be deducted the sum of £1,500,000 currency, the cost of the Rideau Canal, expended by the English Military Government.

The revenue derived from all these works by the Province is already large and is increasing rapidly every year.

Below is a statement of the above Revenue from 1848:

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1848.....  | £46,493 cy. |
| 1849.....  | 56,200      |
| 1850.....  | 65,772      |
| 1851 ..... | 76,216      |
| 1852 ..... | 84,602      |
| 1853.....  | 95,814      |

Private Companies, which without having the monopoly, have however, peculiar emoluments from the Government, maintain a regular line of tow boats; in return for this advantage, their charge for towage is fixed at a certain rate which they cannot exceed on pain of forfeiture of their contract.

Ocean lines of large screw steamers, make regular passages between Liverpool and Quebec in the summer, and between Liverpool and Portland (State of Maine,) in the winter. The owners receive pecuniary encouragement on conditions calculated to serve the public interests.

We will now devote our attention to *Railroad Statistics*. There are now in Canada, about 3,060 miles of Railroad altogether, either projected, in progress or completed, without including the long contemplated line from Trois Pistoles to Halifax by the Bay of Chaleurs, which would make Halifax in Nova Scotia, our great winter port, and would form a complete line of communication from the Gulf to the Western extremity of the Province, side by side with our great inland navigation, and most effectually supplying its loss during the winter months.

Our Railroads, of which we have given the total length, are at present in the condition shewn below as regards their progress towards completion, which has advanced rapidly since the completion of the Canals.

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Complete .....    | 700 miles. |
| In progress ..... | 2,016 do   |
| Chartered .....   | 344 do     |
| Total .....       | 3,060      |

It would be difficult to give the average cost of our finished railroads but we may assert, taking into account the high price of labour and materials, that it would be impossible to build a first-class road, (I mean as compared with American roads, which are generally a single track, and the finish and solidity of which are inferior to the English and French roads,) for less than from £9,500 to £10,000 currency per mile, unless under most favourable circumstances as regards locality, pecuniary facilities and management.

I shall now give a statement of the average cost per mile of some roads or parts of roads, quite completed, the amounts being in round numbers and in French currency:

|                           |            |                 |             |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Grand Trunk.....          | 217 miles. | 190,000 francs. | £ 9,500 cy. |
| Great Western .....       | 229 "      | 220,000 "       | 11,000 "    |
| Ontario and Simcoe.....   | 66 "       | 150,000 "       | 7,500 "     |
| Buffalo and Goderich..... | 75 "       | 100,000 "       | 5,000 "     |
| Total length.....         | 887 miles. |                 |             |

The average cost as exhibited by this table is £8250 currency per mile, that is taking each road to represent the whole, but when the length of each route or the total cost is taken into account, then the mean cost rises to £9,300 per mile.

The three first of the above mentioned roads, viz. : the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, and the Simcoe, have each a share of the Provincial guarantee, that is to say, the Provincial Government secures to the shareholders of the Companies the repayment of a certain part of the capital laid out in the construction of the roads, should the speculation not prove remunerative, and as a security for the money thus advanced, the Government becomes a privileged creditor by a mortgage on the whole property of the Company. Should the road pay, and the investment prove profitable to the Shareholders, then the latter are bound to make payment of the debentures issued in their favor and in circulation in the money market. In this case the province has nothing to pay, but in the opposite case the province would have to redeem their debentures and become proprietor till the amount of their loan was made good. By a law which regulates this transaction, the amount which the Executive is empowered to secure to each company, is limited. The total length of the three roads to which this guarantee has been accorded, is 1,434 miles.

The maximum amount of debentures which the Province can be called upon, first to issue, and afterwards, to pay in part, should the Company become losers, has been fixed at £5,000,000, currency.

The capital invested in our railroads when the 3,060 miles are completed may be set down at £16,000,000, currency, the capital now employed amounts to about six millions currency.

To the £16,000,000, above mentioned, is to be added £1,500,000, the probable cost of building the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence.

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5.

FINANCE.

The revenue of the province for the disbursements of 1854, amounted to, £1,423,520, currency, or about £1,250,000, currency, net.

The expenses of the civil list, including the expenses of collecting the revenue in 1854, amounted to £939,534, currency. The unexpended balance this year has been appropriated to the public works which were either in progress or newly commenced.



The different sources of the revenue are as follows:

|                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| Customs.....         | £1,115,000 |
| Excise.....          | 20,000     |
| Bank Imposts.....    | 25,000     |
| Public Works.....    | 100,000    |
| Militia Fines .....  | 4,020      |
| Casual Revenue ..... | 20,000     |
| Law Fee Fund.....    | 4,500      |
| Territorial .....    | 100,000    |

Below is given a statement of the revenue for 1849, to shew the improvement that has been made since that year, in which we entered into those great financial speculations, which were the means of relieving us from the burthen imposed on our money market by the great public works which being unfinished yielded no return.

Revenue of 1849:

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Customs .....              | £450,000 |
| Public Works.....          | 50,000   |
| Excise .....               | 30,000   |
| Territorial and other..... | 44,640   |
|                            | 574,640  |

The Government has no bank of its own, the revenue is deposited as soon as received, in the public banks, and yields a certain amount of interest, when the Minister of Finance has decided on not withdrawing the monies for a stated time; in that case a consolidated fund is formed, which remains in the bankers' hands, who pay interest at the rate of four per cent. till the money is required, in which case sixty days' notice of withdrawal must be given; sums are occasionally deposited for a stated period, but these cases are exceptions. Thus in 1854, on the 1st October, we had the following amounts at disposal:

|                                |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Bank of England.....           | £ 229 cy. |
| Glyn, Mills & Co., London..... | 12,623    |
| Baring Brothers, do .....      | 1,890     |
| Bank of Upper Canada.....      | 302,008   |
| Do Montreal .....              | 8,575     |
| Do North America.....          | 76,585    |
| People's Bank.....             | 59,573    |
| Midland District Bank.....     | 111,783   |

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Quebec Bank .....             | 1,271        |
| Montreal Savings, Bank ... .. | 11,000       |
| Gore Bank .....               | 11,085       |
| City Bank.....                | 40,586       |
| Total.....                    | £235,298 cy. |

The interest paid on deposits was :

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| For 1852..... | £13,135 |
| For 1853..... | 10,208  |

The Grand Provincial statement of our finances, shewed their state to be as follows on the 1st of August, 1854 :

*Debit side.*

|                                                                       |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Provincial works.....                                                 | £5,080,273 cy.  |
| Grand Trunk Railway Company.....                                      | 1,102,056       |
| Guarantees on other roads.....                                        | 1,064,582       |
| Municipal Loan.....                                                   | 851,616         |
| Clergy Reserve Fund. ....                                             | } 794,668       |
| Indian Fund.....                                                      |                 |
| School Fund.....                                                      |                 |
| Other Funds.. ..                                                      |                 |
| Cash, and investments in the Bank of England, &<br>English Funds..... | 1,500,000       |
| Miscellaneous items.....                                              | 605,198         |
|                                                                       | £10,998,393 cy. |

A few words will suffice to explain these different items. The first explains itself: it consists of sums expended on public works. The second and third are made up of sums due for advances made to railway companies to pay expenses as the work progresses, and guaranteed as above stated. The fourth is produced by a law which authorizes municipalities to require from Government the negotiation of their local debentures, the municipalities paying annually into the hands of the Receiver General the interest on the sums thus negotiated by him in the name of the Province, besides a sinking fund at the rate of six per cent. for twenty-five years. The fifth is formed of sums received for the sale of lands reserved by an old law for the Protestant Clergy, and which the Receiver General is bound to give an account of, to the beneficiaries.

The Indian Fund, and School and other funds, composing the sixth, seventh and eighth items, are likewise special funds, created in connection with the public domain, and which the Minister of Finance must give a special account of. These items are carried to the debtor and creditor side as balances; as also the ninth item, made up of moneys deposited to order, and entered as cash in hand, moneys placed out at interest, redeemable at sixty days, and the sum in English Consols, devoted to the reduction of our debt.

In order to meet these obligations as they become due, we have the following on the credit side of the account :

|                                                                                            |                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Loan on the Imperial Guarantee.....                                                     | £1,825,000 cy.         |
| 2. Debentures payable in London.....                                                       | 1,727,568              |
| 3. do do in Canada.....                                                                    | 827,554                |
| 4. Redemption of the Public Debt.....                                                      | 488,830                |
| 5. Issue of Debentures in favor of the Grand Trunk<br>Company, authorized by law .....     | 1,102,056              |
| 6. Debentures issued in virtue of other laws.....                                          | 2,112,432              |
| 7. Special funds of Clergy Reserves, Indian and<br>other funds.....                        | 794,668                |
| Part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the cur-<br>rent year, and the Sinking Fund..... | 1,500,000              |
| From various sources .....                                                                 | 620,285                |
| Total .....                                                                                | <u>£10,998,393 cy.</u> |

The three first items are made up of loans made by us to meet that part of the first item of our debtor accounts, which our revenue does not pay; they form our positive debt, which diminishes by the deposit of our instalments, of which the next article, No. 4, is an example.

The fifth and sixth articles form our collateral debt, and are resources established to meet various exigencies, which we hope to cover by the profits produced by the employment of the capital. For instance; the interest and sinking fund, paid in by the Municipalities will redeem the debentures issued in their favor. As a security from the railways, we have a privileged mortgage on them.

The seventh item relates to the revenues of lands reserved, as has been already explained, which exactly meet Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the debtor side.

The rest explains itself.

|                                                                                                                                                                                   |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| On the first of January, 1855, our direct debt was...                                                                                                                             | £4,350,000 |
| Debentures on railroads, issued .....                                                                                                                                             | 3,386,500  |
| Municipal Debentures issued.....                                                                                                                                                  | 1,172,916  |
| At the same date, our Sinking Fund, created by the purchase of English Consols at 3 per cent.....                                                                                 | 451,262    |
| To show the prosperous state of our finances, we may state that in 1849 the cost of public works carried to the balance sheet of that year, only exceeded the direct debt by..... | 565,000    |
| The cost of the same works carried to the balance sheet of 1854, exceeds the direct debt of the present day by.....                                                               | 730,000    |

And the Public Works are higher in value than the amount set down.

The Sinking Fund, which in 1849 was only £53,533, amounts now to £451,262.

The item, *redemption of debt*, in 1849 was only quoted at £100,000, whereas, in the balance sheet of 1854, it is raised to £488,830.

Our Debentures stand highest on the English money market. Our 6 per cent. Sinking Fund, redeemable in twenty-five years, commands a high premium, and sometimes reaches 17.

## 6.

## COMMERCE.

It may be right to give first a statement of the number of arrivals and departures from our different ports, both sea and inland. The year chosen for this purpose is the last of which complete returns have been published by the Customs Department, namely, 1853.

Total number of vessels from sea, and entered at the following ports: 1,798.

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| At Gaspé..... | 280   |
| Quebec... ..  | 1,300 |
| Montreal..... | 218   |

Total tonnage, 622,579 tons.

Vessels sailed, 1821:

From Quebec 1400, and the remainder from Montreal and Gaspé.

The tonnage of ships sailed was 658,853 tons, making a total of entered and sailed, of 1,281,432 tons.

Of the vessels which entered port 66 were foreign.

The total number of vessels which passed through our Canals, whether up or down was 20,406, with a total tonnage of 2,138,654 tons.

71,000 tons of flour and 100,000 tons of iron passed through the Welland Canal.

The whole value of our imports for 1853 was.....£7,895,359 cy.

Exports..... 5,945,752

In 1850 the imports were only..... 4,245,517

Exports..... 3,990,428

We must here remark that for the principal article of our export trade, *i. e.*, timber, the value is set down at the price at which it is produced, not at the selling price, which is of course considerably higher.

The port of Montreal receives the largest freight. The value of the goods entered in 1853, was £3,381,539, currency.

The port of Quebec has the largest export trade, it amounted in 1853 to £2,443,457. In this account is not included the value of newly built ships, a table of which is found below.

This last description of export was valued in the same year at £1,165,056, currency.

Below is a list of those articles which are imported in the largest quantities, with the total value of importation of each kind of article, for 1853 :

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Raw Sugar.....            | £264,919 cy. |
| Tea.....                  | 390,105      |
| Manufactured Tobacco..... | 106,794      |
| Cotton.....               | 1,315,635    |
| Iron Manufactures.....    | 648,720      |
| Linen.....                | 133,414      |
| Woollen Goods.....        | 254,255      |
| Bar and Sheet Iron.....   | 310,805      |
| Railway Iron.....         | 343,593      |
| Books.....                | 103,245      |

Chief articles of exportation, with their values, in 1853 :

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| *Produce of Fisheries..... | 85,000    |
| do Forests.....            | 2,355,253 |
| Animal produce... ..       | 342,631   |
| Agricultural Produce.....  | 1,995,194 |

\*NOTE.—To give an idea of the Gulf Fisheries, in the years 1847—48, 532,711 barrels of mackerel were received in the Ports of the State of Massachusetts, almost all of which were taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Below is the number and tonnage of the ships built and registered in the whole Province, in 1853 :

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Ships.....   | 200          |
| Tonnage..... | 61,512 tons. |

Add to this the number of vessels built in the Province, but not registered at the Customs :

|                                                  |              |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Ships (or small craft).....                      | 84           |
| Tonnage.....                                     | 8,769 tons.  |
| Grand total of vessels.....                      | 284          |
| Total tonnage.....                               | 70,281       |
| Under this head we find for Quebec, 50 vessels.. | 49,541 tons. |
| Kingston.....                                    | 2,008 “      |
| Gaspé.....                                       | 1,588 “      |

The rest have been built at different parts of Upper and Lower Canada.

#### BANKS.

The principal incorporated Banks are the *Bank of British North America*, (Branch,) the *Upper Canada, Montreal, Quebec, City, Midland District, Gore and People's Banks*.

The general statement of the affairs of the above institutions for 1853, was as follows :

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| Debtor side..... | £4,931,507 cy. |
| Credit side..... | 7,155,005.     |

The principal Savings Banks in 1853, were the

Hamilton,  
 Montreal,  
 Montreal (Provident Savings),  
 Northumberland and Durham,  
 Quebec (Provident and Savings.)

The sums deposited in these Banks in 1853 amounted to £207,304 currency, of which  $\frac{1}{2}$  were distributed among the three Banks of Montreal and Quebec.

The principal Insurance Companies (I say principal, because several of these institutions sent in no account of the state of their affairs to the Department of Statistics,) are

1. The British American (Fire and Life,)
2. Canada (Life,)

3. Mutual,
4. Kingston Marine Insurance,
5. Ontario do do,
6. St. Lawrence do do,

The amount of property insured against fire and marine risks was, as exhibited below, for the offices, 1, 4, and 6 only, the other amounts have not been given in complete.

|                                             |                |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Value of property insured against fire..... | £1,093,814 cy. |
| Premiums .....                              | 9,726          |
| Losses by fire in the year.....             | 6,327          |
| Value of Marine Insurance.....              | 602,942        |
| Premiums received.....                      | 6,925          |
| Losses.....                                 | 3,282          |

It may be well here to draw the attention of the reader to these figures, as shewing the comparative risk attending navigation as connected with the trade of Canada.

By a law called the "New Banking Act," extended privileges are granted to Companies wishing to establish Banks, they being obliged as a security for their solvency to deposit provincial debentures in the hands of the Receiver General. The amount of these deposits on the 1st January of this year, was £201,125, being the gross amount of capital of all the Banks that have taken advantage of this system.

The incorporated Banks pay a tax of 1 per cent. on their paper issues. In 1853 this tax produced a revenue of £23,053. The highest amount it had reached in previous years was £18,950, in 1852.

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## 7.

### *General information.*

We wish here to collect together several little items, omitted or deferred, and addressed more particularly to emigrants. We enter on the subject without any special dedication of this paragraph.

Local taxes are much higher in Upper than in Lower Canada. In Upper Canada the Municipalities take charge of the roads, pay the juries, and meet several other expenses, while in Lower Canada the people are taxed for education only; the public works are performed by personal labour, under the superintendence of the Municipalities. The system in Upper Canada, is, in this respect, better on the whole, although it has been abused in some of the Municipalities.

The postage on letters is 3d. currency, over the whole province, for any letter not weighing more than half an ounce, (the charge increasing with the weight.) The postage on books or pamphlets by the mails, is very cheap. The exchange with England ranges from 20 to 22 0/10.

I have given here a table of the value of the current money of the Province, the pound, Halifax currency, consisting of 20 shillings at the same rate, and being about the same value as a French Louis d'or.

| COINS.             |         |              |         |                     |         |
|--------------------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| ENGLISH.           |         | AMERICAN.    |         | FRENCH AND SPANISH. |         |
|                    | £ s. d. |              | £ s. d. |                     | £ s. d. |
| Sovereign .....    | 1 4 6   | Eagle.....   | 2 10 0  | Crown.....          | 0 5 6   |
| English Crown..... | 0 6 1   | Dollar.....  | 0 5 0   | 5 franc piece.....  | 0 4 8   |
| Do Half C'n....    | 0 3 ½   | Half Dollar. | 0 2 6   | Spanish dollar..... | 0 5 0   |
| Shilling .....     | 0 1 3   | Dime.....    | 0 0 6   | Pistoreen .....     | 0 0 10  |
| Six pence .....    | 0 0 7½  |              |         |                     |         |

A settler's hut costs from £5 to £25.

A good farm house from £75 to £300.

A good barn generally costs from 20s. to 30s., the lineal foot; thus a barn, 40 feet by 30, will cost from £40 to £60; a barn 200 feet long, which is a common size here, will cost from £200 to £300.

A temporary barn for a new colonist may cost from £5 to £10.

Workmen's wages vary from 3s. to 5s. a day of ordinary labour. Tradesmen earn from 5s. to 7s. 6d. In 1853-4, wages were higher in consequence of the great public works which were then in progress.

Lands with standing woods, well situated, and near to any settlement, are worth at least 15s. an acre, and private sales of wood land have been made as high as 40s. Lands in the Crown Domain, of which nearly all wild lands form a part, are sold at low or almost nominal prices, varying from 1s. 6d., to 3s. 6d., and 8s., these lands are sold on very easy terms. Land is much higher in Upper Canada than below; the population being exclusively British, the greatest part of the emigration from the United Kingdom is directed there and the demand raises the value.

The best route for emigrants is by Quebec, to which port the price of a passage from Liverpool, for the working classes, varies from £3 to £5 in sailing vessels, and costs about £7 10s. in steamers.

In all our ports and cities there are emigrant agents who give all necessary information to emigrants; and there are Hospitals, in which, if sick, they are treated gratuitously, with kindness and attention.



## CONCLUSION.

"I have," said a Canadian, "visited many foreign countries, and I have seen many more picturesque and more abundant in wealth, but I have never seen one which ever gave me cause to regret that it was my lot to live in Canada."

"Those who would go to settle in Canada," said a traveller, "may be sure of finding in the towns and old settlements, all the comfort of the first cities of Europe; and in the newly opened country, a vast field for industry, and a sure return for their labour, especially if they bring with them a moderate capital."

The author is decidedly of the same opinion, and this study of his country has made him love it more; the conclusion he has come to, as regards those who wish to leave Europe to settle in America, is this, that few countries offer a fairer prospect for the future, to the Emigrant and his posterity, more especially to the agriculturist, if he is wise enough to remain one. It is not our intention here to advise those who can enjoy their ease at home to come to this country to seek a fortune. Far from it. They might have cause to fear that punishment would overtake them, for despising that moderate fortune which it had pleased Providence to grant them. Besides, brilliant and rapid fortunes are not more common in America than in Europe; but there is certainly more room and a better field for industry, though Canada is not a land of plenty, flowing with milk and honey. A man leaving Europe, directing his steps to America, or to any other part of the world, with the idea of making a large fortune in a short time, stands an excellent chance of being disappointed. The Emigrant compelled by adverse circumstances to leave his country, must have seen enough of the rough side of life to make him entertain more sober aspirations than these. But, let us repeat once more, the poor industrious man, the intelligent and honest man, the capitalist (however small his means,) whose industry is fettered by the difficulty of finding secure investments for his capital—all these will find what they require in Canada, and much better in many respects than elsewhere. The soil is boundless and fertile, Nature has already provided an abundant return in the forests, which the settler can at once turn to account. The climate is remarkably healthy, the natural productions abundant and various, the scenery beautiful and majestic, and all that is wanting is the stout arm of the laborer and the influx of capital.

We will now answer a question which naturally is asked by all intending emigrants. Where are we to go in your immense territory? Which is

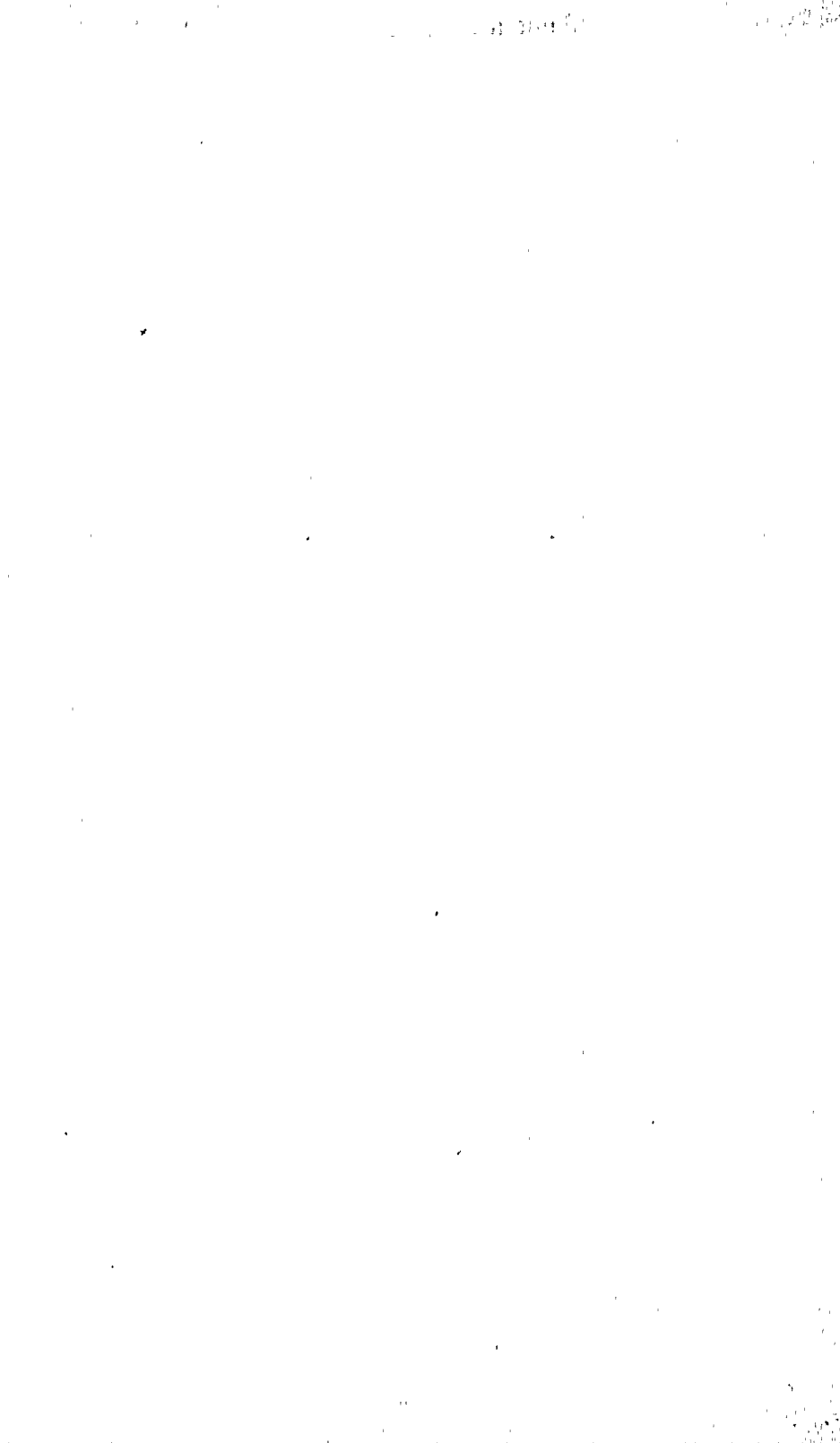
the best direction to take? In all sincerity I reply: Go where you will, all places are nearly alike, some have one advantage, some another. Everywhere you will find a safe asylum, but I may as well frankly state that emigrants speaking the English language only, and Protestant emigrants, would do better to settle in Upper Canada, and French Catholic emigrants would find it more congenial to their feelings to remain in Lower Canada. The Frenchman, Belgian or French Swiss, will find themselves as it were in their own country in Lower Canada, especially those from Breton or Normandy. The Catholic finds every parish church surmounted with a fine steeple, bearing the cross he has been accustomed to see. Again, the Yorkshireman or Highlander may fancy that his native county has been transferred to Upper Canada. Emigrants from the British Isles have learnt this, for it is always towards Upper Canada that they direct their steps. Lower Canada has not since the Conquest received fifty families of French origin, and it is surprising how its population has increased to its present figure. This extraordinary growth of the French Canadian race, is perhaps unequalled in the history of the world, and moreover it is a fact which goes to prove the high moral and sanitary condition of the people.

The reader will observe in these remarks that the principal object of this work—which merely expresses the sentiments of the Government that called it forth—is to attract emigration to this country; and that, with a friendly feeling towards Europe, which has a superabundant population, and equally so towards Canada, where the available labor does not suffice for the work.

Reference has often been made to capitalists; and indeed the man of business, who studies this work and the descriptive catalogue of the Paris Exhibition, about to be published, will perceive that there are means of making in Canada the most advantageous investments of capital; more especially in schemes for rendering available the natural riches of the soil, the forests, and the waters, resources which, it may be safely said, Canada possesses to a degree not exceeded in any other country in the world.

The question of emigration to Canada may present weightier and more important features than the simple welfare of the emigrant or the country; but the limits of this work do not allow the consideration of questions of so high an order, which affect England as a power and a mother country, and the French as a race, and as allies of the former. I shall content myself with saying that their interests are one and identical, so far as Canada is concerned.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
PRODUCTIONS OF CANADA,  
EXHIBITED IN PARIS IN 1855.



19 Victoriae.

Appendix (No. 46.)

A. 1856.

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

PRODUCTIONS OF CANADA

EXHIBITED IN PARIS IN 1855,

BY

J. C. TACHÉ, ESQ.,

COMMISSIONER FROM CANADA TO THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

*(Translated from the French.)*

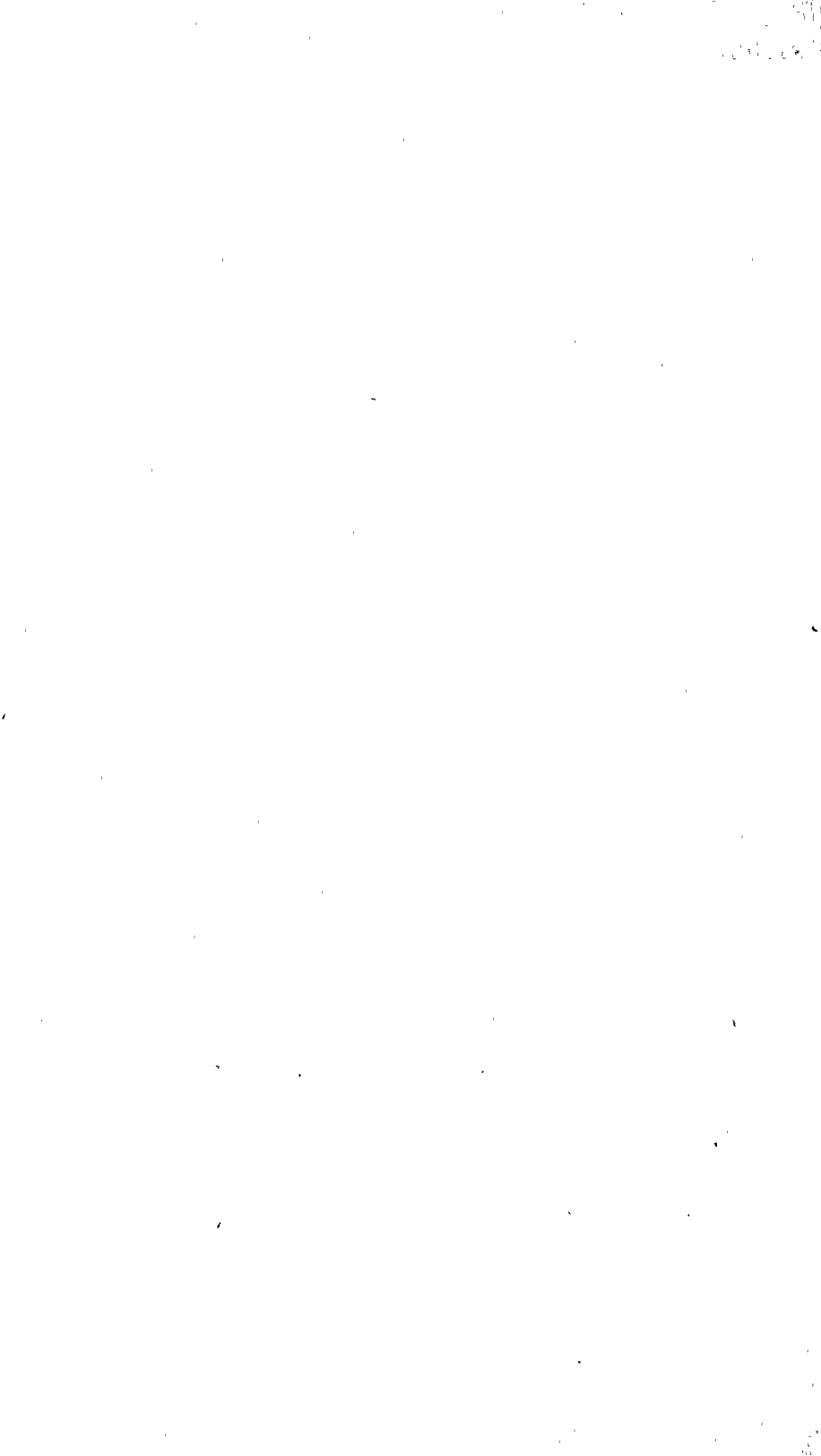
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PARIS,

PRINTED BY G. A. PINARD.—DENTAN & CO.,

9, COUR DES MIRACLES.

1855.



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B R I E F   S K E T C H

OF THE

CANADIAN EXHIBITION.

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The Canadian exhibition in London, in 1851, was as successful as could be reasonably desired when we consider the infancy of the country, the inconsiderable number of the population, and the difficulties arising from its remoteness from the continent of Europe.

Sixty prizes and honorable mentions, obtained in the different classes, a special report by the jury on the class of minerals, by which the Canadian collection was placed at the head of all the others, and stated to be *superior to the exhibition of minerals by all the other countries* bore witness to its complete success to the full extent of our expectations.

The country was satisfied, but a number of exhibitors, to whose individual efforts the success of the exhibition is due, had suffered considerable losses, and the results to the commercial interests of the country were not proportioned to the general calculation, from the circumstance, that, except as regarded the minerals, the zeal and devotion of individuals had been alone depended upon, and that spirit of unanimity so important in the selection of articles for exhibitions of that nature, had not been brought to bear upon the labors incident to the formation of the collection.

Profiting by the experience acquired, and with the desire of seeing Canada take part in the noble spirit of emulation which attracted all people to Paris—the Executive Committee charged with the management of the matter, determined to give that national and general character to the Canadian section of the Universal Exhibition of 1855, which was wanting to the exhibition of 1851.

To preserve to itself every freedom of action, the Committee determined that all the articles, selected by the juries of admission, should be purchased by the Committee, and forwarded to Paris at the expense of the Province, but in the name of the contributors, who were to retain the title and the advantages of exhibitors. From this it will be seen, that the original idea was to set the country in the place and stead of individuals, and thus to evidence to the people of other lands the resources of the country rather than the skill of its inhabitants, and the wisdom of such a measure is at once apparent, applied to a country abounding in natural wealth.

But although the object in view was principally to represent the resources offered by the country, the Committee on the other hand deemed it their duty, not to neglect the opportunity of shewing to the European public, that the Canadian heavens do not refuse to those over whom they shed their light, those talents which originate, bring to perfection, or carry on, the different arts and manufactures; and if we may be permitted to believe and repeat the flattering testimony expressed day after day by the visitors of the annexe, those efforts have resulted in certain success. Canada has forwarded to the Paris Exhibition, articles belonging to all the classes contained in the catalogue of the Imperial Commission, with the exception of the 19th and 21st, which relate to cotton and silk manufactures. These do not exist in Canada, with the exception perhaps, of some few establishments, which are comparatively unimportant.

The three first classes, viz.: those relating to mineral and agricultural wealth and the produce of our forests, are the divisions in which Canada will more specially shine, if shine it do at Paris. The mineral productions, contributed by nearly eighty exhibitors, are the most numerous; they are classified in the order of their application in the arts, and are sufficiently complete, to give an idea of the abundance of this class of productions, and at the same time to give an insight into the geological formation of the country. It may be said, that with the exception of coal, Canada contributes every species of earths, metals, and mineral substances, which constitute the basis of the various metallurgical manufactures, or serve as materials for building: in this latter class the marbles and cement must not be forgotten.

These sources of wealth have as yet hardly been rendered available, owing to the want of capital and labour: the Province has, as yet only commenced operations in these various branches of industry.

The exhibition of Canadian timber, it is reasonable to believe, will prove that its inexhaustible forests, extending over nearly 360,000 square miles, are unrivalled throughout the world for the variety of species, and more particularly for the size of the timber of full growth. It will be seen by the accompanying catalogue, that in this class, as well as in that of wood for cabinet making, Canada possesses certain precious rareties, which it alone can furnish. The productions of the fisheries and of the chase placed in the same category, enable the country to take an exclusive place, as a field for industrial pursuits.

It is hardly necessary to dilate upon the importance and beauty of Canadian grain; it will be sufficient for the visitor to examine attentively the gallery of the annexe on the *Cours la Reine* in the Canadian section, to form an idea of the great number and beauty of the agricul-



tural productions, properly so called, of this Province. The varieties of spring and fall wheat, of barley, oats, and peas, the suitability as bread-stuffs of many of these descriptions of grain, will at once make it apparent that a fertile soil is seconded by a favorable climate, which admits, moreover, of the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco, and fruits which our winters do not prevent from attaining a perfect development.

In the fourth and fifth classes of general mechanism applied to manufactures, and the sixth and seventh of special mechanism, Canada having obtained several prizes and honorable mentions in London, forwarded to Paris articles which are at least worthy of remark, and of which much has been already said by the public. Among these articles are some which are second to none exhibited by any other country.

It was not to be expected that the Canadian Exhibition would include many of the articles comprised in the 8th and 9th classes, which, having reference to manufactures, relate more particularly to the sciences and the employment of chemical and physical agents, for the very simple reason that a small population cannot create an adequate demand for a production so special in its nature.

In the tenth class, Canada has been enabled to exhibit the remarkable productions with which nature abounds, varnishes, gums, vegetable and animal oils, soaps and alkalis, leathers, dyes and paint stuffs. Special notice should be taken of two articles exclusively belonging to Canada, and introduced into manufactures by Canadians; I refer to the porpoise leather and the paper made from the *Immortelle* (*gnaphalium*.)

In the eleventh, the methods employed in the preparation and preservation of alimentary substances, to adapt them for exportation, and to enable them to support the accidents of a long voyage, are illustrated by a large number of specimens.

In the twelfth class, Canada exhibits several plants and substances, giving a partial idea of the numerous drugs which she is capable of supplying; and in the thirteenth class, specimens of articles connected with navigation and ship building, the latter, one of the principal sources from which Canada derives her wealth; a branch of trade to the importance of which no limits need be set, seeing the abundance and excellent qualities of the materials which form its basis.

In the fourteenth class, the visitor may see models of the immense works connected with the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and also, what will be of the greatest interest to foreign consumers, a number of articles manufactured of wood, the low prices of which cause the greatest astonishment to all.

In the classes following are exhibited specimens of manufacture in metals, of textile fabrics, tools, instruments and cloths, tissues, knitting, cordage, &c., in the formation of which, iron, copper, lead, the plastic earths, wood, hemp, flax, straw, constitute the principal materials. It must be remarked, however, that the present production is but a fraction of what the country could supply at very low rates, on account of the very small price of the raw material, the facilities for internal communications, and the power of procuring at no expense, unlimited water power for the service of machinery.

The Committee have also deemed it advisable to send over specimens of those branches of manufacture, having for their object the improvement of the different articles of dress. In this class, attention is directed to the woollen and linen fabrics, made by hand, and known by the names of *druggets* and *home made cloths*, which by the closeness of their texture are admirably adapted for working clothes; also the specimen of foot gear known as *bottes sauvages*, the form and material of which are suitable for the farmer, the woodsman, the sailor and the soldier.

To conclude, Canada also furnishes specimens of paintings and architectural and other drawings, of typography, bookbinding, photography and lithography. It was never for an instant designed to compete with the countries of Europe in these branches of the arts, it was only intended to show, that Canada was not ignorant of these arts of civilization.

The visitor, who doubtless expects to find specimens of Indian manufacture, will not be disappointed in his anticipations, he may see these fancy articles, the produce of Indian skill, and he will find among them embroideries which for brightness of color and originality of design may be compared with the finest specimens of the art. One cannot behold without surprise, the tasteful reproduction of flowers and forest leaves, the graceful lines of some of these productions along which the light fingers of the daughter of the forests have been guided by an imagination inspired by a life passed in contemplation, by the perpetual spectacle of a nature as imposing, viewing it as a whole, as it is lovely in all its details.

In the foregoing and following remarks, mention has been only made of the articles, without reference to the interests of the exhibitors, for it is the interest of Canada and not that of individuals that has been considered in the preparation of this catalogue.

The style of the English catalogue has been adopted, and all notice of the different professions or callings of the exhibitors and of prizes previously obtained, either at the London Exhibition or elsewhere, has been omitted in its compilation.

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CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES SENT FROM CANADA AND  
EXHIBITED IN THE ANNEXE NEAR THE RIVER.

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FIRST DIVISION.

*Manufactures.*

1st Group.—Articles having for their object the industrial pursuits in connection with the extraction or production of the raw material.

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FIRST CLASS.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL OPERATIONS, STATISTICS, AND GENERAL DOCUMENTS.

1. *Geological Commission of Canada*.—Montreal, Lower Canada. Geological Map of Canada, and a collection of minerals mentioned in detail in the following sections :

2. *Keefer (Thomas)* Civil Engineer, Montreal, Lower Canada. Topographical Map of Canada.

SECTION 4.

*Combustible Minerals.*

3. *Scobell (J.)* Architect, Montreal, Lower Canada. Turf, pressed and not pressed.

4. *Boston, John*, Sheriff of Montreal, Lower Canada. Turf.

SECTION 5.

*Iron and Iron Castings.*

5. *Billings (C.)* Ottawa City, Upper Canada. Silicate of iron.

*Geological Commission of Canada* already mentioned under No. 1. A mass of pure meteoric iron, titaniferous iron, oligist and chromic iron, magnetic pyrites, iron pyrites, ferruginous ochre.

6. *Marmora Iron Company*, Marmora, Upper Canada. Oxydulated iron.

7. *Ottawa Mining Company*, Ottawa, Upper Canada. Oxydulated iron.

8. *Dickson (Andrew)*, Kingston, Upper Canada. Oligist iron

9. *Lancaster (R.)*, Vaudreuil, Lower Canada. Specimens of bog iron ore and phosphate of iron.
10. *Larue & Co.*, Manufacturers, Three Rivers, Lower Canada. Bog iron ore, with specimens of castings made therefrom.
11. *Morin*, St. Valier, Lower Canada. Specimens of bog iron ore.
12. *Morris (Alexander)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Oxydulated iron from South Sherbrooke.
13. *Mudget (B.)* Sutton, Lower Canada. Titaniferous iron.
14. *Porter & Co.*, manufacturers, St. Maurice Forges, Lower Canada. Specimens of bog iron ore, castings and malleable iron.
15. *Seymour*, Madoc, Upper Canada. Oxydulated iron.
16. *Smith (H. L.)* Sutton, Lower Canada. Titaniferous iron.
17. *Stutson (Oramel)*, Sutton, Lower Canada. Titaniferous iron.
18. *Stevens (George)*, Newborough, Upper Canada. Oxydulated iron.
19. *Vanorman (B.)* manufacturer, Tilsonburgh, Upper Canada. Specimens of bog iron ore.

## SECTION 6.

*Common Metals (with the exception of Iron.)*

20. *Bluit*, Lansdowne, Upper Canada, Sulphuret of lead. *Geological Commission of Canada*, already mentioned at No. 1. Specimens of copper ore, zinc, uranium and galena.
21. *Copper Bay Mining Company*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Specimens of Lake Huron copper ore.
22. *Montreal Mining Company*, Lower Canada. Copper Ore from Lakes Huron and Superior.
23. *Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Company*, Lower Canada. Native copper and specimens of Michipicoten copper ore.
24. *MacLean (J.)* Ramsay, Upper Canada. Sulphuret of lead.
25. *Sleeper (Louis)*, Quebec, Lower Canada. Copper ore with native gold and a series of minerals, illustrating the veins of Leeds, Lower Canada.

## SECTION 7.

*Precious Metals.*

- Geological Commission of Canada*, already mentioned at No. 1. Native silver with copper, ores containing gold and silver, ores containing silver.
26. *Douglas (J.)* Quebec, Lower Canada. Auriferous pyrites, auriferous galena, gold and silver from the Beauce mines near Quebec, extracted by washing.

27. *Logan (James)*, Montreal, Lower Canada, native gold, platinum, and iridosminum, with the different descriptions of pebbles and fine sand which are mixed up with these metals at River du Loup, Beauce, near Quebec.

*Sleeper (Louis)*, Quebec, Lower Canada, already mentioned under No. 25. Native gold.

## SECTION 9.

*Non-Metallic Mineral Productions.*

28. *Albert (M.)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Steatite.

29. *Andres (L. & R.)*, Chambly, Lower Canada, Amianthus.

30. *Benton (L. K.)*, Stanstead, Lower Canada. Shell marl.

*Boston*, Montreal, Lower Canada, already mentioned under No. 4. Shell marl.

31. *Brown (R.)*, Rice Lake, Upper Canada. Marmora marble.

32. *Brown (James)*, Cement Manufacturer, St. Catharines, Upper Canada. Thorold cement, with a specimen of calcareous stone, of which it is composed.

33. *Caron & Deblois*, Quebec, Lower Canada. Red ochres.

34. *Calway (James)*, St. Joseph, Lower Canada. Granite.

*Geological Commission of Canada*, already mentioned under No. 1. Dolomite, ilmenite, bog manganese, agglomeration of jasper, magnesian limestone, serpentine, marbles, ochres, sandstone for building purposes, hydraulic limestone, white brick, building stone, stones for lithographic purposes, slate, tripoli, agate, jasper, quartz, waved agates, whetstones, sandstone, white quartz, fossils, and other articles.

35. *Shipton Slate Company*, Lower Canada. Roofing slates.

36. *Hamilton International Company*, Upper Canada. Asphalt.

37. *Cheesman (R.)*, Philipsburgh, Lower Canada. St. Armand marble.

38. *Cyr (L.)*, Ste. Rose, Lower Canada. Shell marl.

39. *Grand Trunk Railway Company*, Specimens of the different descriptions of stone used in the public works.

40. *Donaldson (J.)*, Oneida. Upper Canada Gypsum.

41. *Foster (H.)*, Brome, Lower Canada. Dolomite.

42. *Gauvreau (Pierre)*, Architect, Quebec, Lower Canada. Quebec cement and the stone in its natural state, together with the stone formed from the cement. This contributor received a diploma in Canada for his preparation.

43. *Guy (J.)*, Melbourne, Lower Canada. Roofing slates.

44. *Hilliard & Dickson*, Pakenham, Upper Canada. Building stone.

45. *Hutchison & Morisson*, Montreal, Lower Canada. A block of hewn limestone for building purposes.
46. *Jackman, Gilman*, Kingsey, Lower Canada. Whetstones.
47. *Jarvis (W. B.)*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Building materials.
48. *Inlay (T.)*, Grenville, Lower Canada. Mica.
49. *Keefe (Samuel)*, Civil Engineer, Brockville, Upper Canada. Stone used on the public works.  
*Keefe (Thomas)*, already mentioned under No. 2. Blocks of hewn limestone for building.
50. *Lemieux (François)*, Commissioner of Public Works at Quebec, Lower Canada. Lorette, Pointe aux Trembles and Cap Rouge building stone.
51. *Leslie (James)*, Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. Roofing slates.
52. *Little*, Paris, Upper Canada. Hydraulic limestone.  
*Larue & Company*, already mentioned under No. 10. Limestone, argillite, and moulding sand, materials employed in the Radnor Forges, near the River St. Maurice, in Lower Canada.  
*Mudget (B.)* already mentioned under No. 13. Dolomite.
53. *Macdonald*, Des Chats, Upper Canada. Building stone.
54. *Mackay (Honorable Thomas)*, New Edinburgh, Upper Canada. Shell marl.
55. *MacLoughlin (D.)*, Ottawa City, Upper Canada. Arnprior marble and building stone.
56. *MacMannis (J.)*, Bolton, Lower Canada. Pot stone, or steatite.
57. *Townley (Mrs.)*, Toronto, Upper Canada. White brick.
58. *Martindale (Thomas)*, Oneida, Upper Canada. Gypsum.
59. *Munroe & Co.*, Pointe du Lac, Lower Canada. Ochres.
60. *Newton (W.)*, Bolton, Lower Canada. Chromic iron.
61. *O'Connor (Daniel)*, Lansdowne, Upper Canada. Sulphate of baryta.
62. *Perrault (Zephirin)*, Kamouraska, Lower Canada. Amianthus.
63. *Perry (Edmond)*, Brockville, Upper Canada. Blocks of Cut limestone.
64. *Primmerman (J.)*, Barnston, Lower Canada. Blocks of granite.  
*Porter & Co.*, already mentioned under No. 14. Limestone and refractory sandstone, used at their forges at St. Maurice in Lower Canada.
65. *Samson*, Pointe Levi, Lower Canada. Dolomite.
66. *Sparkes*, Ottawa City, Upper Canada. Shell marl.
67. *Spottiswood & Reynolds*, Paris, Upper Canada. Gypsum.
68. *Sykes, Deberque & Co.*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Labradorite.
69. *Tanguay (Abbé)*, Rimouski, Lower Canada. Fossils.

70. *Tardif (Joseph)*, Tring, Lower Canada. Roofing slates.  
 71. *White & Gallop*, Melbourne, Lower Canada. Pot stone.  
 72. *White (P.)*, Pembroke, Upper Canada. Building stone.  
 73. *Whitecombe (J.)*, Hawksbury, Upper Canada. Shell marl.  
 74. *Wilson (James)*, Physician, Perth, Upper Canada. Phosphate of lime, barytes, graphite, perthite and peristerite.  
 75. *Woodward (H.)*, Bolton, Lower Canada. Steatite.  
 76. *Yates (W.)*, Paris, Upper Canada. Gypsum.  
 77. *Yeomans (A.)*, Belleville, Upper Canada. Shell marl.

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## RECAPITULATION.

### NAMES OF THE ARTICLES CONTAINED IN FIRST CLASS.

Topographic and Geological Maps.

#### *Metals and their Ores.*

A lump of meteoric iron, oxydulated iron, oligist iron, bog iron, titaniferous iron, ilmenite, blende, galena, native copper ore, pyrites containing gold and silver, nickel, native silver, native gold, platinum, iridium, auriferous pyrites, arsenical pyrites.

*Minerals requiring Chemical Manipulation to adapt them to the Fine Arts.*

Ochre of uranium, chromic iron, cobalt, manganese, molybdenite, dolomite, magnesite.

#### *Mineral Paints.*

Iron ochre, barytine, phosphate of iron.

#### *Minerals made use of in the Fine Arts.*

Lithographic stone, mineral materials made use of in jewellery, agates, Labradorites, jaspers, quartz, waved agates, perthite rubies.

#### *Refractory Materials.*

Pot stone or steatite, mica, plumbago, white sandstone, amianthus.

#### *Mineral Manures.*

Phosphate of lime, gypsum, shell marl.

#### *Sharpening and Polishing Materials.*

Whetstones, tripoli.

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*Building Materials.*

Slate, white granite, gneiss, sandstone, calcareous sandstone, limestone, trap, marble, hydraulic limestone, bricks.

*Combustible Matters.*

Turf, asphaltum.

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**PRICES.**

It is a difficult task to assign any price to the articles above named, and in fact no commercial value has hitherto been affixed to them. Here is all that can be said on the subject :

Magnetic and bog iron ores cost about 5s. per ton, delivered unsmelted at the furnaces on the spot. Barytine costs at present £2 10s. per ton, delivered unsmelted, and £7 10s., when smelted and prepared. Gypsum is worth from 1s. to 1s. 5d. per bushel when ground for manure, at the pit, or more according to the distance from it.

Sandstone and limestone, for building purposes, cost, on delivery in undressed blocks in the towns ready for cutting, from 8d. to 1s. per cubic foot. The cost of quarrying, exclusive of the different charges for carriage, is from 6s. to 10s. per cubic yard. Blocks of limestone and sandstone, cut and laid on the spot where the work is to be carried on, cost, in proportion to their size, from 2s. to 5s. per cubic foot. Granite costs a little more ; blocks not so well finished, prepared for docks and canals, generally cost about £1 per cubic metre, when used for that purpose.

Lime is worth from 6d. to 11d. per bushel, according to the localities in which it is found.

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**REMARKS.**

Mining operations in Canada are yet in their infancy, and the improvement of its mineral resources, has been confined, properly speaking, to mere experiments. It is only during the last few years that the manufacturers of the country have offered any serious competition to the importation of iron castings. It is but a few years since, that, with a very insufficient staff, the Geological Commission of Canada commenced their labours, and revealed to us immense mineral wealth. Iron, copper, coloring matters, and building materials, are found in inexhaustible quantities, and of superior quality. Were adequate labour and



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capital directed by science to be employed, Canada would be prepared to furnish foreign countries with these different primary materials at greatly reduced prices.

These few remarks will suffice to shew that Canada is represented at the Universal Exhibition not as working her mines, but merely as possessing that natural wealth which, by the application of labor and science, might be turned to advantage.

Let us remark that experiments have been tried with some of the cements, of which there are numerous specimens at the Exhibition, which tend to shew that if rough cast upon laths, the plastering forms an impenetrable covering for houses, offering at the same time the advantages of lightness and solidity. A roof of this description, constructed as an experiment, has been found to withstand the influence both of the heat of summer and the cold of winter, without shewing the slightest flaw or leakage.

Gypsum is now exported in the United States, and as this branch of trade extends, a reduction in the price will necessarily be effected.

Messrs. Logan & Hunt, Members of the Canadian Geological Commission, and Commissioners in Paris, have just published a pamphlet upon the mineral productions of Canada.

We must also notice that the exportation of metal from the mines, increases every year. The exportations were calculated at £8,350, in 1852 at £27,300, in 1853; and reached the value of £74,000, in 1854.

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## SECOND CLASS.

FORESTRY, HUNTING, FISHERIES, AND SPONTANEOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

## SECTION 1.

*Statistics and various Documents.*

The Canadian Executive Committee have placed at the disposal of the Commissioners in Paris, a considerable number of printed documents, containing remarks upon Canada. These documents are distributed *gratis* to visitors.

## SECTION 2.

*Forestry.*

78. *Bouchard (Pierre)*, Quebec, Lower Canada. A small sample of curled maple.
79. *Dorwin (J. W.)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Pine plank.  
*Dickson (Andrew)*, mentioned under No. 8. Small specimens of 64 varieties of Canada woods. [See Recapitulation.]
80. *Farmer and De Blaquiere*, Woodstock, Upper Canada. Specimens, in sawed planks and cross sections, of the following descriptions of timber, and their several varieties: elm, lime, birch, maple, ash, cherry, walnut, ironwood, plane, chestnut, beech, poplar, carthamum, cedar, mountain-ash, and oak.
81. *Gamble (J. W.)*, Vaughan, Upper Canada. Specimens of the following descriptions of timber: pine, oak, elm, and birch.
82. *Kennedy (William)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Specimens of wood for cabinet-making purposes.
83. *Lavoie (Abraham)*, Rimouski, Lower Canada. Cross sections of spruce.
84. *Lavoie (Joseph)*, Rimouski, Lower Canada. Cross sections of tamarac.
85. *Levesque (Celestin)*, Rimouski, Lower Canada. Knees of tamarac.
86. *Marmon (Jean)*, Rimouski, Lower Canada. Cross sections of birch.
87. *Saint Armand*, Becancour, Lower Canada. Small specimen of polished ash.
88. *Saint Arnaud (M)*, Quebec, Lower Canada. A sheet of bird's-eye maple for veneering, illustrating at the same time a new plan for preparing timber for veneering.

89. *Sharples (J.)*, Québec, Lower Canada. Specimens of the following descriptions of timber, and of their several varieties: pine, spruce, walnut, oak, birch, ironwood, elm, ash, white birch, lime, and maple.

## SECTION 3.

*Manufactures in wood.*

90. *Cantin (A.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Boat oars.  
 91. *Dubeau (Jean)*, Quebec. A wooden bottle exhibited as a specimen of cooper's work.  
 92. *Grant and Hall*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Barrels.  
 93. *Halliday (James)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Specimens of wood turning.  
 94. *Lamouche (A.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Wooden shovels.  
*Larue & Co.*, already mentioned under No. 10. Charcoal used in their Forges near Three Rivers.  
 95. *Manning (William)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Staves.  
 96. *MacGibbon (William)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Hoops and barrels.  
 97. *Moore (Thomas)*, Mimico, Upper Canada. Axe handles.  
 98. *Paxton and Jennings*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Staves.  
 99. *Redpath (J.)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Different preparations of maple sugar.  
 100. *Smith (D. & G.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Handles of tools and wheel spokes.

## SECTION 4.

*Land and amphibious animals.*

101. *Booth (J.)*, Niagara, Upper Canada. Stuffed animals.  
 102. *Carr (J.)*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Horse hair.  
 103. *Kennedy (D.)*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Stuffed birds.  
 104. *Lepage (J. L.)*, Rimouski, Lower Canada. Porpoise oil.  
 105. *Levesque (Nicholas)*, Rimouski, Lower Canada. Porpoise oil.  
 106. *MacCulloch (Mrs.)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Collection of stuffed birds.  
 107. *Mercier (David)*, Quebec, Lower Canada. Products of the chase, and caribou and seal skin coats.  
 108. *Mochrie (George)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Preserved venison.  
 109. *Mulo (Abbe)*, Becancour, Lower Canada. Caribou skin dressed white.  
 110. *Naull (Professor)*, Quebec, Lower Canada. Castoreum.  
 111. *Simpson (Sir George)*, Lachine, Lower Canada. Bear, lynx, fox, otter, mink, martin and beaver furs.

112. *Tetu* (*Charles Hilaire*,) Rivière Ouelle, Lower Canada. Whale, porpoise and seal oil clarified.

## SECTION 5.

*Fishing.*

113. *Levesque* (*George*,) Pointe aux Orignaux, Lower Canada. Plans of the fisheries in relief.
114. *Murphy* (*M.*,) Montreal, Lower Canada. Fishing lines.
115. *Peacock* (*John*,) Montreal, Lower Canada. Fishing lines.  
*Tetu* (*C. H.*,) already mentioned under No. 112. Shark and capelan clarified oil.

## SECTION 6.

*Spontaneous Productions.*

116. *Ardouin* (*A.*,) Quebec, Lower Canada. Medicinal plants.
117. *Giroux* (*Oliver*,) Quebec, Lower Canada. Medicinal plants, fir and pine gum and spruce oil.

## RECAPITULATION.

## NAMES OF ARTICLES CONTAINED IN THE SECOND CLASS.

*Documents on Canada.*

Timber of 64 different varieties: Bass wood, lime, sumach, common maple, red maple, curled maple, bird's eye maple, soft maple, wild plum, red cherry, autumn cherry, choke cherry, pommette tree, white and yellow, medlar, hawthorn, cornel tree, wild pear, mountain ash, white ash, black ash, hard ash, common ash, carthamum, elm, red elm, grey elm, brown elm, butternut, black walnut, sweet walnut, common walnut, hickory, white oak, swamp oak, red oak, black oak, chestnut, beech, hornbean, northern plane, pitch pine, red pine, yellow pine, white pine, fir, hemlock, spruce, black spruce, tamarack, white and red cedar, iron wood, white bouleau, red bouleau, white birch, red birch, alder, black osier, a-pen, white poplar, poplar, liard, boat oars, turners' ware, wooden shovels, charcoal, staves, hoops, axe handles, handles for tools, maple sugar, stuffed animals and birds, preserved meats, castoreum, plan of the fisheries, fishing lines, artificial flies for fishing, medicinal plants.

Pine, fir, and spruce gums.

Whale, porpoise, seal, shark and capelan oils.

Bear, wolf, lynx, fox, moose deer, caribou, deer, beaver, seal, otter, mink and martin skins.

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PRICES

OF ARTICLES IN CLASS II.

The prices here quoted are those obtained during the last few years; they are higher than those of the preceding ones. It is a known fact that this increase in the cost of all articles of consumption is common to all countries.

The price of square timber of the description known by merchants under the name of white and yellow pine, is, for square logs from 3d. to 9d. per cubic foot, according to the quality and size of the logs.

Oak, subject to the same variation, is from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.

Birch and maple from 7d. to 1s.

Red spruce from 6d. to 1s.

Elm from 8d. to 1s. 8d.

Ash from 6d. to 11d.

Black walnut from 1s. to 1s. 3d.

Red pine from 8d. to 1s. 2d.

Cedar from 4d. to 6d.

Sawn lumber taken from the market for exportation assumes the regular form of the plank of commerce of the uniform length of 12 feet, and the uniform thickness of 3 inches, the breadth being variable. Plank is sold by the hundred pieces standard measure of St. Petersburg, containing about 2 cubic metres, and about 130 metres superficial measure of sawing, reckoning only one saw cut per plank.

Pine plank cost per hundred from 120s. to 300s., according to the kind and quality.

Spruce plank from 60s. to 150s. also according to kind and quality.

Beams, of various kinds of wood of small dimensions, prepared for building purposes, as pine 9 inches by 5 inches cost, according to the place of sale, from 2½d. to 5d. per lineal foot.

Firewood by the cord, containing at least 4 cubic metres costs in the cities:—

Hard maple mixed with birch (weighing about 2600 kilogrammes) from 30s. to 40s.

Soft wood (weighing about 2000 kilogrammes) from 12s. 6d. to 20s.

The cedar shingle, split and shaved, costs from 7s. to 9s. per thousand, capable of covering a surface of about 30 metres from the rain.

The lath of commerce which is of cypress, split only in the rough, costs from 16s. to 35s. per cord.

The board of 10 feet in length, by 1 inch in thickness, and a mean breadth of 10 inches costs :

Clear pine, according to quality and kind, from 40s. to 80s., per hundred pieces ;

Clear spruce, also according to quality and kind, from 20s. to 40s.

The stave of commerce, of oak, in pieces containing on the average 1200 cubic inches of timber, costs from 850s. to 950s. per thousand.

The above prices are those of the Quebec market, which, being the principal port for shipment, rules, in this particular, the whole export trade with Europe.

The flour barrel of commerce, made to hold about 196 lbs., costs from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.

Maple sugar, in lumps, costs, according to the season and the quality, from 3d. to 6d. per lb.

Pine gum (Canada balsam) costs from 4s. to 4s. 6d. the quart. Spruce oil (a resinous oil) from 6s. to 7s. per quart.

Whale oil costs about 1s. per quart ; porpoise, black porpoise, shark and seal oils when clarified, cost about 1s. 3d. ; cod, capelin, and sardine oils 11d.

The prices of furs are very various, according to the year. The following are the extreme rates in ordinary seasons for ordinary sizes and qualities :

Bear skins, 20s. to 80s. ; lynx, 12s. to 20s. ; red fox, 5s. to 7s. ; silver fox, 50s. to 150s. ; black fox, 150s. to 600s. ; beaver, 3s. to 8s. per lb. ; otter skins, 25s. to 50s. ; mink, 5s. to 10s. ; stone martin, 20s. to 50s. ; red martin, 10s. to 20s. ; elk and moose, dressed, 20s. to 40s. ; seal, 2s. 6d. to 5s.

#### REMARKS.

The timber for sale at Quebec undergoes the inspection of a body of officers known as the department of the Superintendent of Cullers. The Cullers are authorised measurers and inspectors of timber, granting through the medium of the Superintendent, who keeps a register thereof, certificates of the quantity and quality of wood for sale, sold, or purchased. There are three modes of purchasing :

1st. By the whole raft, on its arrival, measured, without breaking bulk, on a certified statement of the kinds and the quantity, but without any guarantee as to quality ; 2nd. By the raft, on a certified statement of the kinds, the quality, and a specification of *the apparent defects* afloat ; 3rd.

On a certified statement of the kinds, the quantity and quality, after due inspection and dressing of the logs, severally, by the Cullers in the booms.

Purchasers in the Quebec market, who are acquainted with the manufacturer and the place where the timber is made, commonly buy in the raft, while still afloat; strangers buy the timber from them culled, dressed with the axe, and warranted.

To give an idea of the dimensions of our timber, we may say that each several piece squared, contains from 30 to 250 cubic feet; there are logs of still larger size, those for instance which are intended for masts. Some idea of the average size may be formed from this circumstance; namely, that a vessel's cargo is rated, or considered as ordinary, in respect to the dimensions of the timber taken generally, when each square log contains from 50 to 75 cubic feet; it is rated as choice when the average log exceeds 75 cubic feet, and there have been cargoes of which the average log exceeded 100 cubic feet.

I here present a statement of the principal descriptions of square timber, measured and culled at the port of Quebec only, in the year 1853. It must be borne in mind that these quantities relate only to large square timber for building purposes.

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| White and Yellow Pine..... | 17,422,724 cubic feet. |
| Red Pine.....              | 1,851,485 " "          |
| Oak.....                   | 1,160,614 " "          |
| Elm.....                   | 695,285 " "            |
| Ash.....                   | 158,990 " "            |
| Tamarack.....              | 707,155 " "            |
| Maple and Birch.....       | 71,007 " "             |
| Masts.....                 | 1,067 pieces.          |
| Spars.....                 | 849 "                  |

Of the different kinds mentioned in the list of woods exhibited in the annexe of the *Cours-la-Reine*, Canada exported in 1853, the following quantities :

|                                                             |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Square Timber.....                                          | 617,421 tons.      |
| Planks and Boards.....                                      | 25,523,115 pieces. |
| Shingles.....                                               | 24,821 thousands.  |
| Birchwood.....                                              | 29,445 cords.      |
| Laths.....                                                  | 30,000 "           |
| Tamarack Knees, Sleepers, Round Logs,<br>Railroad Ties..... | 431,820 pieces.    |
| Staves of Commerce.....                                     | 4,834,000 "        |

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The forest, moreover, contributed to the exports of that year 27,074 barrels (each about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.) of potash and other salts.

A few remarks on the purposes to which these woods are applied will not be misplaced. It will be discovered, in the first place, that the great variety of kinds and abundance in quantity of the woods of our forests, is the reason that the greater number of them have no intrinsic value in the country; and that they would cost, to those desiring to procure them, only the price of cutting and the carriage; except pine, walnut, ash, elm, tamarack and cedar; all other kinds bear a value in commerce, equal only to the cost of cutting and carrying them. Pine, one of the chief products of Canadian woodcraft, is useful for all purposes, being much used in cabinet and joiner's work, building and ship-building, in short in all the arts in which wood is a material. Spruce is next to pine, being applied to the same uses, and substituted for it. It is stronger than pine.

Tamarack is, perhaps, the most valuable wood in Canada. For ship-building particularly, it contains the qualities found separately in other kinds of wood, but combined in none, lightness, strength, and a degree of durability equal to that of the cedar. It is used for many purposes in timber work, and since the discovery of its excellence in Europe, the demand for it has greatly increased. The best oak is superior to it, only for the outside work of a ship, and where it is exposed to violent shocks or friction. In naval architecture, nothing will bear comparison with it, either for the knees, bends, or garlands of a ship.

Cedar is used in the frame-work of buildings, in the timbers of ships, and in the fencing of lands. This wood is very abundant, and very cheap in the lower district of the St. Lawrence. It everywhere attains a large size. Oak is used almost exclusively in turners' and coopers' work, and in ship-building; and it is prepared to be exported for such purposes. There are several kinds; the white oak is the best, growing chiefly in the upper district of the St. Lawrence.

Elm of various kinds, some inferior, and others excellent, is used in ship-building, both at home and abroad.

Ash is used in the various branches of building, in turners' and coopers' work, and in carriage making.

The various kinds of birch are used chiefly by cabinet-makers, and carriage-makers. For such purposes it is exported. In the frames of ships, for the parts under water, it is more used as it becomes better known. No wood is better adapted to sustain shocks and frictions than birch of good quality.

Maple, particularly the kind, known as birds' eye maple and curled maple, is one of the most beautiful woods for cabinet work and inlaying. Its hardness, beauty, and cheapness render it particularly suitable for floor-



ing. We must notice a piece of veneering obtained by a mechanical process; this specimen bears some resemblance to a piece of cloth, and is 27 yards in length without a break. It will be observed that maple acquires by being polished, a warmth and a depth of color, which is peculiar to it.

The different kinds of walnut, especially the black walnut, supply the most valuable materials to the cabinet maker. The same may be said of a species of cherry-tree, which resembles mahogany, and which is used in Upper Canada.

The lime and the bass-wood are peculiarly useful in carriage-building for the panels of carriages. These species of wood, being free from knots, and but slightly subject to warp or shrink in the work, might answer for many purposes. They are likewise used in cabinet work.

These are nearly all the kinds of wood which are turned to any account in Canada. Comparing this list with that of the trees which abound in the forests, how many do we pass by with neglect, which in Europe are turned to useful purposes; the fir, the bouleau, the poplar, and many others, would cost but the trouble or the expense of cutting them.

The gums of the resinous trees, as the pine, the fir and the tamarack, particularly that of the first, yield valuable substances, which may be applied in the preparation of varnishes and officinal matters.

It is unnecessary to invite attention to the furs of Canada, their beauty is acknowledged on all hands.

We commend to the attentive examination of connoisseurs, the porpoise, whale and seal oils, and others, not omitting that of the little black porpoise, (*delphinus minor*). This last has the quality, peculiar to itself, of not congealing at as low a temperature as 34° Fahrenheit, which only deprives it of its transparency. The greatest cold known in Canada, in ordinary seasons which causes other oils to coagulate, does not even render that of the black porpoise less transparent. All these oils are clarified and thus acquire a higher value in the market, being freed from the dirt and impurities, usually suspended in the coarse oils of commerce.

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## THIRD CLASS.

## AGRICULTURE.

## SECTION 1ST.

*General Documents and Plans.*

118. *Evans (William,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Plan of a Canadian farm.
119. *Shepherd (Miss,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Drawing, from nature, of Canadian fruits and vegetables.

## SECTION 3.

*Agricultural Implements.*

120. *Brough (R.,)* Gananoque, Upper Canada. Rakes.
121. *Bingham (J.,)* Norwich, Upper Canada. Iron plough.
122. *Dion and Lepage,* Rimouski, Lower Canada. Thrashing machine.
123. *Jeffries (J.,)* Petite-Côte, Lower Canada. Root cutter.
124. *Ladd (C. P.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Flour mill.
125. *Moody (Matthew,)* Terrebonne, Lower Canada. Reaping and raking machines.
126. *Morse (L.,)* Milton, Upper Canada. A plough.
127. *Paige (B. P.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Thrashing machine.
128. *Paterson (J.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. A plough.
129. *Rice (W. H.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Winnowing machine, dressing machine and metallic sieve for cleaning grain.

## SECTION 4.

*General Cultures.*

130. *Bouchard (Madame,)* St. Valier, Lower Canada. Flax.
131. *Badham,* Drummondville, Lower Canada. Oats.
132. *Canada Company,* Toronto, Upper Canada. Wheat.
133. *Clark (J.,)* Longue Pointe, Lower Canada. Peas.
134. *Coffin (Abraham,)* Gaspé, Lower Canada. Spring wheat.
135. *Corse and May,* Montreal, Lower Canada. Linseed cakes.
136. *Davis and Son,* Lachine, Lower Canada. Hops.
137. *Derrick (H.,)* Lacolle, Lower Canada. Peas.
138. *Dillon (J.,)* Long Point, Lower Canada. Peas.
139. *Dagg (J.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Oats.
140. *Fischer (J.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Barley and sesame.
141. *Fleming (J.,)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Peas and garden seeds.
142. *Graham,* Chateauguay, Lower Canada. Barley.

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143. *Jarvis (F.)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Hops.
  144. *Kempton (A.)* Saint Thérèse, Lower Canada. Wheat.
  145. *Knox (W. J.)* Lachine, Lower Canada. Flax.
  146. *Laurent (David,)* Varennes, Lower Canada. Oats.
  147. *Logan (James,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Barley, carrot and other vegetable seeds.
  148. *Lyman (William,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Clover seed and linseed cake.
  149. *MacCowan (John,)* Lachine, Lower Canada. Spring wheat.
  150. *Marmette (Doctor,)* Montmagny, Lower Canada. Tobacco.
  151. *Miller (Walter,)* Sainte Rose, Lower Canada. Peas.
  152. *Moyer & Keating,* Louth, Upper Canada. Dried fruits.
  153. *Ossaye (F. M.)* Sault au Recollet, Lower Canada. Hemp.
  154. *Oswald (J.,)* Sainte Thérèse, Lower Canada. Barley.
  155. *Pelletier (J. F.,)* Ile Jésus, Lower Canada. Spring wheat.
  156. *Pinault (Nicolas,)* Rimouski, Lower Canada. Beans.
  157. *Robertson (J.,)* Long Point, Lower Canada. Peas.
  158. *Saint Pierre (Jean,)* Rimouski, Lower Canada. Spring wheat.
  159. *Shaw (Alexander,)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Chicory.
  160. *Shepherd (George,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Collection of garden seeds.
  161. *Sloane (Alexander,)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Wheat and Indian corn.
  162. *Saguenay Agricultural Society,* Lower Canada. Wheat and peas.
  163. *Stevens (William,)* Saint Martin, Lower Canada. Timothy grass seed.
  164. *Taylor (James,)* Hatley, Lower Canada. Maple sugar.
  165. *Thayer (J.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Indian corn and beans.
  166. *Villeneuve (Abbé,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Wheat and peas.
  167. *Wade (R.,)* Cobourg, Upper Canada. Wheat, oats, buck wheat, and barley.
  168. *Wilson (D.,)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Tobacco.

## SECTION 5.

*Articles of special culture.*

169. *Perry (A.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Nuts.

## SECTION 6.

*Produce of domestic animals.*

170. *Bouchard (Mrs.,)* already mentioned, No. 130. Wool.
171. *Lacombe (Mrs.,)* St. Michel, Lower Canada. Wool.
172. *Robertson (J.,)* Lacolle, Lower Canada. Wool.
173. *Southwick (M. O.)* St. Hilaire, Lower Canada. Wool.

## SECTION 7.

*Farm Produce.*

174. *Broge (George)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Cheese.  
 175. *Wade (R.)*, Cobourg, Upper Canada. Cheese.

## RECAPITULATION.

## ARTICLES OF THE THIRD CLASS.

Plan of a Canadian farm, water-color drawings of Canadian fruits and vegetables, rakes, ploughs, thrashing machines, root-cutters, portable grist mill, reaping machine, winnowing machine, dressing machine, and other articles for cleaning grain, wheat, oats, barley, peas, flax seed, buckwheat, vegetable and grass seeds, hops, tobacco, beans, dried fruits, chicory, maple sugar, French beans, nuts, raw wool, cheese.

## PRICES.

The prices of bread-stuffs have, during the last few years, attained such an unusual elevation, that it would not be proper to give the quotations of the present year. The prices following may be considered as being the average value of articles of good quality, delivered at the place of shipment. With respect to the other articles, their prices have varied but little; those given, being the cost of the respective articles, purchased in Canada.

Horse rake, useful wooden machine, £2 10s.

Iron plough from £1 15s. to £4.

Thrashing machine (Tooth plan,) with horse power motive apparatus from £40 to £65. Thrashing machine, (drum and cylinder), with gear, £15 to £20.

Root cutters, £4 to £5.

Portable Grist Mill, £15.

Reaping machines, £55.

Dressing machine, from £5 to £8.

Wheat per bushel, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; oats, from 1s. to 2s.; barley, from 3s. to 4s.; peas, from 3s. to 4s.; flax-seed, from 4s. to 5s.; grass and vegetable seeds, from 10s. to 15s.; hops, 1s. per lb.; tobacco, 6d.; maple sugar, from 3d. to 6d.; raw wool, from 6d. to 1s. per lb. Wheat has lately been sold as high as 10s. per bushel.

## REMARKS.

The model of a Canadian farm has been sent over in order to give an idea of country property in Canada. In our country each estate is enclosed, the properties are distinct, and the farmer, who is the proprietor, never resides beyond the limits of his own fields, unless he is the owner of several lots. The intermixture of large and small properties exists to a very moderate extent; hitherto, the monopoly of property and its subdivision into very small lots, those two gravest of evils, have been unknown. The owner of more than 400 arpents of land, is, in Lower Canada, considered a large proprietor; and a man owning less than 80 arpents is looked upon as a small proprietor.

There is nothing particular to be said with respect to the agricultural implements: it is but fair to admit, that those which are exhibited have been made from models of European and American invention, a few of which have undergone some change. There are, however, some ploughs of Canadian design, and some of these possess undoubted superiority.

We do not hesitate to assert, that the exhibition of breadstuffs, fruits and seeds from Canada, ranks among the most complete of the class. This ought to be so, inasmuch as this colony is almost exclusively an agricultural country, and to this noble pursuit owes its prosperity and success.

It would be useless to enter into any dissertation upon Canadian grain, one remark will suffice, viz.: that Canadian wheat contains a large proportion of gluten, which, in breadmaking permits the admixture of a considerable quantity of potatoes, producing at the same time excellent bread.

The following are the quantities exported in 1853, of the different agricultural productions; the year 1853 is given, because the returns for 1854 have not as yet come to hand:

|                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Wheat.....                        | 2,666,903 bushels. |
| Barley .....                      | 43,350 "           |
| Peas .....                        | 242,910 "          |
| Oats .....                        | 1,028,310 "        |
| Indian corn, beans and seeds..... | 40,000 "           |

Of wool in the natural state only 424,452 lbs. were exported; it should be remarked that large quantities of breadstuffs and animal food are exported in various modes of preparation for keeping.

The sugar made from the sap of the maple tree, with all the saccharine properties of other sugars, possesses a flavour not unlike that of vanilla. This sugar which is generally preferred by the people of the country, is

altogether consumed at home; and, in 1853, the insignificant quantity of 5,996 lbs. only was exported. The total production of maple sugar had attained the extent of 10,000,000 lbs. at the date of the last general census in 1851.

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## FOURTH CLASS.

### GENERAL MECHANISM AS APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.

#### SECTION 1.

##### *Weighing and gauging apparatus.*

176. *Ladd (C.P.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Scales used in commerce.  
 177. *Rodden (W.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Scales.

#### SECTION 7.

##### *Machines for raising weights.*

178. *Clark (James,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Pulleys.

#### SECTION 8.

##### *Hydraulic and other Engines.*

179. *Fergusson (W.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Hose pipes.  
 180. *Lemoine (Louis,)* Quebec, Lower Canada. Fire Engine.  
 181. *Perry (George,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Fire Engine.

#### SECTION 9.

##### *Bellows work.*

182. *Lindley (B.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Bellows.

NOTE.—Classes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, will be included under the same recapitulation. The remarks therefore which relate to these classes will be found given together, and will precede class 10.

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## FIFTH CLASS.

### SPECIAL MACHINERY—ARTICLES RELATING TO CARRIAGE.

#### SECTION 2.

##### *Harness and Saddlery.*

183. *Archambault (André,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Varnish for harness leather.

184. *Barrington (George)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Set of harness.  
 185. *Campbell (E. R.)*, Hamilton, Upper Canada. Harness-mountings.  
 186. *Combs (John)*, Brockville, Upper Canada. Harness-mountings.  
 187. *Couvrette (Magloire)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Set of double harness.  
 188. *Dean (Robert)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Leather Trunk.  
 189. *Edwards (W. & R.)*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Saddles.  
 190. *Glasford (George)*, Brockville, Upper Canada. Hames for collars.  
 191. *Larivière (André)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Harness  
 192. *Morris (Robert)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Harness and travelling trunks.  
 193. *Tre'keld (J.)*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Whips.  
 194. *Wiltse (Joseph)*, Fraserville, Upper Canada. Yokes for oxen.

## SECTION 5.

*Specimens of Carriage building.*

195. *Gingras (Edouard)*, Quebec, Lower Canada. Four-wheeled pleasure carriage.  
 196. *Leduc (Clavis)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Four-wheeled pleasure carriage.  
 197. *Saurin (Joseph)*, Quebec, Lower Canada. Pleasure sleigh.

## SECTION 7.

*Articles appertaining to Railways.—Materials used.*

198. *Holland (W.)*, Montreal, Lower Canada, Railroad spikes.  
*Piper Brothers*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Large lantern for locomotive engines.

## SIXTH CLASS.

## SPECIAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS FOR WORKSHOPS.

## SECTION 5.

*Metallurgic Machinery.*

- Dean (Robert)*, already mentioned under No. 182. A portable forge.  
*Lindley (C.)*, already mentioned under No. 182. A portable forge.

## SECTION 6.

*Apparatus and Mechanical Contrivances used in Workshops.*

199. *Helme and Wade*, Port Hope, Upper Canada, Drilling machine.  
 200. *Hood Brothers*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Braces.

- Ladd*, already mentioned under No. 176. Grinding mill.
201. *MacLellan (J. W.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Morticing machine.
202. *Munro (Daniel)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Planing machine.
203. *Parson (T.)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Brick making machine.
204. *Rodden (W.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Planing and turning machines, Carpenter's bench.

## SECTION 7.

*Machines for making small articles in Metal.*

205. *Dunn (P.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Nail making machine.

## SECTION 9.

*Machines used in Agriculture and in the production and preparation of articles of Food.*

206. *Romain (Robert)*, Peterborough, Upper Canada. Steam Cultivator.

## SECTION 12.

*Machines for special Uses.*

207. *Taylor and Dockrill*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Sewing machine.

## SEVENTH CLASS.

MACHINERY AND APPARATUS FOR WOVEN MANUFACTURES.

## SECTION 2.

*Spinning Machines.*

208. *Brough (R.)* Gananoque, Upper Canada. Spinning wheel.

## SECTION 6.

*Machines for special uses.*

209. *Taylor and Dockrill*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Sewing machine.

## EIGHTH CLASS.

INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO THE EXACT SCIENCES, AND FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

## SECTION 3.

*Instruments for measuring space, and Optical Instruments.*

210. *Hearn and Potter*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Engineers' level.



Some charts and fossil incrustations belonging to this class are referred to elsewhere, under the title Geological Commission of Canada. The Abbé Tanguay and Mr. Keefer.

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### NINTH CLASS.

CONTRIVANCES CONNECTED WITH THE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION [AND EMPLOYMENT OF HEAT, LIGHT, AND ELECTRICITY.

#### SECTION 5.

*Production and employment of heat and cold.*

211. *Chinic, Simard, Methot & Co.*, Quebec, Lower Canada. Stoves.  
 212. *Macklin, (O. S.)* Chippewa, Upper Canada. A stove.  
 213. *Prowse (G. F.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Refrigerators.  
*Rodden*, already named. A kitchen stove.

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### RECAPITULATION

OF THE ARTICLES COMPRISED IN CLASSES FOUR TO NINE INCLUSIVE.

Scales, pulleys, leather hose, fire engines, bellows, harnesses, hames, trunks, saddles, whips, yokes for oxen, pleasure carriages, railroad spikes, morticing machine, planing and turning machines, brick making machine, nail making machine, steam cultivator, sewing machine, spinning wheels, an engineer's level, a refrigerator, stoves.

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### PRICES.

FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

- Scales, from £12 10s. to £20.  
 Pulleys, from 1s. to 1s. 1½d per inch in diameter.  
 Hose for Fire Engines, 5s. per linear foot.  
 Fire Engines, according to size, from £40 to £300.  
 Forge bellows, from £7 10 to £15.  
 Carriage harnesses, from £30 to £50.  
 Working harness from £5 to £100.  
 Leather trunks, from £1 15s. to £10.  
 Saddles, from £5 to £15.

Pleasure carriages, (similar to those exhibited) from £90 to £175.  
 Lanterns for Locomotives, £26 10s.  
 Portable forge, £7 10s.  
 Drilling machine, £30.  
 Braces £1 10s.  
 Morticing machine, £25.  
 Planing machine, £75 to £150.  
 Turning machine, £25.  
 Brick making machine, £12 10s.  
 Nail making machine,, about £75.  
 Plough worked by steam, (a new invention) £800.  
 Sewing machine, £25 10s.  
 Engineer's level, £30.  
 Refrigerator, £9 10s.

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#### REMARKS.

It could not reasonably be expected that Canada, where it is so difficult to procure labor, to turn to advantage the great number of natural productions which the soil itself contains, on account of the comparative scarceness both of capital and workmen, should contribute any extensive collection of articles, for the most part belonging to those classes of manufactures which require a low rate of labor, and a large consumption, and which are adapted to an advanced stage of society. Nevertheless, Canadian manufactures have already gained distinction in England in those branches connected with the construction of fire engines, pleasure carriages, and various other articles.

If Canada could have sent to the Exhibition a model of its large saw mills in that section of mechanism having reference to forestry, she might have competed with all other countries in that branch. For instance, a model plan of the large saw mill at Montmorency, near Quebec, or of that at Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay, containing each from 80 to 120 saws, and which furnish for exportation from 10,000 to 20,000 tons of sawn lumber each per year—would have been an object of great interest.

We cannot leave the subject of the preceding classes without saying a word touching a new and purely Canadian invention, which was sent at great expense to Paris, to receive the verdict of the International Jury—I allude to the steam plough or steam cultivator. For several years past mechanics have applied themselves to the serious and difficult task of applying steam as a motive power to ploughing; but all the efforts made up to the present time have been, it may almost be said, futile.

Recently in England, several machines invented for the purpose of solving this difficult problem, were tried at an exhibition held for the purpose. A newspaper giving an account of these trials, says: "Another disappointment! the steam plough is not yet in existence! Shall it be said that steam cannot be applied to agricultural purposes!"

The Canadian machine, which is at present in Paris,—the name of whose inventor we shall not mention; (to remain faithful to the promise we gave not to mention any name in the course of our remarks)—has already been tried in London. It was worked there, but only for a short time, on account of a deficiency in the construction of the ordinary boilers. Several competent persons in England and Scotland have foretold, that notwithstanding this deficiency, it would soon be successful.

Since that time the inventor has devoted all his energy and attention to the construction of a new species of boiler adapted to the working of the machine. In a few days the steam plough and its new boiler will be submitted to proof, at an experimental trial. If this trial be successful, one of the most difficult problems of the present age will have been solved; if it be not satisfactory, it is to be hoped that the inventor will always be favorably remembered for the efforts he has made, and that Canada will be looked upon with consideration for the sacrifices she has made in assisting him to carry out his object.

## TENTH CLASS.

### CHEMICALS,

DYEING AND DYE-STUFFS, PAPER, LEATHER AND CAOUTCHOUC MANUFACTURES.

#### SECTION 1.

##### *Chemical Productions.*

- 214. *Brennan (P.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Potash.
- 215. *Carr (D.)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Glue.
- 216. *Lyman (William)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Alkaline Salts.
- 217. *MacFarland (A.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Glue.
- 218. *Townsend (T. H.)* Chatham, Upper Canada. Chemical productions.

#### SECTION 2.

##### *Oils, Resins, Essences, Soaps, Varnish, Ochres, &c.*

- 219. *Archambault (A.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Harness Varnish.
- 220. *Fisher (J.)* Rivière des Prairies, Lower Canada. Oil of Sesamum.

251. *Fox (C. D.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Neat's-foot Oil.  
 222. *Hearle (J. G.)* Osnabruck, Upper Canada. Toilet Soaps.  
 223. *Keefer (T. C.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Oil of the small black Porpoise (*Delphinus minor.*)  
 224. *Laflamme (A.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Oilcloths.  
 225. *Lepage (L. J.)* Rimouski, Lower Canada. Porpoise Oil.  
 226. *Levêque (M.)* Rimouski, Lower Canada. Porpoise Oil.  
 227. *Lyman (S. J.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Wax.  
 228. *Lyman (W.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Linseed, Seal, Whale, Neat's foot, Lard, Cedar, Spruce, and Pine Oils; wax.  
 229. *Tetu (Charles H.)* Rivière Ouelle, Lower Canada. Clarified Seal, Porpoise, Whale, Shark and Capelin Oils.

## SECTION 3.

*Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha.*

230. *Montreal India Rubber Company*, Montreal, Lower Canada. India Rubber Boots and Shoes.

## SECTION 4.

*Leather and Skins.*

231. *Houghton and Wallace*, Brantford, Upper Canada. Leathers.  
 232. *Macklin (O. S.)* Chippewa, Upper Canada. Leathers.  
 233. *Tetu (Charles H.)* Rivière Ouelle, Lower Canada. Porpoise Leather.  
 234. *Valois (Narcisse)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Tanned Leather and Dyed Sheepskins.

## SECTION 5.

*Paper and Pasteboard.*

235. *Andres (S. R.)* Chambly, Lower Canada. Paper manufactured from Gnaphalium or Immortelle.

## SECTION 6.

*Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, &c.*

236. *Gingras (Pierre)* Quebec, Lower Canada. Dyed furs.  
 237. *Lyman (W.) & Co.*, Montreal, Lower Canada. A collection of indigenous dyeing plants, consisting of alder, white oak, butternut, and poplar bark, earthamum, golden rod, and sumach leaves.

## SECTION 7.

*Colors, Inks, and Chalks.*

238. *Taché (J. C.)* and *Michaud (T.)* Rimouski, Lower Canada. Mineral paints, grey, and others; both raw and prepared.

## SECTION 8.

*Tobacco, Opium, and other Narcotics.*

239. *Marmette Dr.*,) Montmagny, Lower Canada. Tobacco.

240. *Wilson (D.)*,) Toronto, Upper Canada. Tobacco.

## RECAPITULATION.

## NAMES OF ARTICLES CONTAINED IN THE TENTH CLASS.

Potash, glue, alkaline salts, chemical productions, varnish for leather, oil of sesamum, Neat's-foot oil, little black porpoise, (*Delphinus minor*,) whale, seal, porpoise, capelan, shark, lard, cedar, pine, and spruce oils, soaps, oil cloths, india rubber boots and shoes, leather, porpoise leather, paper manufactured from gnaphalium, dyed furs, plants for dyeing, mineral paints, tobacco.

## PRICES.

The prices of several of the articles above mentioned, are regulated by that of the foreign markets; the quantity manufactured not being sufficient to meet the demand:—Potash of commerce varies from 15s. to 25s. per cwt.; oils from cetacea and fish vary as to their price, as has already been stated in class 2, according to their different kinds and qualities, from 10½d. to 1s. 3d. per quart; oil and gums of trees from 4s. to 7s. per quart.

Porpoise leather, generally speaking, is worth 30s. per side, that is, the half of a hide; these sides are, on an average, 9 feet in length, by about 4 feet in breadth.

Mineral paints are so abundant, that the price of the raw material on the spot does not exceed 160 for every 100 of the cost of the labor; we may say that they can be had at the place of collection for 5s. per 200cwt. Canadian tobacco sells for about 7d. per lb.

It is useless to give the constantly varying prices of articles which are not exported from Canada. As regards imported articles, European prices will suffice for the information of merchants who may be desirous of shipping to Canada. It is evident that if they can do a successful business here, nothing can prevent them from over-coming all competition there, as our Tariff of Customs, which, for most imported articles, varies from 8 to 10 per cent., *ad valorem*, extends the same conditions to all.

## REMARKS.

Potash and other vegetable alkalis, form a very considerable branch of the exportation of the country. Settlers, when cutting down and burning the forests, generally convert a portion of the ashes into alkalis of commerce. In 1853, there were exported to foreign countries 27,074 barrels of potash and pearlash, estimated at the aggregate value of £156,791; this makes the average price less than that quoted above. It, however, may probably not be exact. Oils from cetacea and fish, in the different states of purity, furnished for exportation, were exported during the same year to the extent of 18,225 gallons, of which the estimated value was £2,247. This amount does not include the extensive exportation by the Hudson's Bay Company; and it is but an insignificant amount, compared with the immense resources of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The oils exhibited at Paris, in the Canadian section, are of superior quality, prepared by a special process for the lighting of light-houses; comparatively speaking, with respect to the price, these clarified oils are more economical than the common oils.

I must draw attention once more to the quality possessed by the oil of the cetacea called in Canada, little black porpoise, (*Delphinus minor*) of resisting the frost.

Leather made of the skin of the porpoise which has become altogether a new article of Canadian manufacture, deserves special mention. Looking at its strength, elasticity and beauty it offers incalculable advantages over articles of the same kind. It possesses besides, a particular property which may be of great advantage to a great many manufactures and especially Parisian manufactures, that of being of greater service than any other substance in the polishing of metals.

Paper made from the immortelle is a manufacture quite recently introduced, and one which yet requires the sanction of practice and experience. It is made of the flowers of the gnaphalium, a plant common enough in its wild state, in certain unsettled parts of America.

The dyed furs exhibited in this class are, as specimens, destined to shew the perfection of a particular process for dyeing furs. The specimens comprise red martin dyed as sables, and which are so perfect as to deceive the eye of the most competent judge. By way of comparison a red martin is attached to the martins dyed. The value of the red martin skin is on an average 10s., that of the sable 30s., that of red martin skin dyed 20s. The cost of the process of dyeing is about 3s. per skin, including the profit and loss of the dyer.

It will be sufficient to examine the beautiful bright colors of the specimens of fancy work worked by our Indians, to see that our forests are rich in the primary materials for the finest dyes.

Amongst the ochres and other mineral paints, which are found in abundance, there is a clay which furnishes a natural grey color, and which, if used, might give to commerce a common paint, at a much lower price than any of those now known in the markets. This paint is remarkably adapted for coloring and sanding buildings, and for the grounding employed in many of the arts. Canadian tobacco was formerly, under the French rule, one of the principle articles of commerce. It is certain that, were it grown with care, it would become an excellent product; as it is now cultivated in Canada, it is a plant which requires scarcely any care, but which, nevertheless, when in good condition, is held in high favor.

## ELEVENTH CLASS.

### PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF ARTICLES OF FOOD.

#### SECTION 1.

##### *Flour, Starch and their combinations.*

241. *Gamble (W.)* Etobicoke, Upper Canada. Flour of wheat, barley, buckwheat and peas, Indian corn and oatmeal.
242. *Fitts (Clark,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Biscuits.
243. *Lacombe (Mrs.,)* St. Michel, Lower Canada. Potato starch.
244. *Lawson (Edouard,)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Wheat flour, and biscuits.
245. *Macdougall (J.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Wheat flour.
246. *Naysmith (John,)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Biscuits.
247. *Platt (Samuel,)* Blenheim, Upper Canada. Wheat flour.
248. *Proctor (J. D.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Indian corn flour.
249. *Robb (John,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Biscuits.
250. *Southwick (M. B.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Indian corn starch.
251. *Thomas (Richard,)* Montreal. Lower Canada. Buckwheat flour.

#### SECTION 2.

##### *Sugars and Saccharine Matters.*

252. *Gasse (Louis,)* Rimouski, Lower Canada. Maple Sugar.
253. *Redpath (J.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Maple and other sugars in the raw and refined state.
254. *Taylor (James,)* Hatley, Lower Canada. Maple Sugar.
255. *Vulois (Narcisse,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Maple sugar and syrup.

## SECTION 4

*Preserved and Manufactured Articles of food and sauces.*

256. *Ashton (J. P.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Pickles.  
 257. *Bauden (J. & W.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Bear hams.  
 258. *Crawford (W.,)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Mustard.  
 259. *Idler (E.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Preserved meats.  
 260. *Leonard (P.,)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Chicory.  
 261. *Mochrie (George.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Preserved meats.  
 262. *Moyer and Keating,* Louth, Upper Canada. Dried fruits.  
 263. *Shaw (Alexander.,)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Chicory.  
 264. *Southwick (M. B.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Preserved meats, potatoes and apples.  
 265. *Thomas (Richard.,)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Sausages.

## RECAPITULATION.

## NAMES OF ARTICLES CONTAINED IN THE ELEVENTH CLASS.

Wheat, barley, buckwheat and pea flour, oat and Indian meals, biscuits, potato starch; maple sugar, maple syrup; pickles; hams, bear hams; mustard; preserved meats; chicory; dried fruits; preserved potatoes.

## PRICES.

Flour of merchantable wheat from 20s. to 30s. per barrel, (196 lbs.) according to the quality; other flour sells from 26 to 40 per cent. cheaper, according to circumstances and quality.

Ship biscuit from 14s. to 20s. per cwt.

Maple-sugar from 3d. to 7½d. per lb.

Maple syrup about 7½d. per quart.

Hams sell, from 25s. to 30s. per 100 lbs.

Salt pork from 50s. to 60s. per barrel, (about 2 cwt.)

Salt beef from 40s. to 50s. per barrel.

It must be remarked, that the rise in the price of articles of food during the last few years, forces us to give maximum prices, which were very seldom obtained before; besides, it will be understood, that these prices are merely quoted here, for the purpose of giving a general idea of the condition of the Canadian exporting market. It will be felt that it is indeed a



difficult task, when we consider the extent of the country and the numberless fluctuations, which have taken place during the last few years. We therefore confine ourselves to quoting the prices at the shipping ports of Quebec and Montreal, with all the caution necessary on so delicate a subject.

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### REMARKS.

This class contains those articles, which, next to timber, furnish the greatest proportion of the exports from Canada. The following is a succinct statement of the quantity quoted from the Customs Returns for 1855:—

Flour, 790,000 barrels, (196 lbs. per barrel); biscuit, 9,608 cwt. salt pork and hams, 24,500 cwt. The other items are resolved into a number of small details, which it would be useless to give here. The value according to the returns of this year of the exportation of flour alone, is £1,062,208, making, in round numbers, an average value of 27s. per barrel. The flour comprised in the above is of superior quality, hardly any other than wheat flour is ever exported.

All these articles undergo inspection, and the most ample security is given to the purchaser; they are held in high repute in the English markets, to which they are almost exclusively shipped.

The maple sugar, of which we have already spoken, is not exported in quantities worth mentioning, nor is the maple syrup, which is nevertheless, in every respect, superior to the best West India molasses.

It may not be out of place to mention here that the value to Canada of the exportation of agricultural productions, which, in their classification are divided into separate classes as exported, is equal to a sum of at least £2,000,000 per annum, that is to say, an exportation to the amount of 20s. for each individual of the population, or of £6 for every head of a family, and £12 10s. for every farmer. Thus the Canadian farmer is not *l'homme aux quarante écus*, as, after having enjoyed and paid for all the necessaries of life, he makes a clear profit of about £12 10s.

By way of comparison, we give below the Liverpool market price of the two principal articles referred to, taken from an annual circular, which serves as a standard for 1853. During the autumn of that year, flour of good quality was selling in Liverpool at from £2 to £2 10s. per barrel, and salt pork of good quality, from £3 15s. to £4 5s. per barrel; thus flour was worth about £1 8s. more than it was in Canada, and for pork also there was an advance of £1 8s. per barrel. It should be remarked that this excess of price covers the freight, which was very heavy at that period, the cost of insurance, besides storage and the profits and losses of the

merchants. This shews a return profit for Europe of an average far below the rates above mentioned, which are a collection of all the maximum prices of the market, at a period of scarcity.

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TWELFTH CLASS.

HYGIENE, PHARMACY, MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

SECTION 3.

*Hygiene and Medicinal use of Water Vapour and Gases.*

266. *Geological Commission of Canada, Montreal, Lower Canada.* Natural acid Water of Tuscarora, in Upper Canada.

SECTION 4.

*Pharmaceutics.*

267. *Ardouin (A.)* Quebec, Lower Canada. Collection of Medicinal plants, consisting of *althæa officinalis*, *carthamus tinctorius*, *coptis trifolia*, *pyrola umbellata*, *sanguinaria Canadensis*, *smilax aspera*.
268. *Croft (H.)* Toronto, Upper Canada. Official preparations.
269. *Giroux (Olivier)*, Quebec, Lower Canada. Balsam and oil of spruce, sarsaparilla, dragon's blood, and gold-thread; extracts of *cicuta*, *hyosciamus*, and *aconite*.
270. *Lesperance (Joseph)* of St. Thomas, Lower Canada. Cod-liver oil.
271. *Nault (Dr.)*, Quebec, Lower Canada. Castoreum.

SECTION 6.

*Human and comparative Anatomy.*

272. *Booth (J.)*, Niagara, Upper Canada. Stuffed animals.
273. *Kennedy (D.)*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Skins of birds from Upper Canada.
274. *MacCulloch (Mrs.)* Montreal, Lower Canada. Collection of Canadian birds.
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## RECAPITULATION.

### NAMES OF ARTICLES COMPRISED IN THE TWELFTH CLASS.

Mineral waters ; medical plants ; officinal preparations ; Canada balsam ; oil of spruce ; pharmaceutical extracts ; cod-liver oil ; castoreum ; stuffed animals ; skins of Canadian birds ; collection of Canadian birds.

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### PRICES.

As the greater part of the above-mentioned articles are not likely to be interesting, very speedily, as matters of commerce, I here subjoin the prices of only a few which are now known to commerce.

Canadian balsam (pine gum), 4s. 6d. per quart.

Oil of spruce, 7s. per quart.

Cod-liver oil, 4s. 6d. per quart.

Castoreum (the natural bag) 2s. 6d. per lb.

Extract of hyosciamus, 16s. per lb.

“ of cicuta, 16s. per lb.

“ of aconite, 24s. per lb.

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### REMARKS.

In the space allotted to these notes, there is but little to be said relative to the articles of this class. The only substances capable of becoming objects of export and national commerce are: the vegetable oils and gums known as Canadian balsam, oil of spruce, or Canada turpentine; cod-liver oil, and castoreum.

The gums and the turpentine produced in our forests are valuable in the preparation of the finest kinds of varnish. We can furnish at comparatively low prices, cod-liver oil, which our fishery establishments prepare in the greatest perfection. It is unnecessary to speak of castoreum, as we are alone in the production of the article as an object of commerce.

## THIRTEENTH CLASS.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY SCIENCE.

## SECTION 1.

*Principal elements used in Shipbuilding and the Art of Navigation.*

275. *Clarke* (Mrs. James), Montreal, Lower Canada. Pulleys.  
276. *Hood & Brothers*, of Montreal, Lower Canada. Brace.  
277. *Macgregor* (A. & D.), Esquesing, Upper Canada. Collection of cordage.  
278. *Sohier* (G. W.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Ship's figurehead in wood.

## SECTION 2.

*Swimming, Safety, or Diving Apparatus, &c.*

279. *Ash* (Lieutenant), Quebec, Lower Canada. Model of a safety raft.  
280. *Thomas* (Captain), Toronto, Upper Canada. Model of a safety raft.

## SECTION 3.

*Drawings and Models of the various systems of Naval Architecture adopted on the Rivers, Canals, and Lakes.*

281. *Hudson* (Captain), Toronto, Upper Canada. Models of boats.  
282. *Cantin* (A.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Oars.

## SECTION 4.

*Drawings and Models of the systems of Naval Architecture adapted for Seagoing, Merchant, and Fishing Vessels.*

283. *Lee* (Thomas C.), Quebec, Lower Canada. Models of clippers and steamers.
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## FOURTEENTH CLASS.

## BUILDING MATERIALS, AND ARCHITECTURE.

## SECTION I.

*Building Materials.*

284. *Brown* (R.), from Rice Lake, Upper Canada. Marmora marble.
285. *Brown* (James), St. Catherines, Upper Canada. Cement from Thorold, and the stone in its natural state.
286. *Calway* (James), St. Joseph, Lower Canada. Granite from Vaudreuil. (Beauce.)
287. *Cheesman* (R.), Philipsburg, Lower Canada. Marble from St. Armand's.
288. *Geological Commission of Canada*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Marble from Dudswell, and Missisquoi Bay; serpentines from Brompton and Oxford; block of limestone (cut), from Gloucester, and white bricks from Westminster.
289. *Shipton Slate Company*, Shipton, Lower Canada. Roofing slates.
290. *Grand Trunk Railway Company*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Specimens of the various kinds of stone in the building of the Bridges or Railways, (Grey Granite and Limestone.)
291. *Gauvreau* (Pierre,) Quebec, Lower Canada. Quebec cement and the stone in its natural state; a pipe made of cement.
292. *Guy* (J.), Melbourne, Lower Canada. Roofing Slate.
293. *Hilliard and Dickson*, Pakenham, Upper Canada. Building Stone (Limestone.)
294. *Hutchison and Morrison*, Montreal, Lower Canada. A block of Limestone (cut.)
295. *Jarvis* (W. B.), Sheriff of Toronto, Toronto, Upper Canada. Building materials. (Bricks, &c.)
296. *Keefer* (Samuel), Brockville, Upper Canada. Building Stone for the Bridges on the Brockville and Arnprior Railway, (Sandstone and Limestone.)
297. *Keefer* (Thomas C.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Blocks of Limestone (cut) and hardened hydraulic cement.
298. *Leeming* (John), Montreal, Lower Canada. Blocks of Limestone, cut with a machine.

299. *Lemieux* (Honorable François), Quebec, Lower Canada. Granite and other building stone from Lorette, Pointe aux Trembles, and Cap Rouge.
300. *Leslie* (James), Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. Roofing Slates.
301. *Little*, Paris, Upper Canada. Hydraulic Limestone.
302. *MacDonald*, Chats, Upper Canada. Blocks of Limestone (cut.)
303. *Maclaughlin* (D.), Bytown, Upper Canada. Marble and Building Stone from Arnprior.
304. *Perry* (Edmund), Brockville, Upper Canada. Blocks of Limestone (cut.)
305. *Primmerman* (J.), Barnston, Lower Canada. Barnston Granite.
306. *Tardif* (Joseph), Tring, Lower Canada. Roofing Slates.
307. *Townley* (Mrs.), Toronto, Upper Canada. White Bricks.
308. *White* (P.), Pembroke, Upper Canada. Building Stone (Sandstone.)

## SECTION 2.

*Various branches of Industry connected with Building.*

309. *Fox* (D. W.), Toronto, Upper Canada. Specimens of Slate Roofing.
310. *Ostell* (J.) and Co., Montreal, Lower Canada. Doors, Blinds, and Wooden Boxes. A model of the Court House at Montreal.
311. *Murphy* (J.), Toronto, Upper Canada. Specimens of Painting in imitation of wood and marble.

## SECTION 5.

*Works connected with inland Navigation.*

312. *Office of Public Works*, Quebec, Lower Canada. Models for Canals and Bridges.

## SECTION 8.

*Bridges.*

313. *Director of the Grand Trunk Railway*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Model of the Victoria Bridge.

## SECTION 10.

314. *Thomas* (W.), Toronto, Upper Canada. Architectural designs, and model of a Monumental Obelisk.

## FIFTEENTH CLASS.

## STEEL AND ITS PRODUCTS.

## SECTION 5.

*Steel Tools.*

315. *Date* (H. H.), Galt, Upper Canada. Edged Tools.  
 316. *Dawson* (J.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Set of Planes.  
 317. *Higgins* (J. J.), and *Co.*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Axes.  
 318. *Jones* (D. J.), Gananoque, Upper Canada. Shovels and Spades.  
 319. *Parlin* (W.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Iron Shovels.  
 320. *Scott* (Robert), Montreal, Lower Canada. Axes and Augers.  
 321. *Wallace* (W.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Set of Planes.

## SIXTEENTH CLASS.

## GENERAL METAL WORK.

## SECTION 1.

*Elaboration of Metals and Alloys by Casting.*

322. *Ladd* (C. P.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Cast Metal Coffin.  
 323. *Rodden* (W.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Castings.  
 324. *Rice* (W. H.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Sieve and Wire Cloth.

## SECTION 5.

*Ironmongery and Nail making.*

325. *Peck* (Thomas) and *Co.*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Nails.

## SEVENTEENTH CLASS.

## GOLDSMITHS' WORK, JEWELLERY, MANUFACTURE OF BRONZES.

## SECTION 3.

*Goldsmiths' Work, and Precious Metals.*

326. *Bohle and Hendery*, Lower Canada. Silver Plates.

## EIGHTEENTH CLASS.

## GLASS AND POTTERY.

## SECTION 2.

*Window and Mirror Glass.*

327. *Spence* (J. C.,) Montreal, Lower Canada. Stained Glass.

## RECAPITULATION.

## NAMES OF ARTICLES CONTAINED IN CLASSES XIII TO XX INCLUSIVE.

Pulleys, braces, collections of cordage, figure-heads for ships, models of rafts for salvage, models of boats, oars, models of ships and steamboats, marble and building stone, cements, slates, bricks, doors, windows and Venetian blinds, paintings on wood, models of canals and flood gates, model of the Victoria Bridge, architectural designs and design for a monument; edged tools, cabinet maker and joiners' tools, axes, shovels, cast-iron coffin, cast-iron ornaments, metal plates for dropping seeds, rails, articles of jewellery, stained glass.

## PRICES.

In order to be consistent in following out the plan of noticing only those articles under this head which may become immediately interesting to the commercial world, we have but few of the preceding to particularise, in relation to their prices. The succeeding remarks will convey all other information which is of value.

Boat oars 1s. 6d. to 3s. each, according to size.

Woodwork of sashes 9s.

Woodwork of doors 19s.

Chopping Axes of modern patterns and of the weight of 3½ lbs. 5s.

Large smoothing Axes 10s.

The price of other tools in proportion.



## REMARKS.

The specimens of cordage exhibited are of good quality, and give us reason to regret that the cultivation of hemp has been almost abandoned in Canada. Under the French Government, the exportation of this article was an important item in the trade of the colony; the soil, climate and degree of humidity being highly favorable to its growth.

The perfection to which naval architecture has arrived in Canada is shewn by the models of ships and steamboats exhibited. It must be recollected that Quebec is one of the largest ship-yards in the world, if it be not, indeed, the largest of all. There were built there in 1853, fifty sea-going ships, of the aggregate tonnage of 49,541 tons, of the value, at the high rates then current in the English market, of £600,000. I invite attention to an apparatus for the saving of life and property, the simplicity and efficiency of which are well worthy of notice. This admirable invention would, if adopted, be a safeguard rendering loss by shipwreck almost impossible.

The models exhibited, of some of our great public works and buildings, the specimens of building stone and other materials were sent principally with a view to shew the state of the industrial arts in the colony, and its material resources. The plans and drawing of our large canals and of the Victoria Bridge works which may be termed gigantic in character are calculated to produce some degree of astonishment in the public mind. Among the building materials some very fine hydraulic cement will be noticed. The edged and other tools have attracted a good deal of attention both by the perfection of the workmanship and their cheapness, both qualities so remarkable that it is needless to invite attention to them.

We now come to the wooden manufactured articles, namely, the doors, window-sashes, oars, turners', coopers', and other wares of various kinds. The great importance of this branch will be appreciated, when it is recollected that our vast forests are intersected in all directions by large rivers, capable of floating heavy bodies, navigable, and abounding with water-powers. These circumstances operating with the vast means of transport adapted to the most bulky articles of commerce, give to Canada great advantages over every other country, and truly may we maintain, that we can send to Europe, the timber, or the articles manufactured from it, at paying prices, far below those of any other country. Packing-cases are sent from Canada to the East Indies, the cost of which answers the views both of the producer and the customer.

This is in the natural order of things, and is not the result of European patronage, although the nations of Europe are more interested in the matter than we, since it is their wants which are to be supplied. On comparing the returns of the exports for 1851 with those for 1853, the annual increase of this branch of our industrial prosperity will be strikingly apparent: the exportation of standard staves, which, in 1851, amounted in round numbers to £20,500, attained the value of £100,000 in 1853; that of ship timbers, which in 1851, did not exceed £9,450, amounted in 1853 to £27,000; and the apparently unimportant article of boat oars, which, in 1851, was not mentioned in the return, had in 1853, attained the value of £3,650.

When we say that all these articles are shipped for England, it is to be understood that the other countries of Europe might purchase them with equal advantage, inasmuch as the English occasionally re-export them to other countries.

## TWENTIETH CLASS.

### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURES.

#### SECTION 2.

##### *Raw Wool and Hair.*

328. *Carr, (J.)*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Horse hair.

#### SECTION 5.

##### *Fabrics of Wool, carded and milled.*

329. *Barber and Brothers*, Esquesing, Upper Canada. Cloths. Wool.  
 330. *Bean, (Simon)*, Hatley, Lower Canada. Stockings and woollen shawls, counterpanes and flannels.  
 331. *Bouchard, (Mde.)*, Saint Vallier, Lower Canada. Woollen articles.  
 332. *Bryce, McMurich & Co.*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Woollen cloths.  
 333. *Colby, (Mrs.)*, Hatley, Lower Canada. Stockings, Shawls, Flannel.  
 334. *Lacombe, (Mde.)*, St. Michel, Lower Canada. Country Woollen Cloth.  
 335. *Torrey, (D.)*, Newmarket, Upper Canada. Cloths.  
 336. *Valois, (Narcisse)*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Woollen cloth.  
 337. *Walker, (Robert)*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Cloths.

## TWENTY-SECOND CLASS.

## FLAX AND HEMP MANUFACTURES.

## SECTION 4.

*Yarns and Threads of Linen, Hemp, and other fibres, &c.*

338. *Sisters of Charity*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Linen Thread.  
 339. *Bouchard*, (Mde.), St. Vallier, Lower Canada. Linen Thread.

## TWENTY-THIRD CLASS.

## HOSIERY, CARPETS, EMBROIDERY, AND LACE WORK, GOLD AND SILVER FRINGES, ETC.

## SECTION 3.

*Knitted Work.*

340. *Ebenezer*, (S.), Toronto, Upper Canada. Woollen Gloves.  
 341. *Harper*, (Mrs.), Etobicoke, Upper Canada. Woollen Stockings.  
 342. *Moore*, (Mrs.), Etobicoke, Upper Canada. Woollen Stockings.  
 343. *Masson*, (Mrs.), Etobicoke, Upper Canada. Woollen Stockings.  
 344. *Silverthorn*, (Mrs.), Cooksville, Upper Canada. Counterpanes.  
 345. *Stiffel*, (Mrs.), Toronto, Upper Canada. Counterpanes.

## SECTION 6.

*Embroidery.*

346. *Langevin*, (Mde.), Montreal, Lower Canada. A Table-cover.  
 347. *Vancelow*, (Mrs.), Montreal, Lower Canada. A Table-cover.

## SECTION 7.

*Lace Work.*

348. *Senkler* (Miss), Brockville, Upper Canada. Needle-work.

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## RECAPITULATION.

### NAMES OF ARTICLES COMPRISED IN CLASSES XX TO XXIII INCLUSIVE.

Horse-hair, cloths, and wools, woollen stockings, woollen shawls, woollen counterpanes, flannels, woollen fabrics, termed country cloths, linen thread, coarse linen cloth, thread, knitted articles, thread-lace, woollen gloves, woollen and thread counterpanes, table-covers, knitted articles.

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## PRICES.

The ordinary cloths and stuffs of domestic manufacture, or produced by machinery are sold from 3s. 3d., to 10s. per yard.

Raw wool for from 9½d. to 1s. per lb.

Flax prepared for spinning, from 4d. to 6d. per lb.

Common flannel from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.

Coarse linen cloth, from 1s. 3d. to 2s. per yard.

The articles of hosiery, embroidery, and domestic manufacture, have no fixed value in the market.

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## REMARKS.

The articles in the last mentioned classes were sent to the exhibition merely as specimens of the industrial skill of this country, in that particular department. It is not to be expected that a small community, fully occupied in the ordinary pursuits of life, should have leisure to cultivate those arts which have for their object the rich and luxurious fabrics of European service. Enough for us that we can produce good coarse cloths of woollen and linen materials, which are worthy of notice (particularly those made by farmers' wives in their own abodes) as being adapted to make clothes for the working man, and for the low price at which they can be afforded. A few manufacturers do, however, aim at producing finer and more delicate fabrics.

Among the articles exhibited there are specimens of knitted and lace-work, caps and other matters in wool, cotton and linen, which are not devoid of interest in respect both of the material and the workmanship. These articles are made at home by farmers' wives; and it is to be observed that such occupations are considerable sources of wealth to their families, and that, moreover, they have a tendency to improve the breed of sheep by the spirit of rivalry which they produce.

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 TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS.

## FURNITURE AND DECORATION.

## SECTION 3.

*Furniture and Cabinetware for Domestic purposes.*

349. *Bevis* (J.), Hamilton, Upper Canada. Round table.  
 350. *Hilton* (J. & W.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Sofa and chairs.  
 351. *MacGarvey* (Owen), Montreal, Lower Canada. Rocking chairs.

## SECTION 4.

*Fancy Furniture and Decorative Articles, in the preparation of which valuable woods, Ivory, or Mother-of-Pearl are employed, or which are rendered costly by Carving or Inlaid work, and the addition of Ornaments of value.*

352. *Drum* (William), Quebec, Lower Canada. Chair covered with leather, embroidered with moose hair.  
 353. *Rhodes* (Captain), Quebec, Lower Canada. Chair covered with leather, embroidered with moose hair.  
 354. *Spence* (J. C.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Work table of glass, painted and gilded.  
 355. *Widder* (Miss), Toronto, Upper Canada. Drawing-room chair.

## SECTION 5.

*Decorative Furniture of Wood, or Moulded substances, Gilded or Japanned articles, &c.*

356. *Cushing* (Mrs.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Fancy frame.  
 357. *Hare* (Albert), Montreal, Lower Canada. Looking glass frame.

## SECTION 6.

*Articles of Furniture made of Reeds, Straw, &c., Household appendages, Domestic articles.*

358. *Boyd* (John), Montreal, Lower Canada. Brushes.  
 359. *Jenkin* (Thomas), Montreal, Lower Canada. Brushes and bristles.  
 360. *Nelson & Butlers*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Brooms.

## SECTION 7.

*Tapestry Work.*

361. *Davis* (Mrs.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Needle work.

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## RECAPITULATION.

### NAMES OF ARTICLES IN CLASS XXIV.

Round table of different woods, sofa and chairs, rocking chairs, chairs covered with embroidered leather, glass work table painted and gilded, drawing-room chair, pier glass frame, picture frames, brushes, brooms, decorative needle-work.

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### REMARKS.

The articles exhibited by Canada in this class, while they serve as specimens of cabinet and other work connected with household furniture, present at the same time the qualities of our useful woods. The round table shews them all united in a sort of mosaic work: visitors will remark the beauty of our bird's eye maple, our black walnut, and, more particularly, of our curled maple, a fine specimen of which is presented in the boudoir chair.

Upon inspection of a magnificent couch of bird's eye maple, among the inimitable productions of Parisian cabinet making, I was informed, that while the beauty of this wood for purposes of cabinet making and room panneling was generally appreciated, it was excluded from general use, on account of its high price, and the difficulty of procuring it. I was surprised at this information, from the fact that this wood is so abundant in Canada as to be used for fuel, and might be furnished in Europe at a price hardly exceeding that given here for pine. The shipment and unloading of timber makes a considerable item in the price which it attains in the market; these woods being bought second or third hand in the English timber market, all the charges for transhipments, commissions, profit and loss, uncertainty, and the delay, and inadequacy of such a source of supply, must be added to the price which it is really worth.

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## TWENTY-FIFTH CLASS.

## ARTICLES OF CLOTHING AND OF FASHION AND FANCY.

## SECTION 2.

*Linen Drapery, Stays, Braces, and Garters.*

362. *Smiley* (Robert), Hamilton, Upper Canada. Shirts.

## SECTION 3.

*Coats and other Garments.*

363. *Gauthier* (Edward), Montreal, Lower Canada. Coats of Home made Cloth.
364. *Henderson* and Company, Quebec, Lower Canada. Cloth great coat trimmed with beaver.
365. *Wheeler* (Thomas), Toronto, Upper Canada. A feather mantilla.

## SECTION 4.

*Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Gloves.*

366. *Barbeau* (Joseph), Quebec, Lower Canada. Caribou and porpoise leather boots.
367. *Eckart* (Isaac), Quebec, Lower Canada. Snow shoes and winter boots.
368. *Fisher* (Mrs.), Quebec, Lower Canada. Moose hair gloves.
369. *Mercier* (D.), Quebec, Lower Canada. Costume of a Huron Chief.
370. *Merrifield & Sheridan*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Boots.
371. *Pollard* (Mrs.), Hamilton, Upper Canada. A pair of worked slippers.
372. *Price* (David), Chicoutimi, Lower Canada. Moccasins embroidered with silk.
373. *Scandrett & Robinson*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Boots.
374. *Smith & Co.*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Boots and shoes.
375. *Taché* (J. C.), Rimouski, Lower Canada. Moccasins partly covered with Indian rubber so as to resist cold and damp.

## SECTION 5.

*Hats and Caps.*

376. *Couture* (Mrs.), St. Ambroise, Lower Canada. Hay and straw hats and other articles.

377. *Martel* (Mrs.), St. Ambroise, Lower Canada. Hay hats and articles of the same material.
378. *Martel* (Miss), Quebec, Lower Canada. Hay hats and other articles of the same material.
379. *Runger* (Mrs.), Acadie, Lower Canada. Straw hats.

## SECTION 7.

*Fans, Screens, Parasols, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks.*

380. *Jones* (Mrs. J.), Montreal, Lower Canada. A screen embroidered with wool.
381. *Patenaïs* (Miss P.), Industry, Lower Canada. Embroidery in wool.

## SECTION 11.

*Sheaths, Morocco work, Pasteboard work, Basket work, &c.*

382. *Malo* (l'Abbé), Bécancour, Lower Canada. Indian curiosities and antiquities.
383. *Jones* (Peter), Brantford, Upper Canada. Indian Curiosities.
384. *Mercier* (D.), Quebec, Lower Canada. Fancy work by Indians.
385. *Rhodes* (Mrs.), Quebec Lower Canada. Embroidered bark-work.
386. *Tanguay* (l'Abbé), Rimouski, Lower Canada. Indian curiosities.

## RECAPITULATION.

## NAMES OF ARTICLES CONTAINED IN CLASS XXV.

Shirts, coats of home-made cloth, beaver-skin great coat, a feather mantilla, caribou skin hunting boots, riding boots porpoise leather boots, snow-shoes, boots of seal-skin dressed smooth, moose down gloves, dress of a Huron Chief, boots and shoes, embroidered moccasins, moccasins partly covered with Indian rubber, hay and straw hats, an embroidered screen, embroidery in wool done by the needle, Indian curiosities, and antiquities, Indian ornaments, dress and furniture, embroidery upon bark.

## PRICES.

It would be impossible to give so exactly as to be practicably useful, a detailed statement of the prices of most of the articles above mentioned, which being as they are, ornamental and fancy articles, are valued in proportion to the taste, the work and elaborate elegance with which they are prepared. The following are the ordinary prices of some of them.



A winter suit of good and strong home-made cloth suitable for a farmer, costs, £2 10s.

Boots called *Canadian boots* for working, 2s. 6d. per pair.

An ornamental over-coat of beaver-skin, from £10 to £15.

First class hunting boots of caribou leather, £2 10s.

Riding boots and trowsers (called *Crimean*.) of caribou, £3.

Ornamented slippers embroidered with moose hair, upon an average 25s.

#### REMARKS.

It is needless to offer remarks on the beauty and comfort of beaver-skin coats, or the difference between the European prices of such articles and the prices given above.

The boots made of caribou-skin are light and water-proof, a high degree of excellence in those respects; and it is certain, that the sportsman will look in vain elsewhere for any equal to those exhibited by Canada. Such boots would be incomparably superior to all others for the use of Engineers and Officers in the army, engaged in the inspection of works, which compel them to remain a long time on wet and miry ground.

Another description of boots is made of common leather. These are termed *Canadian* or *Indian boots*, and are used only by farmers, lumbermen, fishermen and sportsmen, in their various pursuits. They cost only 2s. 6d., and are admirably suitable for the laboring man, the sailor and the soldier;—English seamen and soldiers when in Canada, use them in wet or cold weather.

A partial application of caoutchouc may be seen in a species of moccasin of dressed moose-skin, a very suitable shoe for town or country; as a protection against cold and damp this shoe is invaluable.

The gloves of moose down are a specimen of a curious material. Moose down is the name given to a species of wool, covering the skin of this huge quadruped, beneath the long hair. This textile and felt-like substance, is of a peculiar nature, and might possibly be adapted to some special and profitable use.

The manufacture of hay and straw hats is rapidly increasing in Canada, of which fact the specimens exhibited are proof. In the Report of Exports for 1851, this branch of industry does not appear, yet in 1852, it amounted to £2,000, and in 1853, to £6,200.

The curious and elegant articles of feather work, moose hair, porcupine-quills, and bark-work, are attractive to visitors; and it must be confessed that there is in the ornamental articles and those pertaining to the

toilet, to be found in this collection, a degree of taste and refinement which excites our wonder, when we consider that all this is the untaught art of the aborigines of the shores of the St. Lawrence:

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TWENTY-SIXTH CLASS.

DRAWING AND MODELLING APPLIED TO INDUSTRY, TYPOGRAPHY, AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, PHOTOGRAPHY, &c.

SECTION 1.

*Writing, Drawing, and Painting.*

387. *Armstrong* (W.), Toronto, Upper Canada. Drawings in water colors.  
 388. *Shepherd* (Miss) Montreal, Lower Canada. Drawings of Canadian fruits and vegetables.  
 389. *Tully* (Kivas), Toronto, Upper Canada. Plans.

SECTION 2.

*Lithography, Autography, and Stone Engraving.*

390. *Whitefield*, Toronto, Upper Canada. Lithographic drawings of Canadian Cities.

SECTION 4.

*Photography.*

391. *Doane* (J. C.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Photographs.  
 392. *Palmer* (E. J.), Toronto, Upper Canada. Daguerreotypes.

SECTION 6.

*Stamps and Moulds.*

393. *Cochrane* (Miss), Quebec, Lower Canada. Fruits in wax-work.  
 394. *Sœurs de la Providence*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Fruits and vegetables in wax-work.  
 395. *Wheeler* (J.), Toronto, Upper Canada. Seal engraving.

SECTION 7.

*Printing.*

396. *Rose* (H. & G. M.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Specimens of typography.  
 397. *Salter & Rose*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Specimens of typography.

398. *Smith* (W. W.), St. Johns' Lower Canada. Specimens of typography.

399. *Starke and Co.*, Montreal, Lower Canada. Specimens of typography.

SECTION 8.

*Book-binding.*

400. *De Puibusque* (Adolphe), Bookbinding in porpoise leather.

401. *Mackay* (Mrs. W. S.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Books.

402. *Miller* (R. & A.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Specimens of book-binding.

403. *Young* (A.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Specimen of book binding.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH CLASS.

MANUFACTURES OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SECTION 5.

*Stringed Instruments, with keyboards.*

404. *Hood* (T. D.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Piano-forte.

SECTION 8.

*Manufactured articles and accessories.*

405. *Hood* (T. D.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Piano-forte and sounding board.

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RECAPITULATION.

NAMES OF ARTICLES CONTAINED IN CLASSES XXVI AND XXVII.

Drawings in water-colors; drawings of Canadian fruits and vegetables; architectural designs lithographs representing some of the cities of Canada; photographed portraits; fruit and vegetables in wax-work; seal engraving; specimens of typography; book-binding in porpoise leather; specimens of book-binding; an upright piano and sounding board.

## REMARKS.

All the articles above named, have been sent for the purpose of giving an idea of Canadian scenery or of illustrating the degree of excellence attained in Canada in the different branches of art referred to.

The collections of drawings in water-colors, and of Canadian fruits and vegetables in wax-work also serve to complete the exhibition of the productions of agriculture and horticulture in this country. A specimen of book-binding with porpoise leather is another evidence of the beauty of this new and hitherto exclusively Canadian production.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH CLASS.

PAINTING, ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY.

## SECTION I.

*Drawing and Painting.*

406. *Kane* (Paul), Toronto, Upper Canada. Oil paintings.  
 407. *Ryland*, (J. H.), Montreal, Lower Canada. Oil paintings.

## REMARKS.

In the department of Fine Arts, Canada has sent but a few small paintings selected from a remarkably interesting collection of views of the scenery of western America. Mr. Paul Kane, a young travelling artist, who has travelled for seven years over the extensive prairies of America, on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, has collected from amongst the sixty tribes he visited, a most complete museum of the utensils, dress, tent furniture, arms, tools, &c., used by these aborigines. He has also painted the portraits of the chiefs of these tribes, taken drawings of the scenery and sketches of their manners and customs. Mr. Kane will very shortly be able to publish an account of his travels, accompanied by plates representing his rich collection. This work will be the more valuable from the fact, that the Indian tribes are fast disappearing, or at least are losing every day the peculiar and picturesque manners and customs which characterize them.

In terminating my remarks upon this class, I think it my duty to state that we have in Canada, artists who could have sent to Paris, paintings which would not have been without merit. Two of these artists (\*) ob-

(\*) Messrs. Plamondon and Hamel: a third, Mr. Bourrassa, has since joined them, having completed his studies in Rome and Florence. We may mention the name of one more Canadian artist, Mr. Falardeau, a native of Quebec and at present residing in Florence.

tained success as pupils in the schools of Rome and Paris, but their excessive modesty would not permit them to contribute to the exhibition. I mention this fact as a further proof that Canada is no longer an uncivilised country.

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### CONCLUSION.

The few preceding remarks are intended as a sequel to the information contained in the different pamphlets distributed during the exhibition in relation to the resources of Canada. Their object is merely to give that general information which is calculated to attract the attention of business men and to allow them to judge *à priori* of the advantages which might result from commerce with this country. It will be seen that the data furnished relate particularly to Canadian articles of exportation, and the reader will therefore conclude that we import all those articles which we do not export.

All these observations serve to prove one thing, namely, that Canada can supply Europe with inexhaustible quantities of timber of the different varieties mentioned, with the produce of fishing and the chase, with minerals in their natural state, more especially with copper at comparatively advantageous return prices.

A similar trade has been carried on between England and Canada for nearly a century, which has increased year after year to such an extent that the English market is no longer sufficient as a channel for certain classes of produce. During last and this year, for example, commercial affairs in Canada have suffered considerably from the circumstance of our having over charged the English timber market with our produce, which now encumbers the timber wharves of many of the ports of England, to that extent, that business men say, that Canada has provided for her timber consumers, one year's supply in advance.

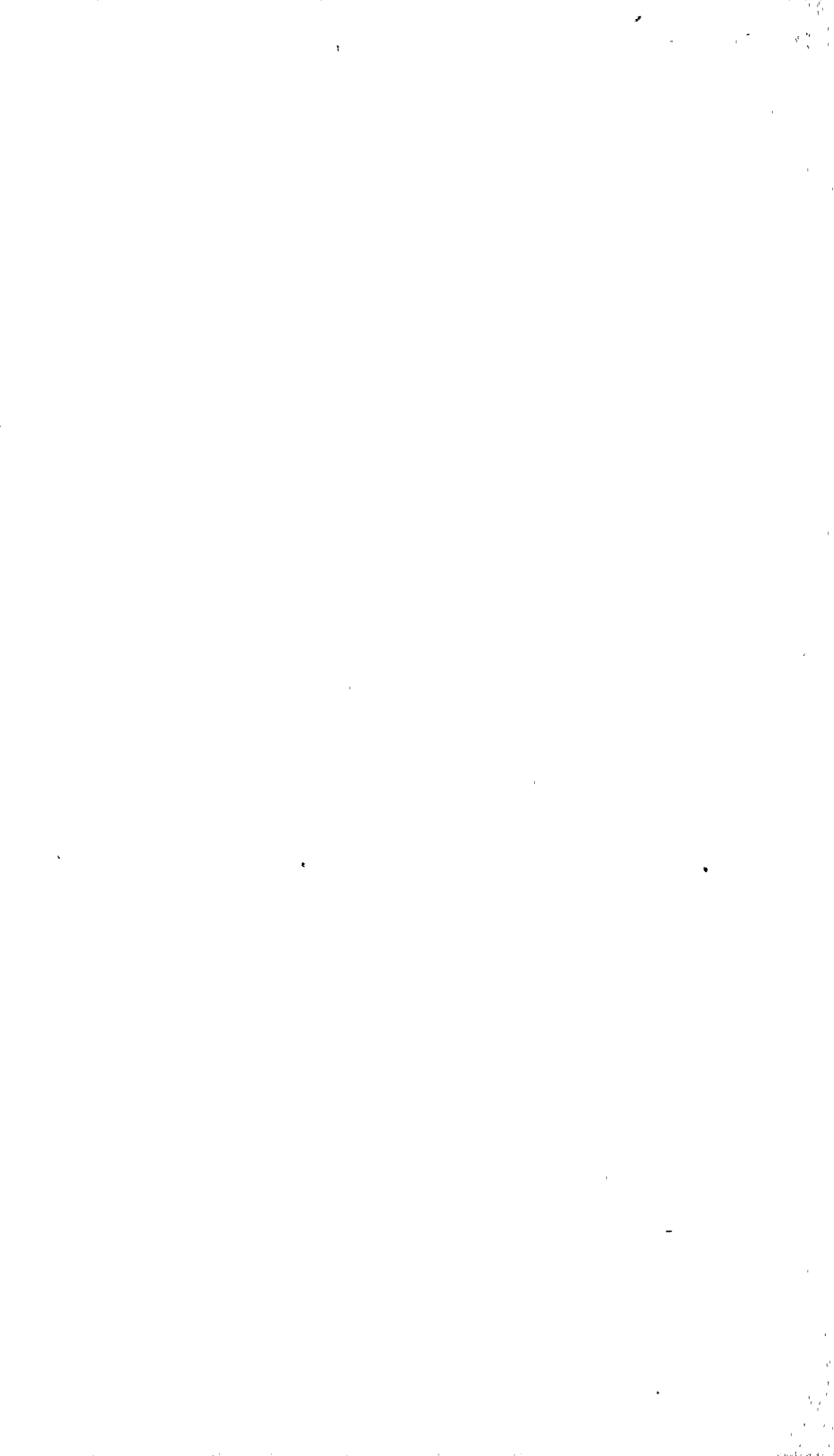
A great number of persons from France and other continental countries have been informed by me of the possibility of importing these articles direct to their respective countries, certainly what is possible as regards transport, with respect to Liverpool and London, is equally possible with respect to Havre and Saint Malo, and what the English mercantile navy is able to accomplish is equally possible for French merchant ships, the navigation of the St. Lawrence being free; charges for freight may be said to be equal to all the European ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

It may be said that the average charges for freight vary from 25s. to 35s. per ton measurement, subject always to the variations arising from the nature and bulk of the merchandize to be shipped.



OBSERVATIONS  
ON  
THE EXHIBITION.

BY  
J. C. TACHÉ, ESQ.





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## NOTE.

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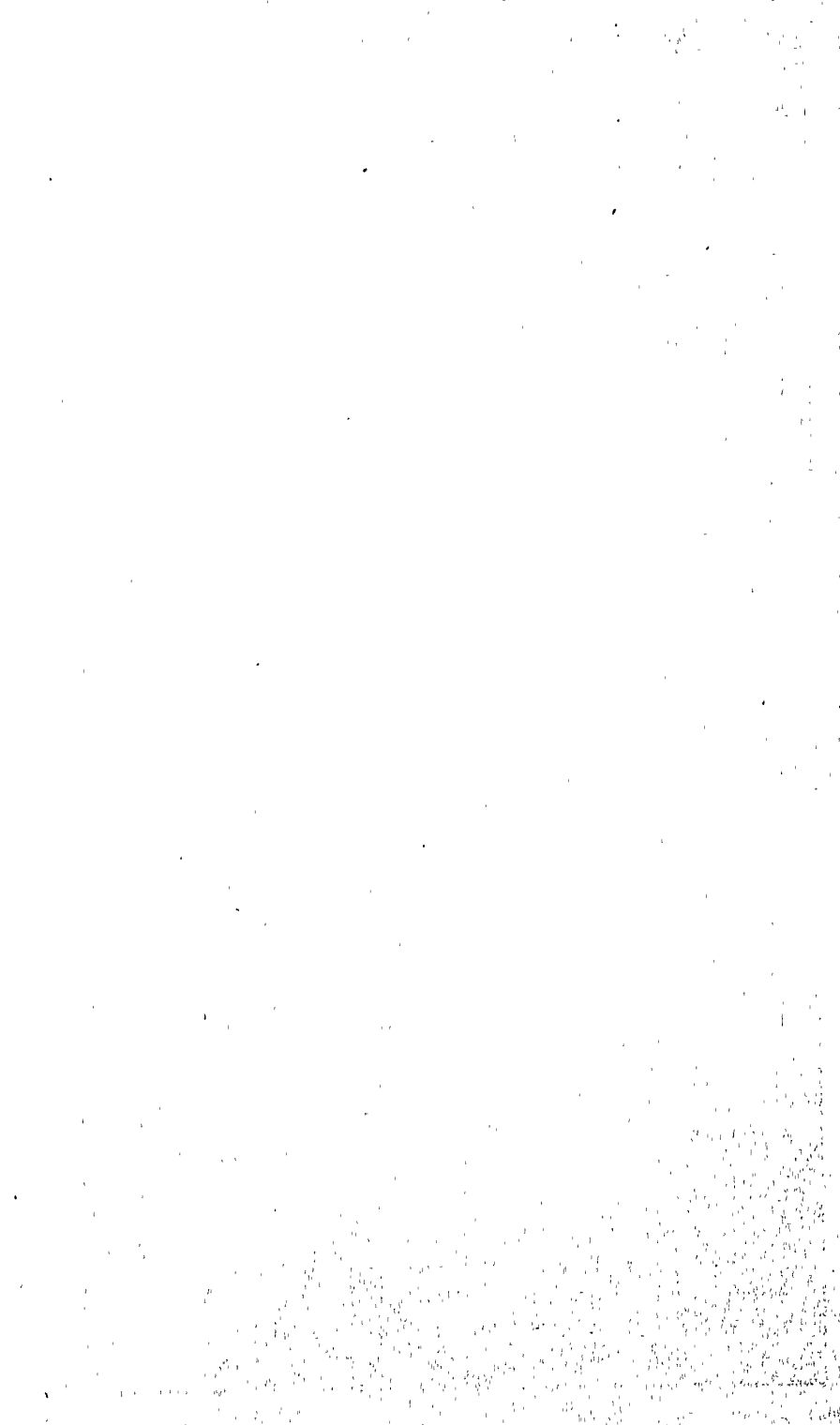
The following details in connection with the universal Exhibition, have already been published in the form of correspondence addressed during the Exhibition, to a portion of the French Press in Lower Canada, some of these articles have been republished in the English papers of Lower Canada. The House of Assembly having ordered them to be printed to form part of the history of the Canadian Exhibition of 1855, it has been thought advisable to alter the original form of these sketches and to make some changes in the order in which they were first written. They have therefore been divided into four series, each composed of a certain number of chapters. The first series contains an examination, very incomplete no doubt, or to speak more correctly, a list of the names of the principal works exhibited in the Fine Arts Palace; the second is a sort of report of a rapid ramble made through the exhibition of manufactured productions; the third consists of a series of observations upon the articles exhibited in each class of the official classification, reflections upon the exhibition in its relation to and effect upon Canada, and destined to the fullest extent possible to place the people of the Country in possession of the principal additions to science, which might be a source of profit to them hereafter. Lastly, the fourth series relates to the exhibition of breeding animals which was intended by the French Government to complete the exhibition of 1855 in connection with Agriculture.

The official statistics relating to the Exhibition not being complete and finally published, it is more than probable that the figures contained in these remarks, in so far as they relate to the number of exhibitors and other details of this kind, although derived from the best sources, may not be mathematically correct; the small errors, however, which may have slipped into the memoranda furnished by the authorities during the exhibition, cannot in any way affect the conclusions to be drawn from the general results of the exhibition: for example looking upon the matter in this light, it matters very little whether we state that there were a hundred exhibitors more or less out of the twenty thousand or so who contributed to the Industrial Exhibition, it is of no practical importance, whatever, if

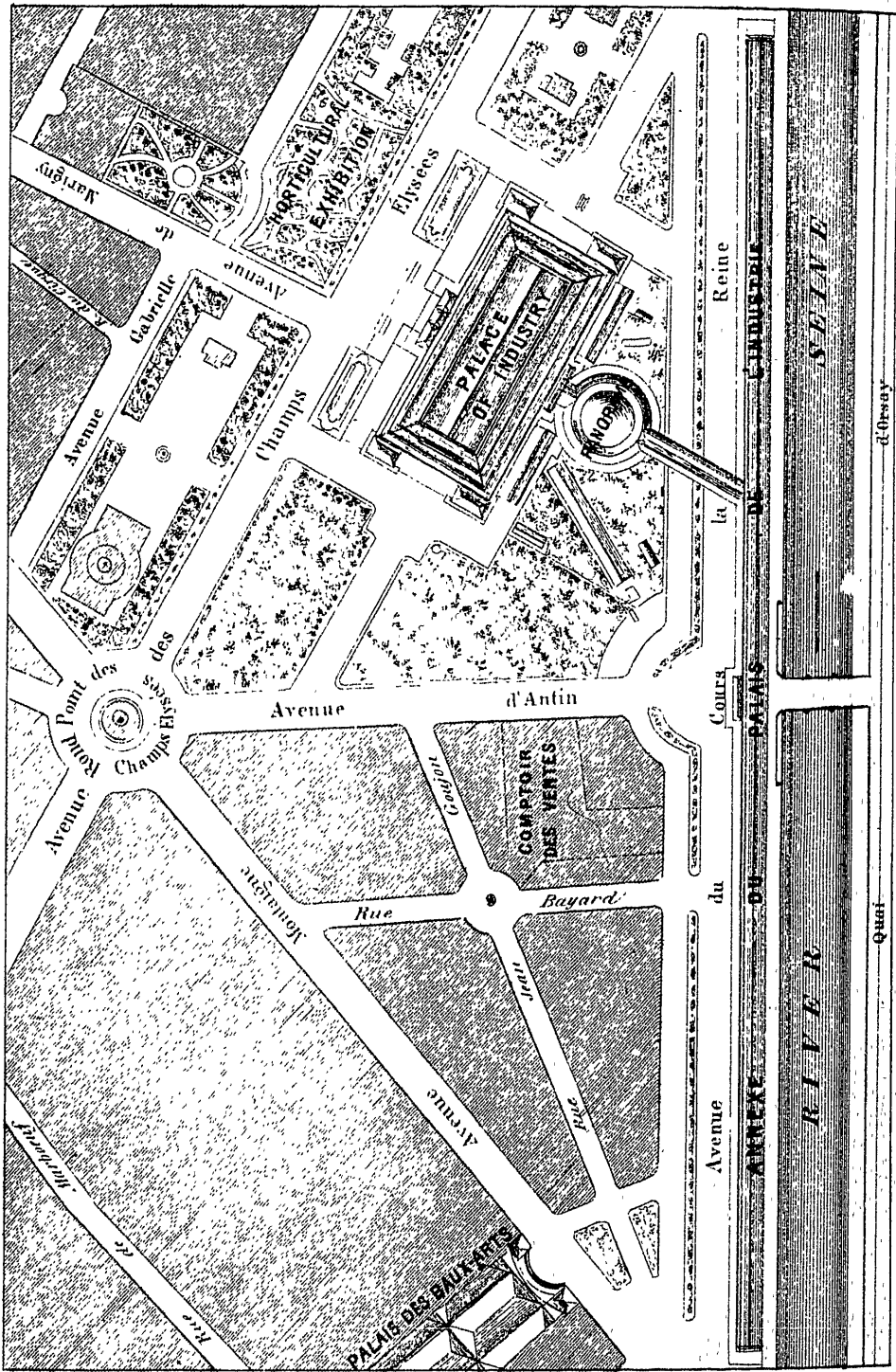
we have erred, in two or three single instances out of the whole number of honorable mentions obtained in one class, and the same may be said of all other trivial matters of detail. The important fact of the final result is contained in the lists published provisionally by the Imperial Commission, with all the exactness required for all practical purposes.

It must be borne in mind that these observations were written in the midst of numberless occupations, and that they were printed amid the labors of a Parliamentary Session. The reader, moreover, must not forget that the necessary conciseness has not admitted of any repetition, so that to derive any profit whatever, from these remarks, reference must be made simultaneously to the different series.

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GENERAL PLAN OF THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.



d'Orsay

Quai

Imprimé des Documents publiés à Paris

SECTION

REVUE

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## FIRST SERIES.

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### PRINCIPAL WORKS EXHIBITED IN THE PALACE OF THE FINE ARTS.

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#### I.

#### GENERAL DATA.

The exhibition of the Fine Arts, was held in a building erected apart from the others, situated a short distance from the other buildings dedicated to Industry; placed there out of the way, with its severe and simple outlines removed from the noise of the machinery and the hissing of the steam, it offered to the works of intellect, a quiet and secure resting place, suitable to them in every respect. The building is in the form of a parallelogram surrounded on the exterior by a gallery; the *façade* is in the form of a semi-circle composed of seven columns almost destitute of ornament. Light is admitted to the rooms and galleries from the roof, in a manner to afford as equal a distribution of it as possible over the different works of art. The architect of the Louvre, Mr. Lefuel, had been charged with the preparation of the plans of this edifice, the interior surface of the walls of which, present a total space for exhibition of about 140,000 square feet.

As a matter of courtesy, the contributions of foreign nations were placed at the entrance to the building and appeared consequently at the head of the catalogue; the first pictures therefore which struck the eye of the visitor were those from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Tuscany, Peru, Turkey, and the States of the Church, the great gallery to the right was occupied by Great Britain, and that to the left by Piedmont, Belgium and Holland; French and Prussian paintings occupied, the former several large rooms in the middle of the building, and the latter a square room near the vestibule; the pictures of other nations were hung to the sides of other galleries on the first story; the galleries contained drawings, engravings, water colour drawings, lithographs and crayon drawings. The number of exhibitors belonging to all nations was 2,029, and the total number of works exhibited including cartoons, sketches, &c., &c., was, according to the official catalogue 5,162, which were divided pretty nearly as follows

among the different nations: France, 2,867, Great Britain, 780, Belgium, 269, Prussia, 225, Austria, 217, Holland, 131, Spain, 122, Switzerland, 110, Bavaria, 76, Sweden and Norway, 60, Denmark, 52, United States, 44, Saxony, 33, Sardinia, 27, Portugal, 27, States of the Church, 25, Duchy of Baden, 22, Hawratic Towns, 11, Two Sicilies, 6 Peru, 5, Turkey, 3.

Of the 2,029 contributors to the Fine Arts section, 1,230 were painters, 323 sculptors, 184 engravers, 163 architects, 40 lithographers and 89 artists in water colors, crayons, &c.

To form a judgment of the number of prizes obtained as compared with the number of exhibitors, I give below the total number of contributors and prizes obtained in each of the principal countries, the number of prizes includes the "honorable mentions."

The reader must understand that in giving these statistics, no attempt is made to give any opinion as to the intrinsic merits of the different schools of painting and sculpture, some of which moreover have abstained from exhibiting. No Art is not to be estimated by figures, the voice of posterity or what is the same thing, the unanimous agreement of human opinion are the only consecrations of genius; when the great medal of honor therefore was awarded to Messrs. Ingres, Delacroix, Cornelius and other historical painters, and at the same time to painters of other classes of subjects, it is by no means less certain, that the one class is widely separated from the other. But as a fact of general interest and curiosity the lists which follow have undoubtedly been of high standing. In these details are included the prizes awarded in the three classes, including painting, sculpture, engraving and architecture.

| Names of Countries.          | NUMBER OF EXHIBITORS. | PRIZES OBTAINED. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| France .....                 | 1063                  | 294              |
| Great Britain.....           | 291                   | 66               |
| Belgium.....                 | 42                    | 30               |
| Prussia and Zollverein ..... | 215                   | 35               |
| Austria.....                 | 109                   | 15               |
| Holland.....                 | 88                    | 9                |
| Italy.....                   | 44                    | 5                |
| Switzerland .....            | 46                    | 8                |
| Sweden and Norway.....       | 37                    | 6                |
| Spain .....                  | 48                    | 4                |
| Denmark .....                | 32                    | 4                |
| United States.....           | 12                    | 3                |
| Ottoman Empire.....          | 2                     | 1                |

Of these four hundred and eighty-prizes of all classes, sixteen were of a peculiar character, I refer to the sixteen great medals of honor awarded in the three Classes forming the Fine Arts section.

Of these sixteen great medals of honor, eleven were obtained by natives of France, six of whom were painters, three sculptors, one an engraver, and one an architect. England obtained two of these medals, one for painting and the other for architecture. Belgium and Prussia each obtained one for painting, and Saxony one for sculpture.

Unfortunately the Fine Arts Exhibition, magnificent, though it was, did not attain sufficient proportions to render it the complete expression of the state of the arts, at the present time, by reason of the numbers who abstained from exhibiting. Italy, that classic land of the beautiful, the *alma parens* of the art, has, it may be said, altogether abstained from exhibiting. We have had no opportunity of beholding the works of her Minardi, Gagliardi, Bezzuoli, Palagie, Agricola, Grigoletti, Lipparini, Goghetti, Capalti, Consoni, Chierici; of her sculptors Tenerani, Cacciatore, Tadolini, Jacometti, her celebrated engraver Mercuri and many others. Whatever may be the causes of their absence it is not the less to be regretted; although the French and German schools contributed very largely, they also suffered considerably from some of their principal members refraining from exhibiting; the most to be regretted among these, being the great French Masters, Messrs. Paul Delaroche, and Arry Sheffer, and of the German school, Messrs. Overbeck, Schnoor de Carolsfeld, Bendemann and Mr. Gallait of Belgium, absences which the Parisian press has characterized as regards some of them by the appellation of "*abstentions dédaigneuses*." In French sculpture David d'Angers, since dead, did not exhibit. The English and American sculptors, Gibson and Power, who live in Italy, and for Italy, refrained from exhibiting with the rest of the Italian school to which they belong. Italy being thus absent from the assembly, the French, German, Belgian and English schools remain distinguished one from the other by clearly defined characteristics. It has been said of them, "The exhibition is divided into four thoroughly distinct zones, England, Belgium, Germany and France. England represents individuality; Belgium, skill in execution; Germany, beauty of conception, and France eclectism."

At present the French school takes the highest rank, both on account of the number of its great masters and by its fecundity in all the branches of the art; this superiority as a general fact cannot be contested. It would be difficult to define the ruling quality in the French school, for the simple reason that its illustrations have taken different routes, all however, leading to glory, and the word eclecticism which has been used to characterize this school, is applicable to French art in its entirety, and must not be taken as

fixing an uniform standard established from the average of the elements of the art, and adopted almost unanimously by its artists.

The difference is as great, for instance, between the pencils, the brush, and the pallets of Messrs. Ingres and Eugène Delacroix, as between the composition, drawing and coloring of the German school, and those of the other schools.

The German school possesses a much more defined character, in so far as relates to the common resemblance between its leading masters; the great German works have certain national indications, which cause them to be at once recognized as belonging to a distinct class. This school devotes itself more particularly to the ideal, and is distinguished by the class of subjects of the greater part of its works, and like the literature of Germany disdains the scenes of real life, striving rather to develop symbolical theories, and plunging into the world of fables.

The Belgian and Spanish schools exhibit a good deal of the eclecticism of the French school, with a more general tendency to elaborate finish.

England has made unheard of efforts for the Fine Arts competition of 1855, she has felt as a great nation ought to feel, that she had erred in 1851, when she excluded art from her exhibition, and at Paris the whole force of her artists presented themselves at the summons, in full array. The English school, for an English school now exists, has not yet attained the lofty range of the art, it does not produce large pictures, and makes but rare excursions into the field of history. The real merit of its artists is exhibited in the painting of animals and pictures of that class, originality of design and the elaborate finish of the details, everywhere distinguishing the English school among all the others.

In the specimens of sculpture exhibited, the chief success has been attained by France, Saxony, Italy and Belgium. France and England excelled in the class of architecture.

France carried off nearly all the prizes in the sections of engraving and lithography, England ranks next, and after her Prussia. In the section of water colours, all the prizes excepting one awarded to Switzerland, were carried off by England. France is unrivalled in the section of crayons, and excels in miniature painting.

It should not be forgotten that these letters contain only lists of names, and it is only sought, through their means to render the Canadian public familiar with the great names of European paintings; in a small country devoid of reviews devoted to the subject, and in which are found but a few works which treat of subjects here touched upon, too much must not be expected, what I write I write for the masses.



## II.

## THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

The greatest French painters are Messrs. Ingres, Eugène Delacroix, Horace Vernet, Décamps, Meissonnier and Heim; there must be added to complete this glorious list of masters, Messrs. Paul Delaroche and Arry Sheffer, who did not exhibit; besides this Pleiad, there are other great names which shine with brilliant splendor.

Mr. Ingres, a pupil of David, belongs to the classic school, to that school which believes that uncultivated genius cannot be perfection, and that study and traditional knowledge are necessary. It has been said by Mr. Ingres, "I know nothing which has not been taught me." In these words may be summed up, his life and fifty years of labor, and if this great master has not been able to learn everything, he has of a certainty learnt and taught much, for he has instituted a school. Form, outline and contour have been his study, the ideal, the object of his aspirations, throughout the whole of his enormous labors he has never sacrificed to the exigencies of fashion or the requirements of novelty.

This patriarch of art contributed to the Exhibition 40 works, extending over all the periods of his long career. The most celebrated of these pictures are, in the historical class, *Ælipus divining the enigma*; *Venus Anadyomene*; *Joan of Arc at the Coronation of Charles VII.*; *the vow of Louis XIII.*; *the Virgin with the Host*; *St. Peter receiving the Keys of Paradise*; *the Martyrdom of Saint Symphorium*; *Homer deified and the Apotheosis of Napoleon*; among the miscellaneous works, *Henry IV., playing with his children*; *Pope Pious VII., celebrating Divine Worship*; *Tailoret and Arélin Françoise De Rimini*; in portrait painting, the portraits of Cherubini, Mr. Bertin, Senior, Count Molé, and the Countess de Haussouville.

The painter who, in the opinion of everybody, ranks immediately after Mr. Ingres, and who consequently takes the second place in this category, is Mr. Eugène Delacroix, a pupil of Guerin, of powerful genius, full of creative imagination, enthusiastic often, original always. Mr. Delacroix's talent is not one which is so generally acceptable as that of Mr. Ingres, it is by his magnificent coloring that Mr. Delacroix captivates the great number of his admirers.

Of the thirty-five pictures exhibited by Mr. Eugène Delacroix, the following may be instanced as evidencing the genius of the master:—*Hamlet, (scene with the grave diggers)*; *Tasso in prison*; *Dante and Virgil in*

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*the Infernal Regions; the Massacre of Scio; the Frenzy of Medea; the 28th July, 1830; the Justice of Trajan; Christ on the Cross; Christ at the Tomb; Women of Algiers.*

Mr. Horace Vernet the painter of battle pieces is distinguished for his inexhaustible fertility of imagination and his adherence to nature; he is a pupil of Vincent. A man who has been able to attain a reputation similar to that enjoyed by Mr. Horace Vernet, must undoubtedly be the possessor of immense talents. He has exhibited 22 pictures, among which the one representing the taking of *La Smala* covers of itself 600 feet in superficies. Among the works exhibited by Mr. Vernet, those most worthy of remark are, *La Smala; the Battle of Hanan; the Battle of Montmirail; Judith and Holophernes; Rebecca at the Fountain; Mazepa; Return from Lion-hunting; Portrait of Brother Phillip, General of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine*, and the portrait of *Marshal Vaillant*. It is worthy of remark that Mr. Vernet is the son, grand-son and great-grand-son of celebrated painters.

Mr. Décamps, pupil of Mr. Adel de Pujol, has contributed to the Exhibition no less than fifty-two works, in the different classes of subjects. Mr. Décamps' pictures are distinguished by their effect, and the harmony and unity of their conception, we feel that the painter has been inspired with a bright and clear idea, pleasant or terrible, severe or lively, but that he was so imbued with it to enable him to work it into a picture, and to compel all the accessories in the scene to give force to the principal object. When he painted his admirable *Defeat of the Cimbri*, he did not attach himself to one particular scene, no, his design was not to represent one general pitted against another, but the serried ranks of barbarism opposed to the well ordered forces of civilization, and the contest takes place in a narrow plain surrounded by precipitous rocks, beneath a tempestuous sky. A strong light is necessary to have the full effect of Mr. Décamp's pictures, and several of them had not this advantage in the Exhibition. His principal pieces were, the *Defeat of the Cimbri; Joseph sold by his Brethren; Eliezer and Rebecca; Tiger and Elephant; Interior of a Court yard; the Monkeys; the Gypsies; Children with a Tortoise; Dismissal of a Turkish School; Fine designs, from the History of Sampson*, and one of an *Episode in the Defeat of the Cimbri*.

Mr. Hiem, a pupil of Vincent, exhibited seven pictures and sixteen portraits, he is an old painter, whose name was hardly ever mentioned except as the subject of a pleasantry, but connoisseurs recognized in him a master of the art, and the Exhibition has rendered him popular. There is great strength and breadth in his coloring, and his drawing is faultless. His talent exhibits that combination of great qualities, of which some are

wanting in the greatest masters. His principal pictures exhibited were, *a Massacre*, the subject taken from Josephus; *the Martyrdom of Saint Hypolite*; *St. Hyacinthe invoking the Virgin, restores a young man to life*, and a piece, the title of which in the catalogue was as follows: *King Charles X., distributing prizes to the artists at the close of the Exhibition of 1821.* "The moment represented is that when Cartelier is receiving from the King the order of St. Michael; Charles Vernet has just received it." We have praised the talent of the painter, there is something still more admirable in the goodness of heart and right feeling which courts that talent in honor of his competitors, we cannot say his rivals.

M. Meissonnier is a painter of general subjects. He brought nine pictures to the Exhibition, and was the sixth of the French school who obtained the Grand Medal of Honor. He is a pupil of M. Léon Cognet's. M. Meissonnier's distinguishing characteristic is the delicate finish of every detail in his pictures. This secures to him the admiration of all observers, and more substantial complements in the shape of piles of bank notes for his pictures. He is, however, honestly entitled to both. His pictures are nearly all small; he has lately increased the size, but large or small they are delicious. Those which proved the most attractive in the present Exhibition were: *A Quarrel*; *The Bravos*; *A Young Man at Work*; *The Game of Bowls in the days of Louis XV.*; *the Game of the Tonneau.*

Having devoted this brief notice to the six French artists to whom the Jury assigned the foremost rank, I am bound to make passing mention of the names and principal works of a few others of the great painters of the French school. A list of all would fill a volume, and I am limited to a few pages. Following the example of M. Heim, a few of the older painters sent their works to the Gallery of Fine Arts. M. About, a witty writer, gave them the collective title of "The Old Guard." They are Messrs. Abel de Pujol, a pupil of David's; Léon Cognet, and Henri Sheffer, both pupils of P. Guerin; Schnetz, a pupil of David's and Legros'; Vinchon, a pupil of Sérangeli's.

A few names we must mention of other great artists in historical painting: M. Couture, and his large picture of the *Roman Orgia*, known also as the *Romans in the Decline of the Empire*; M. Chenavard, with his fine Cartoons, embracing all History, a work designed for the decoration, formerly intended, of the Pantheon. M. Flandrin, and his *St. Clair restoring sight to the Blind*; M. Schmann, with his *Jeremiah in Bonds*; M. Muller, *The Summons of the last Victims of the Reign of Terror*; M. R. Fleury, and his *Benvenuto Cellini in his Workshop*; M. Benouville, *St. Francis blessing the City of Assise*; M. Chasseriau, *Arab Chiefs defying each other*; M. Gérôme, *The Age of Augustus, or the Birth of Jesus*

*Christ*, the subject taken from Bossuet's Universal History; M. Glaize, *The Pillory*, an allegorical painting, a historical representation of genius and merit slighted or persecuted; M. Yvon, *The Retreat from Russia*, or Marshal Ney covering the Retreat of the Grand Army.

Among the miscellaneous paintings we must notice among others, *A Ceremony in the Church of Delft*, by M. Isabey; *The Daughters of Eve*, by M. Roqueplan; *My Sister is not at Home*, (an idyll) by M. Hamon; *The Peasant's Dinner*, by M. Edouard Frère.

In landscape and other styles, how many remarkable pictures: *The Coast near Granville*, by Theodore Rousseau; *The Effects of the Morning*, by M. Corot; *A Path through the Wheat*, by M. Français; *Landscape with Animals*, by Jules Noël; *Morning*, by M. Achard; *The Fens of Picardy*, by M. Huet; *The Hay Field* (a scene in Auvergne) by Mlle Rosa Bonheur; *Oxen going to Plough*, by M. Troyon; *Animals at Rest*, by M. Brascassat; *The Flowers of the Tombs*, by M. Saint Jean. The names of Cabanel, Dauzats, Gudin, Hébert, Jalabert, Larivière, Maréchal, (Crayons,) Rouget, Constantin, Wintenthaler, and Madame Heberlin, (*Miniature*), all excellent in their respective styles, must not be omitted.

#### SCULPTURE.

The three great French sculptors, the greatest at least of the present day, are already of old standing: Messrs. Rude, Dumont, and Duret. As I have before remarked, M. David d'Angers did not exhibit. Rude's *Child and Tortoise*, Dumont's *Leucothée*, and Duret's *Neapolitan Fisherman*, were therefore the principal works in the department of Sculpture. These three artists received each a grand medal of honor.

Next to these veterans of their art were: M. Guillaume, with his *Anacréon*, in marble, and *The Mower*, in bronze; M. Lequesne, with his *Dancing Fawn*, in bronze; M. Perraud and his *Adam after the Fall*, in marble; M. Bonassieux, *Meditation*, in marble; M. Marcellin, with the *Return of Spring*; M. Maillet and his *Agrippina* and *Caligula*, a group in marble; M. Raggi, with a group also in marble, *Metabus, King of the Volsci, and his Children*; M. Gatteaux, *Minerva after the Judgment of Paris*, in bronze; M. Pollet, *An Hour of Night*, in bronze. We must not omit the names of Foyatier, Jaley, Cabet, Debay, Moreau, Oudiné, Cavelier Droz, Gumeny, Oliva, Etex, Lachesne de Caën, and Le Comte de Nienerkaerke.

## OTHER BRANCHES OF ART.

In Engraving, M. Henriquel Dupont obtained the grand medal of honor, and was the only engraver to whom this highest prize was awarded. Everybody has heard of that *chef d'œuvre* of engraving, the Hemicycle of Paul de la Roche. The next after this great master of his art are: Messrs. Calamatta, Forster, Martinet, Leroy, Pollet, Blanchard, Burdet, Caron, Damour, Desclaux, and the two François.

In medal and stone engraving the most celebrated names are those of Messrs. Bovy, Depaulis and Salmson.

The most eminent in Lithography are Messrs. Mouilleron, Leroux, Desmaisons, Laurens, Sirouy, Soulange and Teissier.

In Architecture, the grand medal of honor was awarded to M. Duban. His greatest work exhibited was composed of twelve drawings of the Castle of Blois (Loir et Cher.) Next after him are Messrs. Questel, Christie, Duc, Labrouste, Normand, Boeswilvad, Viollet, Leduc, Vaudoyer, Lesuel, Lassus, Baltard, Clérget, Pacard, Tetaz, Daly, Millet, Ruprick, Robert, Denuelle, Petit. In the engraving and lithography of architectural designs, Messrs. Bean, Gaucherel, Guillaumot, and Huguenet, are distinguished.

## III.

## GERMAN SCHOOL.

M. Pierre de Cornelius, of Prussia, received the honor, or rather the just tribute of the grand medal of honor. This master, the founder of a school, exhibited eight large pictures, his designs for the frescos of the Campo Santo at Berlin. The subjects are: 1. *The seven angels of the Revelations pouring out the vials of the wrath of God*; 2. *The four horsemen of the Revelations, Plague, Famine, War and Death*; 3. *Works of Christian Charity*; 4. *Satan cast into the bottomless pit, taken from the Revelations*; 5. *The New Jerusalem*; 6. *Work of Charity*; 7. *Beatitude "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness"*; 8. *The common destiny of men*. This statement of the subjects which he has chosen denotes a powerful genius, conscious of its strength; neither has its possessor over-rated its powers, the conception, composition, and drawing of these cartoons is in the grand style of Michael Angelo.

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Several of the most celebrated of the German painters kept aloof, the contributors following M. de Cornelius with greater or smaller intervals of merit, were Messrs. Guillaume de Kaulback, Magnus, Meryerheim, Schader, Richter, Rœting et Steffeck.

The principal pieces exhibited by M. de Kaulback were: *The Tower of Babel*; *the Legend*; *History*, and *Moses*, (the Divine law-giver pointing to the tables of the law, and trampling the idols under foot.) A beautiful female portrait by M. Richter was much admired, also a piece entitled, *A Wedding in Spring*, by the same artist, and, *the Workman's family* by M. Meryerheim.

In sculpture the grand medal of honor was given to M. Ernest Rietschell de Saxe, being the only instance in which a foreign artist carried off this distinction in that department. The best of Rietschell's works among the seven studies and models in plaster exhibited by him were, a group entitled *Pieta*, a bas-relief called *the Angel with Christ*, and another called *Love taming a Panther*.

M. Rauch, of Berlin exhibited, among other works, a plaster model, one eighth of the size of the original of his monument of Frederick the Great, at Berlin. The equestrian statue of the King was surrounded by a considerable number of other statues placed upon the first pedestal of the two which form the base of the principal figure. M. Kiss had in the exhibition a model in bronze, on a reduced scale, of his *Amazon and Panther*, and a colossal equestrian group in plaster representing *St. George and the Dragon*. M. Voigt, of Munich, medal engraver, exhibited to the admiring public four frames of impressions and models in wax.

The German artists who were successful in the other departments of art, were Messrs. Mandel and Keller, in engraving; Kellerhoven and Lindemann-Frommel, in lithography: Zanth and Hesse, in architecture.

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## IV.

## BELGIAN SCHOOL.

In contravention of the opinions cited below, the Belgian School has been assigned the next place after that of Germany, because the latter affects the historical style, while the former ranges over the field of general art. "France is in no danger," le Comte de Ris declares, "of losing her high position, but if one day, such danger were to arise, no doubt Belgium would inherit the glorious distinction."

"The public," says M. About "will draw two conclusions, one, that after our department, the Belgian stands pre-eminent; the other, that without a catalogue it is impossible to discern where the French School ends, and the Belgian begins."

M. Henry Leys is the Belgian master who obtained the grand medal of honor. He is a painter of general subjects, and exhibited three pictures, the *Trentaines of Berthal de Haze*, an event of the sixteenth century; the *Walk beyond the Walls*, from Goëthe's *Faust*; and *New Year's Day in Flanders*.

With M. Leys, we have Messrs. Willems, Madou, Portaels, Robbe, Van Moer, Verlat, Joseph Stevens, Alfred Stevens, Dillens, Hamman, Robert, Thomas, Verboeckhoven, Degroux. It is in general art that the Belgian painters are most distinguished. The following pictures of this school were the most attractive: in history, *Christopher Columbus discovering America*, by M. Hamman; *Judas wandering during the night of Our Saviour's condemnation*; in general subjects, *The Dog market*, by M. Joseph Stevens; *Reading*, by M. Alfred Stevens; *The interior of a Silk Mercer's Shop*, by M. Florent Willems; *A Walk*, by M. Degroux.

We must not omit to remark that M. Gallait, the great historical painter of Belgium, sent no picture to the exhibition.

The Belgian sculptors who were most distinguished were Messrs. Guillaume and Jean Geefs, Fraikin, Van Hove, Chardon and Jacquet. Among the works exhibited were the marble *statue of King Leopold*, and the *Lion in Love*, by M. Guillaume Geefs; a statue of the *Virgin*, a plaster model by M. Fraikin, the *Negro Slave*, a group in plaster, by Van Hove.

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## V.

## ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Sir Edwin E. Landseer, a painter of animals and general subjects, is the English artist to whom was awarded the grand medal of honor. Of nine pictures exhibited by this favorite English painter, the most attractive were the charming little landscape, called *the Sanctuary*, of which every one has seen the engraving; *Shoeing*; *Jack in Office*; *the tethered Ram*.

All Sir E. Landseer's works are remarkable for extreme delicacy of finish and skill in drawing.

Of the works of other English painters, the most admired were: *the Ascot meet*, by Mr. Grant; *Portrait of the late Professor Wilson*, by Sir Watson Gordon; *Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman*, by Mr. Leslie; *Tilbury Fort*, by Mr. Stanfield; *a scene from the Bourgeois Gentleman*, by Mr. Frith; *Ophelia*, by Mr. Millais; *Ruins of the Temple of the Sun, at Baalbec*, by Mr. Roberts; *Football*, by Mr. Webster; *the Wolf slayer*, by Mr. Ansdell; *the last sigh of the Moor, Boabdil's farewell to Grenada*, by Mr. Hurlstone; *Portrait of Dr. Wardlam*, by Mr. Macnee; *Job and the Messenger*, by Mr. Poole.

Mr. Mulready, an artist of high repute in England, found no favor in the eyes of the Jury, but had partisans among the critics in art who admired his pictures of *the Wolf and the Lamb*, *the Evening Gun*, *the Bathers*, and *the Whistonian Controversy*. Amateurs also noticed Sir George Hayter's Picture of the *Trial of Lord William Russell* (1683.)

The English are the principal Painters in Water-Colors. Their best artists in this style are Messrs. Cattermole, Haghe, Tayler, Hunt, Nash, Topham, Wehnert, and Wells.

In engraving, the Jury awarded prizes of various degrees to Messrs. Robinson, Cousins, Doo, Gruner, Pye, Stocks Lumb, and Wilson.

Mr. Thonburn received a first-class medal for miniature painting; Mr. Lane honorable mention in lithograph; Messrs. Foley, Lawlor, MacDonald, Macdowell, Sharp, and Weekes, honorable mention in sculpture.

England carried off numerous and brilliant marks of distinction in the department of architecture. Sir Charles Barry received one of the grand medals of honor in this class; Messrs. Cockerell, Jones, and Donaldson, medals of the first class for drawing of existing monuments; Messrs. Hardwick, Scott, Falkener, and Hamilton, medals of the second class; Messrs. Burton, Fowler, Wyatt, Allom, Digby, Kendall, and Shaw, honorable mention.



## VI.

## OTHER SCHOOLS.

Among the works exhibited by other countries we noticed *the Sermon in a Chapel of Lapland*, by Mr. Hockert, of Sweden; *The Lake of the four Cantons*, by Mr. Calame, of Switzerland; *the Gipsy Camp*, by Mr. Knaus, of the Duchy of Nassau; *the interment of St. Cecilia in the Catacombs*, by Madrazo, of Spain; *a Country Funeral*, by Mr. Fidemand, of Norway.

In sculpture, *Abel expiring*, a statue in plaster by Mr. Dupré, of Florence; *Eve after the Fall*, in marble by M. Fraccaroli, of Venice; *Bust of the Archduke Charles of Austria*, in plaster, by Mr. Fenkorn, of Austria; *the Death of Abel*, in marble by Mr. Miglioretti, of Milan; *Ruth*, in marble, by Mr. Bonnardel, of Rome.

In architecture, a plan of a monument to commemorate the alliance of England, France, and Turkey, by Mr. Bilezikdji, of Turkey.

The other names of note are, in painting, Messrs. Gronland, of Denmark; Gude, of Norway; Muyden and Gsell, of Switzerland; Blaas and Steinle, of Austria; Ferri, of Sardinia; Mayer, of the Netherlands; May and Rossiter, of the United States. In sculpture, Messrs. Pierotti and Radnitski, of Austria; Marquis de la Torre, of Verona; Bissen, of Denmark, Vela, of Milan.

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## SECOND SERIES.

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### VISIT TO THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

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#### I.

#### GENERAL DATA.

“The nations of the earth had agreed to accept the international Jury of 1855,” said a journalist of Paris, “as the court of supreme jurisdiction which sat to revise the decisions of the Jury of original jurisdiction of 1851.” Each country, therefore, attended the Paris Exhibition with the full strength of its industrial resources. That of London had ascertained the powers of each respectively; and that experience had, it was evident, been a guide to the National Committees, in the selection of what they had to exhibit.

The arena at Paris grew to dimensions much larger than the limits anticipated; and this was so much the case, that every body was taken by surprise. Nations remote from France continued their contributions, long after the final period appointed by the Imperial Commissioners charged with the management of this vast department; and it was not till some time after the opening of the Exhibition, that they were in possession of all the information necessary to carry out the business of arrangement.

Nothing seems better to shew the importance of the Exhibition of 1855, than a comparison between the figures which determine the relative magnitude of that and its predecessor of 1851.

The total area of the Crystal Palace of London, 1851, was in round numbers 800,000 square feet; that of the Palace of Industry and its Annexes at Paris, exclusive of the Palace used for the exhibition of Fine Arts, was 1,220,000 feet. The whole number of exhibitors in 1851 was 14,840, that of the exhibitors at Paris in 1855 was 20,839.

A comparative statement of the exhibitors of each several nation at the Exhibition of 1851 and 1855 respectively cannot fail to be highly interesting. Such a statement will furnish proof of the influence of such exhibitions, of the interest which they excite, and of the improvement which they produce.

A table of the Exhibitors of each Nation in 1851 and 1855.

|                                           | 1851.   | 1855. |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| French Empire .....                       | 1710    | 10691 |
| Great Britain and Ireland.....            | 7381    | 2674  |
| Prussia .....                             | 872     | 1313  |
| Austria .....                             | 731     | 1296  |
| Russia, China, and Persia.....            | 305     | "     |
| Belgium.....                              | 506     | 686   |
| Spain .....                               | 286     | 568   |
| Portugal .....                            | 157     | 443   |
| Sweden .....                              | 117     | 417   |
| Holland .....                             | 113     | 411   |
| Switzerland .....                         | 263     | 408   |
| Wurtemberg .....                          | 109     | 207   |
| Sardinia .....                            | 95      | 198   |
| Tuscany.....                              | 99      | 197   |
| Bavaria .....                             | 999     | 172   |
| Greece .....                              | 36      | 131   |
| United States.....                        | 499     | 130   |
| Norway .....                              | Sweden  | 121   |
| Mexico .....                              | 12      | 107   |
| Saxony .....                              | 190     | 96    |
| Denmark.....                              | 39      | 90    |
| Hanse-Towns .....                         | 134     | 89    |
| Grand Duchy of Baden.....                 | Prussia | 88    |
| Grand Duchy of Hesse.....                 | 80      | 74    |
| States of the Church .....                | 52      | 71    |
| Duchy of Nassau .....                     | 13      | 59    |
| Frankfort on the Maine.....               | 33      | 24    |
| Luxemburg .....                           | 6       | 23    |
| Hanover.....                              | Prussia | 18    |
| Brunswick .....                           | "       | 16    |
| Duchy of Anhalt, Dessau, and Coethen..... | "       | 15    |
| Electorate of Hesse .....                 | "       | 14    |
| New Granada.....                          | "       | 13    |
| Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.....             | Prussia | 13    |
| Duchy of Saxe Cobourg Gotha.....          | "       | 11    |
| Guatemala.....                            | "       | 7     |
| Duchy of Saxe Cobourg .....               | "       | 6     |
| Hawai.....                                | "       | 5     |
| Brazil .....                              | "       | 10    |
| Costa Rica.....                           | "       | 4     |
| Duchy of Saxe Meinengen .....             | "       | 3     |
| Duchy of Saxe Altenbourg .....            | "       | 2     |

A Table of the Exhibitors, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

|                                                                                                                                              | 1851. | 1856. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Principality of Lippe.....                                                                                                                   | “     | 2     |
| “ of Schaumburg-Lippe .....                                                                                                                  | “     | 2     |
| Dominican Republic .....                                                                                                                     | “     | 1     |
| Principality of Reuss (eldest Branch) .....                                                                                                  | “     | 1     |
| Principality of Reuss (youngest “).....                                                                                                      | “     | 1     |
| Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar .....                                                                                                             | “     | 1     |
| Principality of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt .....                                                                                                 | “     | 1     |
| Turkish Empire, Egypt and Tunis .....                                                                                                        | 3     | 9     |
| The three last countries show so small a number of exhibitors only because their respective Governments transmitted the several collections. |       |       |
| Total .....                                                                                                                                  | 14840 | 20839 |

The premiums distributed in London in 1851, were of four classes, designated as General Council Medals, Council Medals, Prize Medals, and Honorable Mentions; there were at Paris in 1855, divided into five classes, designated as Grand Medals of Honor, Medals of Honor, First Class Medals, Second Class Medals, Honorable Mentions.

In London, in 1851, there were awarded 8 General Council Medals, and 160 Council Medals, distributed among the several countries as follows:

|                           |                                |    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----|
| General Council Medals    | Great Britain and Ireland..... | 2  |
|                           | France.....                    | 2  |
|                           | Spain.....                     | 1  |
|                           | Egypt.....                     | 1  |
|                           | Tunis.....                     | 1  |
|                           | Turkey.....                    | 1  |
| Council Medals            | Great Britain and Ireland..... | 75 |
|                           | France.....                    | 53 |
|                           | Prussia.....                   | 9  |
|                           | United States.....             | 5  |
|                           | Austria.....                   | 4  |
|                           | Russia.....                    | 3  |
|                           | Bavaria.....                   | 3  |
|                           | Tuscany.....                   | 2  |
|                           | Switzerland.....               | 2  |
|                           | Belgium.....                   | 2  |
| States of the Church..... | 1                              |    |
| Holland.....              | 1                              |    |

At Paris, in 1855, without reckoning the prizes awarded in the three classes of the Fine Arts, there were distributed 112 Grand Medals of Honor, and 258 Medals of Honor, divided as follows :

|                       |   |                     |     |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|-----|
| Grand Medals of Honor | } | France .....        | 70  |
|                       |   | Great Britain.....  | 17  |
|                       |   | Belgium .....       | 7   |
|                       |   | Prussia .....       | 5   |
|                       |   | Austria .....       | 3   |
|                       |   | United States ..... | 2   |
|                       |   | British India ..... | 2   |
|                       |   | Canada .....        | 1   |
|                       |   | Sweden .....        | 1   |
|                       |   | Denmark.....        | 1   |
|                       |   | Lombardy .....      | 1   |
|                       |   | Piedmont.....       | 1   |
| Bavaria .....         | 1 |                     |     |
| Medals of Honor       | } | France .....        | 149 |
|                       |   | Great Britain.....  | 31  |
|                       |   | Prussia .....       | 19  |
|                       |   | Austria .....       | 16  |
|                       |   | Belgium.....        | 10  |
|                       |   | Switzerland... ..   | 10  |
|                       |   | Tuscany.....        | 4   |
|                       |   | United States ..... | 3   |
|                       |   | Duchy of Baden..... | 2   |
|                       |   | Holland .....       | 2   |
|                       |   | Spain .....         | 2   |
|                       |   | Hanover .....       | 1   |
|                       |   | Wurtemberg .....    | 1   |
|                       |   | Sweden .....        | 1   |
|                       |   | Denmark.....        | 1   |
|                       |   | Duchy of Hesse..... | 1   |
|                       |   | Bavaria .....       | 1   |
| Portugal .....        | 1 |                     |     |
| Canada .....          | 1 |                     |     |
| British Guiana.....   | 1 |                     |     |
| Australia.....        | 1 |                     |     |

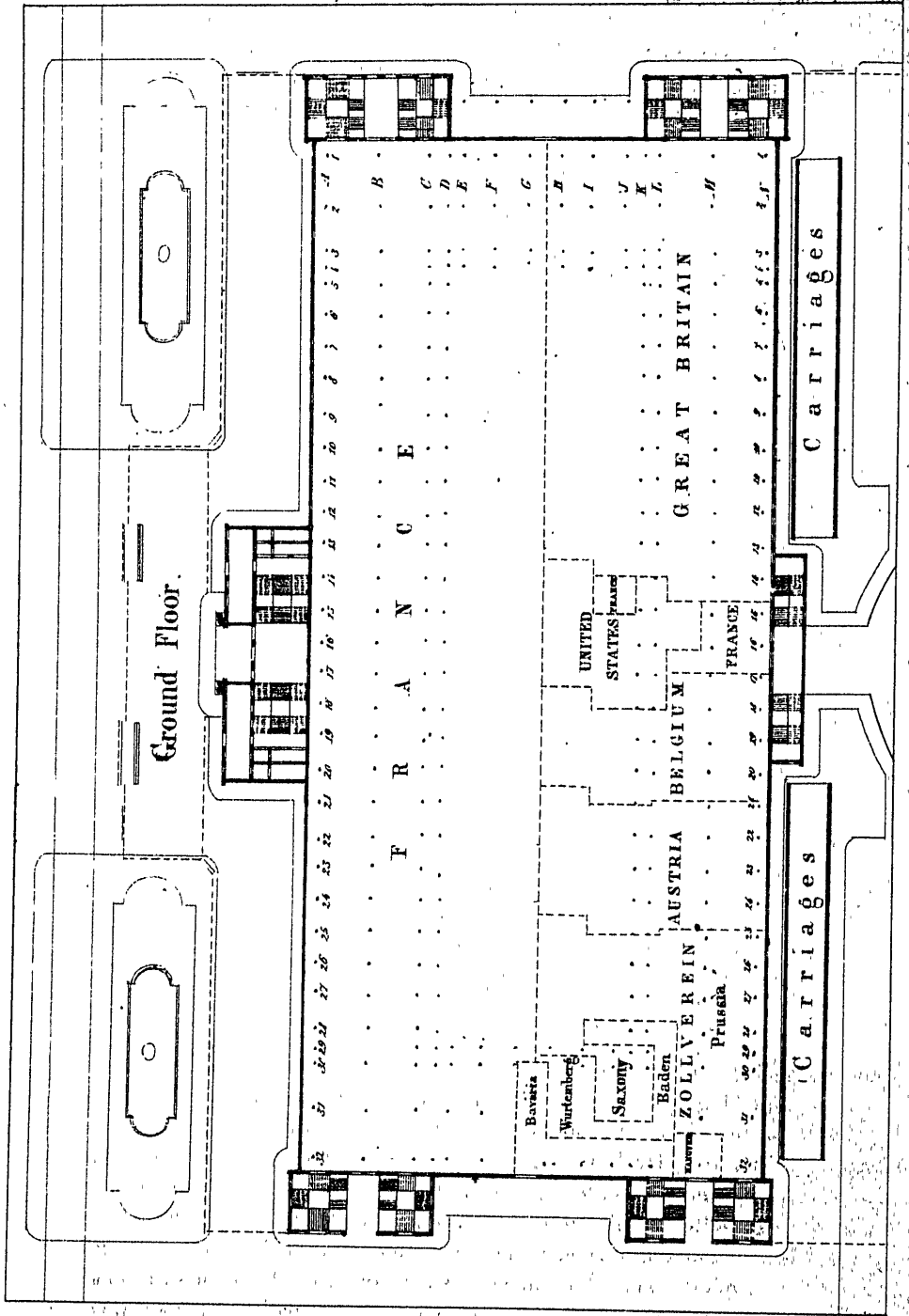
The international jury of 1851, was composed of about half English and half foreigners ; that of 1855, was half French and half foreigners.

At Paris as at London, the price of admission was different on different days of the week, and in both there was an exceedingly low rate appointed for one day in the week. In London this rate of admission was 1s. sterling or 1s. 3d. of our money ; at Paris, it was 20 centimes, rather less than 3d. of our money. It is well known that in France, admission to exhibitions and museums is for the most part gratuitous. The smallest number of persons who visited the Cystal Palace in 1851, on any one of these low



# MAIN BUILDING.

## Ground Floor.





priced days, was 34,000; the largest 109,000: The smallest number at Paris was 42,000, the largest 120,000.

Having given this general information and exhibited those statistics of both, the comparison of which is so interesting, we shall now proceed to review the labyrinth of those floors and those galleries, which the world had charged with the wondrous products of human genius.

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## II.

### THE CENTRE OF THE NAVE.

The small plan of the Champs Elysées which accompanies this volume shews the relation and position of the different edifices of the Exhibition at Paris. Let us enter the Palace in its eastern face and cast a rapid glance over the mass of articles which occupy each distinct compartment of this vast receptacle of all nations.

Having entered the nave, we find on each side of the passage by which we approach, chimney pieces, and various architectural ornaments of marble of different kinds, and a few rich articles of bronze; those on the right being of French manufacture, the other nations occupying the opposite side.

The nave contains large articles, collected on this middle or neutral space, between the French compartments occupying the whole north part or right side of the edifice, and the foreign compartments occupying the other side.

The two first articles which we notice are: 1st. A looking-glass from St. Gobain, a specimen of French skill in glass-making. This plate is simply 17 feet by 10 feet. There is room in it to see oneself at full length. It is needless to say that the beauty of this article is on a par with its extraordinary size. 2nd. A crystal candelabra of enormous size, having eighteen gas jets; This article is of English manufacture, from the House of Osler, of London and Birmingham. Next in succession are a lantern of French manufacture, and two bronzed candelabra, one from the foundry of Tusey, the other from the English foundry of Messrs. Muel, Whal & Co. Two reflecting lanterns, one having a revolving light moving by a mechanism of clock-work, by Mr. Sautter of Paris; the other with a fixed light from the manufactory of Chance, Brothers & Co., of Birmingham. An equestrian figure the natural size, representing a knight armed *cap-a-pie* in polished steel,

Mr. Granger, of Paris, property purveyor to the Opera. An iron door made Mr. W. Bally, of London. An eagle, defending its prey, in bronze, copied from a beautiful composition of the French sculptor, M. Caïn, by Mr. Vittoz, a manufacturer of bronzes of Paris; the eagle-slayer, a bronze by Messrs. John Bell, of London. A superb carving in wood, called the Shrine of St. Hypolite, executed at Rouen, by Messrs. Ouelbery, cabinet-maker and Alphonse Jean, wood-carver, from the design of M. Desmarest, chief architect to the department of *Seine inférieure*. An article of furniture in oak, by Messrs. Holland and Sou, of London. A model in joiners' work of the immense printing establishment of Napoléon Chaix, of Paris, the celebrated editor of the Railway Library, with figures, shewing the machinery at work. A telescope, 12 feet long and 9 inches in diameter, mounted parallaxically to the latitude of Paris, 48° 50' and moveable by wheel-work, by M. Secretan, optician to H. I. M. the Emperor. Instruments used at the observatory at Greenwich, a meridian circle, and a transit instrument. A splendid pleasure boat, built at London, by Messrs. Searle & Fie, builders to H. M. the Queen. This beautiful boat is built of Canadian birds'-eye maple and mahogany. A marine trophy, a large collection of apparatus and models connected with the sea and river services of English manufacture, models of steamers, sailing vessels, anchors, chains, blocks and cordage: this trophy is surrounded by figures habited in diving dresses. A fine statue in bronze of St. Jean Baptiste, by M. Calla, a Parisian artist.

Mechanical compositors and distributors of type for printing. The progress to perfection which this French invention is daily making in France and Belgium, enable us to foresee a time when the composition and distribution of type will be effected with such rapidity, that the cost of books, and other printed matters, will be greatly diminished.

A Knight attacking a serpent with bow and arrow, cast in bronze, by M. Victor Thiébaud.

An altar-front in white marble, representing *in demi relief* busts of Christ and the Apostles, surrounded by vine-branches and large foliage, also in half relief. Another altar in marble (Gothic) surrounded by a glory. On the front of this altar is a symbolical representation of what inspired the answer of the Virgin: *Ex hoc beatam me dicent omnes generationes!* The Mother of our Saviour accompanied by St. Elizabeth, appears on a hill, towards which the eyes and the homage of all nations and generations of the earth are directed, represented by shepherds, magi, princes, and doctors of the law. This long train of people, pontiffs, and kings, closes with Pope Pius IX, proclaiming the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and the sailors of the French fleet in the Baltic receiving from the Emperor the image of the Virgin. These two superb altars are the work of the Abbé Choyer d'Angers.

Another altar of veined marble in the Bysantine style. A vast chimney piece of the same material, embellished with the statue of a female, symbolical of the City of Paris, and with four medallions containing portraits of Tasse, Arioste, Dante, and Petrarca. These two works are by M. Vossey of Paris.

A magnificent aviary, ornamented with small basins containing live fish, and with flowers, sculptured figures, and turtle doves, canaries, and other birds, living together in the utmost harmony. This aviary is by M. Tahan, of Paris.

A statue of Icarus falling, in bronze, of great beauty and grace, effects hard to be attained, in the inverted position of Icarus, the type of imprudent adventurers. This beautiful work was designed by the artistic hand of M. Hypolite Ferrat, and cast by M. Vittoz of Paris.

A Brazilian diamond of the weight of 225 carats, bearing the name of *Star of the South*, exhibited by M. Halphen.

A Gothic altar with statues of angels and a pointed arch, in French artificial stone.

Two bronze busts representing their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, by Messrs. Elkington, Mason & Co., of England.

A Gothic pulpit of wood, carved by M. Vereman, of Holland.

Queen Boadicea rousing the Britons, represented with two of her children, and holding a sword. This bronze work was cast by Messrs. Elkington, Mason & Co., of Birmingham, and was copied from the original in marble by the English sculptor, John Thomas.

A statue of Lesbia weeping for the death of her bird, in bronze, by M. Labroûe, of Paris.

An altar of white marble with a mosaic pavement, in Bysantine work, by M. Jabonim, of Bordeaux.

The nave is here divided by the transept, having at the point of intersection a gushing fountain of fusible lava, decorated with flowers of the natural colours, in bronze, by the decorators of Paris.

We continue our walk through the central nave towards the western extremity of the Palace.

An altar of the middle ages, in Goldsmith's work, by Messrs. Poussielgue and Rusand.

A fountain in porcelain, by Messrs. Creil and Montereau.

A Gothic chair of carved wood, by Messrs. Couypers and Stolzemberg, of the Netherlands.

An altar in goldsmith's work, by M. Bochelet, of Paris.

An immense plate looking-glass, by Floeffe, of Belgium.

A fountain surrounded by a basket of flowers in freestone, by M. Melnetzhy, of Belgium.

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An altar-piece of oak, in the Gothic style, by Messrs. Goyers Brothers of Louvain, Belgium.

A Madonna of carved oak in a niche of the same with statues of angels, columns, and incense vases. The angels hold suspended over the head of the Virgin a crown of marble of dazzling whiteness.

Four basins, by M. Giovanni Isola, Professor at the Royal Academy of Massa, Italy.

Several articles of smaller importance, duplicates of which are in the galleries, among them are telescopes and a clock from Austria.

The two horses of Marley in galvanized copper after Coustou.

Model of the great French ocean steamer, *Danube*. This admirable model, which cost £3000, and represents one-fifteenth the size of the original, the screw and sailing vessel *Danube*, shews even the movements of the steam-engine, the minute parts of its structure, the sails, riggings, furniture and fittings of all kinds, of a ship exemplifying the mixed principles of the screw and sails, as prevalent in the present age. The *Danube* is the property of the company of the *Messageries Imperiales* for the Mediterranean and Black Seas. It is 240 feet long, 33 feet beam, 20 feet depth of hold, and draws 14 feet water. It has three masts, a screw-engine of 370 horse power, goes 13 knots per hour, and carries 600 tons of merchandise, besides passengers, &c. This model was made in the workshops of La Ciotat, near Marseilles, according to the plans of M. Dupuy de Lôme, engineer, and under the eye of M. Delecour, Engineer. This is the most beautiful of all the numerous and beautiful models in the Exhibition.

The large lantern of M. Augustin Fresnel, the inventor of the lenticular reflectors. This admirable invention is now too well known to require long description.

Two players at bowls, bronzes after the antique, in the Museum at Naples, by M. Gros Marly, of Paris.

A bronze in the style of Patin, by Messrs. Eck & Durand, of Paris: This group represents a combat between a horse and a lion.

Vases of Berlin porcelain, to imitate that of Sèvres.

Four bronze stags of the natural size, from Berlin; two of the ordinary dusk colour, the two others of a light buff colour.

A hunting dog in bronze.

A flower-stand of pyramidal form, in the Moorish style, with pillars, vases and arabesques, of colored bronze, by Mr. Charles Diébitch, of Berlin.

This closes the list of the articles in the parallelogram forming the centre of the nave.

## III.

## LATERAL PORTIONS OF THE NAVE.

Turning to the right in the foreign *département*, we return from the west to the eastern extremity.

The first compartment contains contributions from Saxony. These are tapestries, and small pieces of embroidered needle-work, in imitation of engravings on copper plate, exhibited by Mr. Hiétel; paintings on porcelain in the shape of fancy boxes, medallions, snuff-boxes, and ornamented articles for the toilet by Mr. Bucker; articles of plated straw by Mr. Reichel; and lace mixed with plaited straw, by Mr. C. G. Rein and M. Brennewit.

The second compartment contains articles of pottery; small fountains, vases, statuettes, and table-furniture of terra cotta, alabaster, stone, and porcelain. These several substances are used either separately or combined, either in their natural state, or ornamented with paintings. The exhibitors are Messrs. Villeroy and Bock of Prussia.

The third and fourth compartments also contain Prussian articles, the former, porcelain from the royal manufactory at Berlin, and a mirror from that of the glass Company of Aix-la-Chapelle; the latter, crystal and porcelain lustres by M. C. Spinn and likewise articles of porcelain from the royal manufactory at Berlin, among which is a pretty candelabrum with a figure of Cupid pointing an arrow.

The next four compartments belong to Austria, and contain porcelain and enamels of Messrs Guntler, Grohmann and Neffer, a gothic clock case, and various fancy articles of wood carved in the most admirable manner, by Messrs. Stanmer and Breul; a bas-relief representing a religious subject from the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna; and a collection of vases of stained and cut glass. These vases magnificently decorated with scenes of history and the chase, are by Mr. Hegenbarth. These are the contents of the first compartment of Austria, the others contain a splendid collection of vases, ornamental and fancy articles in plain, coloured, and enameled glass from the manufactory of Messrs. Kralick and Tascheck; another still finer collection of glass and porcelain from the manufactory of His Excellency, the Comte de Harrach; and finally another collection of porcelain in imitation of Sevres, by Messrs. Fischer and Portheim.

The three next compartments contain articles from Belgium; one,

magnificent cloths of various colours from the factory of M. Biolley and Son, at Verviers; another, a collection of sacerdotal vestments of unparalleled richness and beauty. This is one of the finest show-cases in the exhibition. The exhibitor, Mr. Van Halle of Brussels has inscribed over it the words, "God alone is great, glory to Him alone!" The last of these three compartments is that which contains specimens of fire-arms. The guns, rifles, and pistols which enrich this case, several of them highly wrought, are from the manufactories of Messrs. Victor Collette, Thonet, L'Honneux Brothers, Malherbe, Dandoy, Reick and Son, Mags, Novent and Co., Schépers of Belgium, and particularly from that of the celebrated Lepage of Liege. Among them is a rifled pistol of admirable workmanship, firing twenty-four times without reloading.

We have now arrived at the cross alley, which is here decorated with two small parterres of natural flowers and marble statues. Here is the American section: as the most honorable place had been assigned to France at New York, the compliment was reciprocated to the United States at Paris, and, as if to give point to the proverb "a good deed is never thrown away," it happening that the United States could not fill their pavilion, the Commissioners of that country gave up a part of it to France, the products of which occupy much more than half the building.

Near the parterres, which we have just noticed, is a division containing articles of a rather novel manufacture that of hardened caoutchouc. This material is now fashioned into combs, brush handles, handles of tools, optical instruments, artificial whalebone, furniture, ornaments, boxes, stocks of guns, knife-sheaths, scabbards, pouches and innumerable other articles.

This composition is the invention of Mr. Goodyear, an American of New York. Mr. Charles Morey, another American, purchased the patent right in France from the inventor, and it is at present in that country that this manufacture has been carried on to the greatest extent. It labors, however, under two great disadvantages, one is the smell of the caoutchouc which cannot as yet be got rid of, the other is the absence of the test of time to ascertain its durability. The articles exhibited in the Palace of Industry are from the manufactory of the General Company of hardened caoutchouc, and from those of Messrs. Rousseau, Laferge and Co., of the Seine et Oise; of Louis Panris & Co., of Lille; of Mirabel Chambaud & Co., of St. Denis; of Lafertilie & Co., of Paris; Fauvelle Dellebarre, of Paris, and of Poulot Prudent, of Paris.

Still passing along the alley, we find two compartments in the American pavilion, one containing Colt's Revolvers, and highly finished clocks and

watches from the house of Leroy and Son of Paris, the other articles exclusively French Parisian jewellery by Mr. Maurice Mayer.

The eight following compartments, reaching to the extremity of the alley, belong to the United Kingdom, and contain painted and gilt articles of iron ware from the manufactory of Perry, Shoolbred, Loveridge & Co., woollen carpets, tissues and stuffs of silk, wool, and cotton from Bedford and Halifax; articles of furniture of papier-maché by Jennens and Betteridge, and lamps and ornaments for doors from Timothy Smith and Son of Birmingham; cotton prints and muslins of all descriptions of pattern and beauty of fabric by Messrs. Dagleish Falconer & Co., of Glasgow; articles of earthenware and porcelain from the Staffordshire Potteries; china-ware from Messrs. Rose and Daniel of London; tissues of silk from Manchester; beautiful mantel-pieces of polished iron and bronze, in the most correct taste, by Hoole of Sheffield; and last, a magnificent case containing specimens of linen, cloth and lace of Irish manufacture, sent by the houses of Holden & Co., and Robert Lindsay & Co., of Belfast.

Crossing the eastern end of the Nave, and passing along the northern side which belongs altogether to France, we examine the compartments and cases occupying the right of the alley immediately adjoining the centre of the building.

The first compartment contains a church organ of small size and designs for larger ones, contributed by Mr. Caillé of Paris; likewise a melodeon by Messrs. Alexander & Son.

The next division contains the magnificent harps and pianos of the celebrated Erard, and the no less beautiful ones of Messrs. Pape, Blanchet, Playel & Co., flutes and fifes by Mr. Tulon, violins, violincelloes, &c., by Messrs. Bernard and Guillaume; and instruments of military music by Messrs. Besson & Gautrot.

We next arrive at the fine exhibition of typography, types, engravings and specimens of printing, by Mr. Henri Plon, then at the compartment occupied by Messrs. Tuber & Brothers, containing decorative articles of statues and bas-reliefs in carton-pierre, a bust of the Emperor; and particularly a frame remarkable for its fresh beauty, its dazzling whiteness and its colossal demensions. This frame forms a chimney-piece embellished with a running border of artificial flowers and surmounted with a plate glass, such as can be made only at Paris.

The minister of War has deposited in this place a trophy of the arms used by the Infantry and field-artillery, cannon, brass field-mortars, muskets, rifles, pistols, sabres, bayonets, lances, cuirasses, helmets, &c. The most remarkable are the Minie Rifle, with the half bent sabre of the *Chasseurs de Vincennes*, and the lance-musket of the Cent-gardes. This musket is loaded at the breech and is very light. Instead of the

bayonet, a sword or rapier of great length is fitted to it, and the weapon thus formed by the union of the musket with the sword, is more than seven feet long, and may be used as a lance.

The next case contains beautiful Cashmere shawls contributed by Mr. Bietry; optical instruments by Mr. Cam; superb ivory articles by Mr. Poisson, fancy articles by Mr. Mayer, and perfumery by Messrs. Henry and Demerson.

After them we have biscuit ware in every shape by Mr. Gille, toilet articles by Mr. Sormani, charming fans by Mr. Duvelleroy, and porcelain vases, artificial flowers, and various articles for the toilet, by several exhibitors; among them stained and gilt papers by Mr. Angrand, and fancy buttons by Messrs. Trelon, Welden and Well.

One compartment is devoted to ornamental articles for the side board by Jeanselme & Son, among them a game-keeper carved in wood, and a gilt side-board, in the oriental style, adopted and perfected by Parisian art.

The compartment which now meets our eyes contains bronzes by Mr. Barbedienne, and among the vast number exhibited we are attracted by a copy, half the size of the original, of the door of the celebrated Baptistery at Florence made by Lorenzi Giberti; a group reduced to one third size of the Laocoon; a copy half size of the Venus of Milo; the Moses of Michael Angelo, one fourth size, and two splendid candelabra of bronze gilt.

The next space is occupied by Mr. Tahan with furniture from his celebrated factory. Here among other articles may be seen a superb side-board of rose-wood with gilded arabesque.

Cut glass of every description from the renowned manufactories of Clichy, St. Louis and Baccarat, adorn the next compartment. The last mentioned of these manufactories have placed there two immense candelabra entirely composed of glass, their total height being 17 feet.

French laces are well known, we therefore stop for awhile before the pavilion of Mr. Auguste Lefebure, who exhibits black point lace from Bayeux, Brussels, Venetian, Valenciennes and Alençon point: we admire not more than others perhaps, some artificial flowers of white lace, and a toilet table ornamented with these flowers and draped with the different varieties of point lace.

We now come to the central avenue. Opposite to the great fountain in the middle of the nave, a small parterre has been arranged on each side ornamented with marble statues. In this vicinity are pavilions containing inimitable specimens of Parisian plate and jewellery, silver salvers, services, ewers, baskets and candelabra, by Mr. Fray; a magnificent tea service, dishes with covers, and a model in bronze of a superb vase executed in *repoussé* silver, the subject of the *bas-relief* which ornaments the cup is a tournament of the middle ages, exhibited



by Mr. Durand. Next to these articles, the following gentlemen exhibit : Mr. Manuel, candelabra of silver gilt, a Gothic poniard, the handle of which represents St. Michael overthrowing Satan, and a shield representing the last combat of the Amazons, from the celebrated design *Sic Victoria Victis*; Messrs. Rudolphi and Wiese exhibit superb collections of every variety of jewellery in which, all descriptions of precious materials are fashioned in a thousand different ways; Mr. Morel-Ladeuil, chaser, contributes a model in wax of a vase to be executed in *repoussé* for the sum of £950, the subject is *The dance of the Fairies*, taken from the poems of Germany; Mr. Wechte, a magnificent vase representing the combat of the Centaurs and the Lapithæ, and Mr. Lebrun, a magnificent collection of silver vases of various designs.

The next compartment contains the incomparable mousselines-de-laines and superb cashmeres, exhibited by Messrs. Bernoville Brothers, Larsonnier Brothers, and Chenest.

Porcelain ware contributed by a number of exhibitors, occupies the next compartment, we may notice particularly, a bust of the Empress, sculptured by Mr. Barre, and executed in porcelain by Mr. Gille, Jr.; and two vases of biscuit-ware, representing the festivals of Bacchus, exhibited by Messrs. Jouhannaud and Dubois.

A magnificent compartment is that containing the court mantle of silk and gold and the cashmeres exhibited by Mr. Gagelin, the fresh looking feathers and the head dresses by Madame Melanie Brun, and the jewellery by Messrs. Bruneau and Company, Bapst and Charles Duron.

After these come magnificent candelabra in bronze, plain, gilded and coloured, exhibited by Mr. Denière; among the groups which compose the the pedestals of these candelabra are some which contain very exquisite statuettes, a large candelabrum with a hunting design, representing a tree in coloured bronze resting on the base of a column ornamented with boars' heads surrounded with oak leaves. At the foot of the tree is a dog in bronze; a gun and hunting accoutrements are supported by the trunk; and hares and partridges are hung to the branches which support the candles.

The next compartment contains lenticular reflectors for light houses by Lepaute; clocks and chronometers, by Mr. Wagner, and optical instruments by Mr. Dubosq-Soleil.

Among the superb cashmeres exhibited by Mr. Hébert, which occupy the next pavilion, we notice a shawl, the principal design in which represents the bust of the Emperor, surrounded by allegorical figures.

Here the minister of Marine has erected a trophy of the weapons employed in the French Navy. Cannons throwing oval balls of 200 lbs. in

weight; grappling irons, axes, cutlasses and boarding pikes; enormous muskets for the marines, pistols, sabres, bayonets, in fact all the instruments of destruction which Mr. Cobden would like to see at the bottom of the ocean, doubtless to give the unnecessary trouble of inventing them over again.

Let us stop to admire the beautiful jewellery by Mr. Froment Meurice, and particularly that magnificent Church ornament of silver, with small pictures on enamel, the pedestal is ornamented with small silver statues of the four Evangelists; the arabesques, which form the outer frame, contain three pictures, the middle one represents the crucifixion, that to the left Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane, and that on the right the *Ecce Homo*. The same compartment also contains artificial flowers by Miss Pitrat.

The next stall contains an immense variety of zinc wares, pipes, conduits, sheets for roofing, vases, implements, garden statues, in fact no end of zinc contrivances exhibited by the Nouvelle Montaigne Foundry.

The factory of St. Jacques in the department of Allier, occupies the last compartment of the avenue which we have gone through. It contains a model of that vast establishment and models of wagons, locomotives, railway carriages, in fact all the contrivances employed about railways, to the manufacture of which this factory is dedicated.

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#### IV.

#### CIRCUIT OF THE NAVE.

We cross the nave from the north to the south side, to visit the compartments located on each side that portion situated between the two side avenues. In order the better to understand the movements we are making, it must be borne in mind that we are traversing the Palace from the centre towards the periphery, following the avenues by a deviating course, traversing first those which are the nearest to the middle of the nave, afterwards those which are more remote, and proceeding thus until we reach the avenue which is nearest to the wall.

Passing from the first French avenue which we visited, to the foreign side of the Palace, the first objects which present themselves to view, belong to the exhibition of Saxony; they consist of cloths of various kinds, exhibited by Messrs. Lohse and Robert Albrecht; specimens of book binding, typography and galvanoplasty, some of which are very

beautiful. These are contributed by Mr. Brockans, and the house of Giesecke and Devrient.

Next to these contributions from Saxony, is placed the exhibition of articles from the Grand Duchy of Baden. Metallic fabrics of great beauty made of copper wire, contributed by Mr. Kehl; among these metallic cloths is one destined for use in paper making, which presents a continuous surface revolving on a cylinder, this cloth beautifully woven is 30 feet long by 7 feet wide. Next come from the same country, printed fabrics of cotton and thread contributed by Mr. Gabriel Hérosé; fine specimens of different woollen cloths, by Messrs. Rœcklin and Son; splendid velvets of all imaginable colors, from the Badoise Society of Ettlinger.

We next pass to the large compartment belonging to Prussia. Entering the court we see to the right and left various specimens of china work, from the Royal Factory of Berlin, and also specimens of the same articles, by Widow Mattschas, among which a very beautiful statue in terra cotta, half life size, representing *Hope*, is worthy of remark.

A great part of the Prussian compartment is occupied by a display of instruments of warfare, more particularly sabres and swords; helmets and cuirasses of very beautiful workmanship may be seen, and a magnificent cannon of cast steel; these objects come from the following manufactories, namely: Messrs. Lunschloss, Schmolz, Hoppe, Harlkopf, Holler, Schilling, Engel, Morh, Speyer and Krupp.

The other numerous objects contained in this magnificent compartment comprise jewellery of various kinds, particularly some beautiful little hunt-scenes, painted in miniature on ivory, by M. Carl Schulz; a magnificent Christ in bronze, of about three-fourths life size, at the foot of the cross is a statue of the Virgin embracing the feet of Jesus. This beautiful object is contributed by the Count d'Ensiédal; a splendid Gothic mausoleum of cast iron, from the foundries of Count de Stolberg Wernigerode; the same nobleman furnished for exhibition the following articles, also of cast iron: a superb cross of filagree work, in the Gothic style; lattices of unparalleled lightness and elegance; iron lace covers and clasps for books; filagree fans as delicate and light as if made of more flexible materials. (1) Count Stolberg also exhibits crucifixes and other articles for religious purposes of fine white marble. Mr. Fischer's bronzes comprise a very pretty group, half life size, the subject of which is a fawn attacked by an eagle. Mr. Stobwasser exhibits paintings upon fancy articles composed of sheet iron, which display much freshness and taste.

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(1) It is well known that Prussian iron presents in these articles a velvety surface, and a warmth of color which has never been imparted to the iron of any other country, and which is due as much to the quality of the metal as to the manufacturing processes employed.

An incredible number and variety of articles of every kind, articles for religious purposes, toilet articles, jewels, amulets, necklaces, bracelets, &c., &c., decorated with amber and coral, are contributed by exhibitors whose names are as follow: Messrs. Hoffman, Winterfield, Nièse, and Tessler. The Prussian gold and silversmiths are fully represented; among the articles contributed by Messrs. Rentropp and Kime, we may notice a Gothic calvary in silver, about ten feet in height, gold and silver vases, and a superb cover for a Roman Missal in silver, by M. Kune of Altena; a fountain of bronze and silver, a gothic cross with groups in *bas relief* representing subjects from the apocalypse, and an equestrian group, representing an Amazon defending herself from a tiger, by Wagner; vases by Volgold; magnificent salvers by Loventhol & Co.; a salver in the form of a shield, representing in low relief a combat of the Amazons, by Loventhol. We find a magnificent column of Prussian casting from the foundries above mentioned; the column is surmounted by an eagle holding a thunderbolt in his talons, the middle of the Gothic shaft of octagon figure presents eight statuettes of beautiful workmanship, representing the arts and sciences. Mr. Haag has exhibited specimens of colors applied to enamels Mr. Lauchhammer among other very beautiful articles in bronze exhibits a fire place of burnished casting, ornamented with decorations in bronze and polished in a severe yet agreeable style. Volgold and son have contributed a large *bas relief* representing the marriage of a Prussian Princess; a specimen of the galvano plastic process in fine silver, more interesting as a process than as a work of art. To conclude this brief description of the principal articles in this compartment we may remark the variety of jewelry and toys exhibited by Friedeberg and Friedmann.

The two large compartments adjoining that we have just visited are occupied by Austria. The first object which presents itself to the eyes of the visitor among the Austrian productions, is, the exhibition of the *Imperial Printing Office at Vienna*, one of the most magnificent typographic establishments in the whole world. There are constantly employed in it more than 1000 hands, and there are prosecuted to the utmost degree of perfection all the branches of the arts connected with typography. The magnificent collection exhibited consists of specimens of the following processes: a secretary table containing all the illustrations of polygraphy, to wit: four volumes in folio, containing more than three thousand different specimens of the characters employed in ancient and modern writing, and of the types employed in printing the different languages by their respective nations, copies of antique engravings, including those of Albert Dürer, illustrations and engravings by the processes, known under the technical names of xylography, chimitype on copper or steel, lithography, chromolithography, chimigraphy, the galvano plastic process, stylography,

galvanography, hyalography, photography, microtype, and printing from nature.

This latter process, recently adopted in the Imperial Printing Office of Austria, merits special mention on account of the beauty of the impression it produces and the importance of the applications that may be made of it in the advancement of the natural science. It consists in producing an impression in relief, by means of objects themselves, having all the truthfulness of nature, and exhibiting all their minutest details, such as the leaves of a tree, flowers, plants, skins of animals, insects, and different kinds of woven fabrics; in order to obtain these *fac similes* the object is placed upon a solid plate of steel, and covered with a sheet of lead evenly rolled, the whole is then placed in a rolling press by means of which the impression of the object is produced in the malleable substance of the lead, this figure is retaken from the lead upon copper, by means of the galvano plastic process, but inasmuch as it is reproduced in relief, a second galvano plastic operation is necessary to obtain upon copper a hollow impression, which enables the figure to be transferred to paper in demi-relief. The Imperial Printing Office of Austria exhibits among a number of illustrations thus obtained, a print from nature of a bat of large size, the skin of the animal was first emptied and then submitted to the effects of the rolling press; any imitation affected by hand, does not in any degree approach the beauty, and more especially the fidelity of these impressions from nature.

The exhibition by the Imperial Printing Office also includes engraving by means of the punch, type produced from 80,000 different matrices, stereotyped plates, books in different characters, magnificent book covers with gold and silver clasps, engraving in all styles, articles of electro-plate, and among others a superb collection of illustrations in relief, of anatomy and natural history, for the use of the blind.

The Austrian compartments which we are now inspecting also contains numerous other articles, utensils, and covers, of German silver, polished, plated and gilded, from the manufactory at Berndorf; an astonishing exhibition as regards the number and beauty of the specimens of Bohemian garnets, contributed by the following exhibitors: Messrs. Herman, Podiebrad, Goldschmidt, and Count Schoenborn, gold chains of most perfect beauty and purity by Bolzani & Co.; vases of gold and silver, among which may be noticed a cup having designs in relief on the subject of horse racing, the cup is of gold and the objects in relief of burnished silver, these articles are contributed by M. Radzersdor of Vienna; a map in relief of a mountainous district in Upper Austria, by M. Pauliny; gold and silver snuff boxes, by Schiell; two superb geographical maps, with mountains in relief, one of Austria the other of Europe, sent by the Imperial Institute

of Vienna; jewellery by Messrs. Pichler and Rocco Brothers; a collection of precious stones, polished, by Mr. Anton Pozelt of Bohemia; a magnificent collection of jewellery, comprising coronets, bracelets, bouquets of garnets, rings, necklaces, pins, and more particularly a massive cross of silver, in *repoussé* with gilded niches, in the Gothic style, containing statuettes of the Madonna and Child, Angels and Saints; this magnificent article was made by M. Jérôme Grohmann of Prague; wooden and copper musical instruments by Zeigler and Sons, and Miller and Son, of Vienna; strings of all kinds for musical instruments, by Louis Vanturini of Lombardy; a piano in a case of curled maple wood, by Mr. Peters.

So much for the contents of the first of the two Austrian compartments: the second contains articles of quite another description—linen and cotton fabrics, white, colored and printed, sent by M. Forster, of Bohemia, and M. Langer, of Moravia; cotton fabrics, by Mr. Dormitz; specimens of dyestuffs, especially Adrianople red, by Reckle & Brothers, from Upper Carinthia and Feld Kerch, Wellinger, Seykora of Bohemia; beautiful specimens of cotton thread by the heirs Dierzer and Mr. Heimsch; and fabrics from Trunau, Baumwoll, Lower of Austria, and from Constance in Lombardy; fustians by Mr. Spetzer, of Moravia; woollen, silk, linen and cotton fabrics, from the factory of M. Muller; a numerous collection of colored cotton fabrics, by Mr. Francois Lertenberger; white cottons of enormous width, from the factory of M. Sobotka at Prague; beautiful calicoes, glazed cottons and muslins, by Messrs. Neubert, Heilmann, and Redelhammer.

Next to these in the same compartment we find articles of ceramic and glass manufacture, such as tissues of glass, spun and colored by M. Tammasi, of Venice, including baskets, artificial flowers, lace, certainly for the most part more curious than beautiful in appearance, enamels, artificial pearls, *charlottes* and *brocailles* of the famous Venetian glass so long celebrated, glasses in sheets and panes, white and colored, by M. Mariotti, also of Venice; aventurine and mosaic imitation rock work in glass, some of which are very beautiful, by Mr. Picaglia; a magnificent collection of crystal and cut glass, by M. Jauke & Brothers, which comprises crystal vases of different shades, ornamented with designs displaying admirable skill. Stone porcelain, terracotta and crystal, the materials employed in the fabrication of various articles and domestic utensils are sent in great numbers by M. Richard, the Imperial Factory of Lombardy, the factory at Prague, and by Count de Hum. In the midst of this collection we observed table services of gilded porcelain, upon which the gold has been laid so perfectly that we are almost induced at first sight to enquire why those articles of gold plate have been placed in the midst of the stone ware and porcelain;

the reason is, that in the very form of these table vases, gold plate has been imitated so closely that you might fancy you were looking at articles of gold in *repoussé* work.

The next compartment to those of Austria, which we have just visited, belongs to the Belgian exhibition; it contains: A collection of black cloths, by M. Simonis, of Verviers; cloths of all colors, among which are red, yellow and superb green cloths, from the factories of Messrs. Bleyfuez & Son, of Dison; an immense collection of woollen fabrics and fine cloths, by Charles Weber, of Verviers; ordnance and muskets exhibited by the Government of Belgium; lastly an enormous collection of weapons of warfare and for the chase, the specimens of which are contributed by the following manufacturers, chiefly from Liège, to wit: Messrs. Lepage, Lemille, Bernimolin, Falisse and Trapman, Jausin, Lardinois, and Landers. This collection is composed of arms of all kinds—rifles, muskets, pistols, sabres, hunting knives, bayonets, some of which are most profusely ornamented, while the simplicity of others is quite remarkable. There are rifles from £2 10s.; and others which cost £150. The rifles and muskets used by all the different armies of Europe are there represented.

We next enter the United States' Department, in which we see—a collection of wooden models of vessels, printed works and engravings relating to the natural history of the United States, and some fine hydrographical charts, the work of Lieutenant Maury, of the American Navy. The lines on these charts indicate the course of the winds and surface currents of the different oceans, others shew the latitudes in which whales are found. All these articles were given to the French Government by the Federal Government a few years ago; a collection of engravings, especially as applied to the engraving of bank notes; two collections of daguerreotype portraits, one by Mr. Meade, of New York; pianos and violins; a fine collection of specimens of native copper, exhibited by the *Société Française du Lac Supérieur*; a few small specimens of steel from South Carolina, contributed by the Swedish Steel Company; a fine side-board of carved wood, from the works of Messrs. Ringuet, Leprince, Marcotte & Company, of New York; specimens of dentistry, by Messrs. Fowler, Préterre and Kingsley, New York; a magnificent collection of Californian gold in its different natural conditions; chronometers, scales and standards of American weights and measures, sent by the comptroller's office; scales used in commerce, from the scale company of Vergennes, State of Vermont; medals relating to the history of the United States, from the mint at Philadelphia; two mantel pieces, in colored marble, from Massachusetts, without ornament.

sent by Mr. Tucker; a model of a large river steamboat; a tanned alligator's skin and boots made of that leather; this is a very singular and beautiful production; the surface is covered with quadrilateral marks similar to the hammering of the workman, and varying in size according to the different parts of the animal.

The next compartment, which is within the space allotted to the United States, is occupied by French industry; here may be seen magnificent paper-hangings exhibited by M. Genoux, of Paris; a piano, the case of which is of carved ebony, from the manufactory of Mr. Harz; articles of decorative furniture, in different styles, by Messrs. Drapier, Desgranges, Lemercier, Ribailleur and Mazaroz; amongst others, a side-board by the latter, with fishing and hunting subjects, purchased by the Emperor; porcelains and bronzes, by M. Boulogny; and lastly, furniture of Thuya and other Algerine woods, exhibited by Mr. Fourdinois, among which we may remark a series of decorations for a room ornamented with statues representing hunting subjects, and a *bas-relief* representing a mythological winter scene.

The three compartments next to those I have just referred to, belong to the English exhibiton, and contain; an extensive collection of bronzes and plate, by Elkington, Mason & Co., of London and Birmingham; the objects most worthy of remark, are two statues in bronze of life size, the subjects of which are *Dorothea* and *The Young Naturalist*, a vase in imitation of the antique silver candelabra with statuettes and a group representing *Guy of Warwick killing the dun cow*: The Knight, his horse and the cow are silver, the tree at the foot of which the scene is taking place and the ferns ornamenting the soil, and the ground itself are of bronze. The next compartment is the Birmingham Court; it contains woollen cloths, by Messrs. Stancomb & Son, Clark, Salter & Co., Wilson and Armstrong, Dickson and Laings. A splendid assortment of sewing cottons, by Brooks and Brothers; specimens of shell buttons by Messrs. Banks and Hammond; gun caps, by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., and Walker & Co.; specimens of locks by Messrs. Cotterill and Woolbridge; gold and steel pens, by Messrs. Hincks, Wells, Mason, Mitchell, and Wiley; sounding apparatus by Messrs. Ogden and Ericssons; articles of stamped copper by Mr. Joseph Hill: fishing materials by Mr. Allcock; small steel articles by Messrs. Boulton & Son; a collection of lanterns, cocks and other articles of that description, by Mr. Messenger; beautiful brasses both polished and twisted, also copper pipes and nails beautifully wrought, by Mr. Everitt; metallic cords for pianos and harps by Messrs. Webster & Son; articles of papier-maché inlaid with mother of pearl, or ornamented with paintings of different kinds, by Messrs. Macallum and Hodson, Foothorape, Stowell and Sheraton; locks, by



Messrs. Touks & Son; braces, straps, and woven belts, by Mr. Taylor; specimens of buttons of different kinds by Messrs. Aston and Dain, Watts and Marton, Swithkemp and Wright; stationery, by Messrs. Allan and Moore; beautiful specimens of saddlery by Mr. Midlemore, and lastly a variety of surgical bandages by Mr. T. P. Salt, which complete in these different classes, the collection from the manufacturing town of Birmingham, the exhibitors of which have erected an office for general information in the middle of the compartment, which as we have just stated they call the *Birmingham Court*.

The adjoining compartment contains; Twilled cotton fabrics, by Messrs. Paul & Co., and Fyfe and Sons, of Glasgow; muslins and laces by Messrs. Wallace, Macdonald and Brown; white cottons by Mr. Bride; different cotton fabrics by Messrs. McMillan, Laird and Thompson; sewing cottons by Clark; lace by Mr. Turnbull; pottery, crystal and porcelain, by Messrs. Rose, Daniell, Pinder, and from the Staffordshire potteries; beautiful linen damasks, cotton damasked fabrics, and mixed woollen and cotton fabrics, by Mr. Beveridge of Scotland; cotton goods, by Messrs. Hollins, Slaters and Smith; beautiful tools by Mr. Howard; articles of silver and plated steel by Messrs. Dixon & Son; numerous specimens of cutlery by the following makers: Messrs. Saynor and Cooke, Wilkinson & Sons, Hameroff, Norwill & Sons, Spencer & Son, Ward, Oxley, Wastenholn, Wilson and Davy; crystal and plated ware by Messrs. Samson and Davenport; fancy cutlery by Mr. Round.

To conclude the enumeration of the contents of this compartment I must notice the pavilion containing specimens of the linen manufacture of Ireland, the land so renowned for fine linen. This splendid exhibition, prepared by the Belfast Committee, includes everything that is produced by this flourishing branch of industry, fine woven fabrics, muslins, laces, embroidered jaconets, damasked stuffs, and a number of fabrics, the fineness of which is only surpassed by their whiteness and freshness.

Passing from the South to the North side of the nave, at its eastern extremities, we reach the compartments occupied by France, and which are similar to the foreign sections which we have just examined. Proceeding from the eastern to the western extremity of the Palace, we first reach the large Court set apart for the exhibition of French printing, and the bookbinding which forms its necessary adjunct. It consists of books of Natural History by Mr. Victor Masson; architectural works with plans, by Mr. Daly; scientific works by Mr. Roret; the various productions of the printing offices of Messrs. Maisson, Garnier and Brothers, Delalain, Gillaumin, Amyot, Levrault, Firmin Didot, Didier, Langlois, Dalmont and Mame de Tour, all well known firms; musical publications by Messrs. Schonenberger, Heugzel & Co, Derrie;

superb bindings for books, in which gold, silver, wood, polished steel, mother of pearl, and precious stones are employed either separately or together in the formation of arabesques, reliefs and artistic designs of all kinds, for the ornamentation of the leather, the primary and principal material which is treated with inconceivable taste and variety of method; these specimens are principally contributed by Messrs. Lenègre, Curmer Belin, Leprieur and Lortic. We may also admire the illustrated works by Mr. Claye; the different specimens of letter-press, lithography and engraving, by Messrs. Furne, Bance, Dupont, Baillièrè; some beautiful engravings by Messrs. Renouard & Co.; richly bound illustrated works by Mr. Lehuby; engravings by Mr. Louilleux; archaeological and monumental engravings by Mr. Silberman, of Strasbourg; types by Messrs. Laurent and Deberry; religious works by Mr. Adrien Leclère.

To complete this brilliant exhibition which illustrates in this compartment the whole modern art of typography, we have only to examine the collection presented by the Administration of the Imperial printing office of Paris, the principal objects exhibited may be classed as follows: 1st. A collection of punches, matrices, and French and foreign type; 2nd. A series of specimen sheets; 3rd. Volumes from the oriental collection and others; 4th. Applications of electricity to printing; 5th. Different methods of book binding; 6th. Models on a small scale of different apparatus for drying, printing; 7th. Geological and geographical maps; 8th. A book printed with ornaments in gold and colors, for the Exhibition. The two latter classes merit special mention. In the beautiful geological charts of France, we find a practical application of that admirable invention of the Imperial printing office, aided by the Mining Administration of France, for printing in colors. To color the geological chart by Messrs. Dufresnoy and Elie de Beaumont, twenty-four successive impressions from as many lithographic stones were required, nevertheless the most delicate outlines and the most minute details have been preserved. The book, printed for the Universal Exhibition, is the *Imitation of Jesus Christ*, this magnificent volume in folio contains the Latin text, and the translation into verse by Pierre Corneille; nothing can excel the beauty of the type nor the elegance of the ornamentation of this masterpiece of printing of the age, only 100 copies of this work have been printed, and the total expense is calculated to be about £10,000: a distribution of them has been made among the principal libraries of France, the learned French and foreign Societies and the principal European Courts.

The present Imperial printing office was founded by Louis XIII. and commenced operations in the Louvre in 1640. The *Imitation of Jesus Christ* was the first great work printed there. This vast establishment em-

ployes 94 hand presses, 14 steam presses, 20 lithographic presses, 1 press for engravings, and two hydraulic presses for hot pressing, it employs about 1,700,000 pounds of type.

The compartment adjoining the one we have just examined, contains objects of art of different kinds such as, wax fruits, by Mr. Barrier, of Meaux, articles of decoration by Messrs. Hardouin and Berrier and Son, sculptors, artistic frames by Mr. Shierry, wax fruits by Mr. Louesse of Paris, specimens of gilding by Mr. Souly, jr., among others a magnificent frame for a glass, executed for Mehemet Ali, various kinds of sculpture for churches by Messrs. Solon and Hugon of Roydor, among which we may remark a Madonna by the former, and a *Notre Dame des Victoires* by Mr. Hugon; Church ornaments in plaster by Mr. Hailigental of Strasbourg, leather ornaments and decorations, such as soffits, wainscoting, cornices, &c., by Mr. Dulud, sculpture by Mr. Crosset, fancy articles of mother of pearl, amongst others a splendid head of the *Ecce Homo*, by Mr. Courquin, sculptures in carton pierre, among which may be remarked a Jesus preaching on the mount, by Mr. Tirant, artificial flowers in shell-work by Madame Rose of Toulon; house ornaments by Messrs. Marck and Coutan; busts by Mr. Guetrot, statues and *bas-reliefs*, increased or reduced in dimensions from models by mathematical process, exhibited by the *Société des Arts Industriels de Paris*; specimens of house decorations in imitation of porcelain by a process patented by Mr. Chaudé; wood carving by Mr. Planson; carvings of different kinds, amongst others a superb crucifix in ivory by Mr. Michaud; antique engravings restored, and gildings by Mr. Boucarut; a medallion in carved wood representing *the Holy women at the foot of the cross*, ornamented with statuettes of the four Evangelists by Mr. Siverler; beautiful wood carvings from the house of Wirth of Switzerland, exhibited by the agency at Paris; mirrors and plate glasses by Mr. Mercier, superb wax mouldings, the subjects taken from natural history, by Mr. Stahl, moulder to the Museum of natural history; bronzes and plaster casts for religious purposes by Mr. Pillioud; artistic mouldings, and amongst others an *Ecce Homo*, and *Knights in single combat*, by Mr. Vincent; plaster casts by Mr. Salvadore Marche; in the midst of which, a *Madonna, Night* by Pollet, *Pradier's Bacchanal and Leda*, reduced to one fourth their original size deserve attention; miniature plaster casts; copies of the works of Mene and Cain by Mr. Dufouilly; alabasters by Mr. Vullienne; gildings by Mr. Dumond Peterelle; a *Guardian angel* medallion in wood by Mr. Victor Froyer; ivory carvings by Mr. Bland of Dieppe; among which we may notice a magnificent *Christ* one fourth life size and a cup ornamented with sporting designs, an ivory *Christ* and a *bas-relief* of the same subject by Mr. Wolf of Paris; paper and leather beautifully

cut with scissors by the Countess de Dampierre ; specimens of electro-plate by Mr. Beure ; heraldic engravings upon metal by Mr. Chevalier ; engraving in intaglio and in relief on fine stones by Mr. Brasseux ; architectural ornaments in Roman cement by Messrs. Rozet and Menisson of Vitry-le-Francais ; a superb box of carved ivory by Mr. Moreau ; plaster casts reduced and increased in size by the mathematical process by Mr. Sauvage ; among others a reduction to one half and an enlargement by one half of the Venus of Milo, a collection of fruits and vegetables in plaster by Messrs. Lédion and Buchetet of Paris ; specimens of monuments in full relief, among them we may admire the model of the Cathedral of St. Jean des Vignes at Soissons by Mr. Betheder of Soissons ; the astonishing production of monuments in shell work by Mr. Hostin d'Étel in the Morbihan. It is almost impossible to imagine, how this artist can reproduce in this manner by the arrangement of sea-shells all the details even to the statues on the monuments,—as for example in his model of the splendid Cathedral of Toul,—small statues less than one inch in height are formed in perfect accordance with artistic principles, of more than twenty shells differing in form and size. We should do wrong to believe that these works are mere child's play, nothing illustrates so strikingly as these works of art, the vast Gothic lace-work of the Cathedrals of the middle ages, which will continue to be objects of admiration when many other objects will have disappeared, for *man does not live by bread alone*, his understanding and mind require other food, and failing this nourishment, the human race begins to degenerate, each stone detached from the palaces of Babylon and the temples of Egypt witnessed another step taken by these nations towards the lower regions of barbarism ; when a people not only maintains its monuments, but reproduces their beauty, it is an evidence that it is increasing in intellectual vigor.

Let us go on to the next compartment, which is filled with articles comprised in that category which Parisian industry has entitled *Fantaisies*. We see fruits in marble by Mr. Carette ; specimens of looking glasses by Mr. Luce ; alabasters by Mr. Everard ; articles of iron in *repoussé* work and particularly the shield representing the battle of Rosbec by Mr. Merreille ; bas-reliefs in ivory by Mr. Catel d'Abbeville ; wax fruits by Mr. Montel of Toulouse, including 1300 varieties ; a *Christ* in wood and other statuary by Mr. Faure of Paris ; articles in ivory by Mr. Morest, and above all, his model in relief of Notre Dame de Paris and his *Venus de Medici*, reduced to a proportion of one tenth ; ornamental furniture by Mr. George ; fancy bronzes by Mr. Asse ; fancy fans by Mr. Camaret ; articles in stone and malachite by Mr. Theret ; sculpture and fancy articles in wood by Mr. Viardot ; gilded bronzes by Mr. Garnier ; Scotch articles shewing the different tartans on wood and leather by Mr. Gency ; chased steel

articles burnished or gilded, by Mr. Henry, among which may be seen a superb hunting knife, travelling necessaries, porte-monnaies and other fancy articles by Messrs. Magnét, Laurent, Henry, Schlose and Brothers, Sormani, Felix, Aucoc, Tahan, Monneret, Berthet, Huet, Boguet, Kapp, Gaillard, Vervelle, Muller, Triéfus, Péret, Stagnmuller, Macé and Boulanger; it is needless to remark that these artists are engaged in different branches of manufactures, the raw material employed serving to distinguish them. The taste displayed in the fabrication of these articles is no where more strongly manifested than in Paris, whence immense quantities of these articles are annually exported.

Let us continue our ramble through the same compartment. Here we find liquor stands and oil cruets by Mr. Maréchal; portfolios by Mr. Fenoux; fancy caskets by Mr. Tabor; fancy articles ornamented with cameos, precious stones, enamels, mother of pearl, &c., by Mr. Lenos; novelties in earthenware and porcelain by Mr. Gellée and Brothers; gilded jewellery by Mr. Delecomté; fancy articles in wood by Messrs. Beker and Otto; decorated and fancy furniture by Messrs. Coëbel and Martin.

To conclude the description of this extensive compartment let us say a word about a Chinese Kiosque, erected in the middle, and in which is a number of toys, dolls and automata by Messrs. Voisin, Girout & Co., Theroude, Verdanaime and Bontems. The latter exhibited a small pavilion which attracted immense attention at the New York Exhibition, and even here was an object of great curiosity. This stall contained a tree, about which flew, walked, drank, sang, and remained quiet by turns, automaton birds, perfectly natural in appearance. We ought not to forget that the celebrated Vaucanson did not disdain to exercise his mechanical genius in the construction of automata, and that by these means he succeeded in resolving many great problems.

The next compartment contains a part of the magnificent collection of French crystal and glassware, which is unequalled in the world, considered either as works of art, or as a branch of manufacture.

Here we have watch and spectacle glasses and goblets, by Messrs. Burgun, Berger, and Co., of Moselle; superb engraving on glass by Mr. Becker, of La Meurthe, among which we may particularly admire the descent from the cross by Rubens, the Madonna, after Raphael, and a bust of the Emperor. The collection of glass and crystal wares include specimens of every branch of manufacture connected with them, vases, goblets, basins, candelabra, of white, colored, gilded, cut, polished or unpolished glass, in imitation of porcelain and enamels, ornamented with arabesques, and figures sent from the glass manufactories of Valleresthal, Lyons, St. Louis, Baccarat, La Villette, Clichy, and Pantin, and by Messrs. Mougín and Brothers, of Vosges. We may also notice the artificial flowers by Messrs.

Moussier and Boulland; the letters painted in gold on glass by Mr. Lambourg, of Saumur, a lion of life size attacked by a serpent; the whole in glass deceives all the visitors. Visitors are continually in ecstasies *at the skilful manner in which these animals are stuffed*, and can hardly be brought to believe that the scales of the serpent, and the beautiful mane of the lion are composed of glass.

We come now to the principal compartment of French gold and silver-smiths' work, in which gold and silver glitter in every shape and form. We admire successively, the contributions by Mr. Grichois, called inter-crystal plate, these consist of arabesques, or other designs in gold or silver enclosed in the middle of transparent glass ornaments; the exhibition of vases and other ornaments for religious purposes, by Mr. Thierry; articles of jewellery, of gold and brilliants, for religious purposes by Mr. Gerbaud, Jr.; articles by Mr. Poussielgue Rusand, particularly a Gothic ostensory; others by Mr. Delani, all of silver, among which we may remark a cup representing a river and other fresh water subjects; gold ewers, and basins, and other objects, by Mr. Charpentier; the beautiful collection by Messrs. Favier and Neveu, of Lyons, among which we may particularly remark, six ostensories of large dimensions, a golden ciborium with medallions in Sevres porcelain, and garnished with brilliants, and a patena ornamented with a bas-relief representing Jesus Christ rising from the tomb; gold plate by Messrs. Cosson, Corby, Thouret, Baleine and Son; silver plate by Mr. Delajuveny; gold plate inlaid with ornaments in ivory, &c., by Messrs. Veyrat and Rudolphi; magnificent articles by Mr. Casse, among others, a medallion shield 30 inches in diameter, with hunting subjects, the top of the shield is formed of a statuette of a huntsman winding the horn, and holding six beautiful greyhounds in a leash, sylvan ornaments decorate the perimeter, and surround three medallions containing bas-reliefs, representing wolf, boar, and stag hunts at the moment of the death.

We observe the plate exhibited by Mr. Callot; specimens of plate for religious purposes, by Triouellier, and particularly an ostensory of colossal dimensions for the permanent exhibition of the Sacrament. This large work is about four feet in height, the rays of the glory extend two feet, the pedestal is adorned with statues of the four evangelists, the base is composed of a sheaf of wheat surrounded with statues of the three divine virtues, the base of the rays of glory is surrounded with a vine, statues of angels and with clouds; the statues of the evangelists, and of the divine virtues, and the clouds are composed of silver, the rest of the piece is of gold.

Let us in conclusion admire the bronzes for church decoration by Messrs. Jansse, Hébert and Bachelet; and the mouldings for gold and silver plate

by Messrs. Henry Hayet, Leonard and Guayton. Among the articles exhibited by Mr. Guayton, we may remark a calvary, after Justin, and a vase representing a subject from Dante's *Inferno*; the handles, periphery, and base of the vase are adorned with figures of the damned, interspersed with numerous serpents; upon the top is a group representing Dante and Virgil his guide.

We now enter the porcelain saloon, not the one containing the Sevres porcelain however, but the one dedicated to the contributions of different French makers; we notice bright colored china services by Messrs. Mansard and Son; fancy articles, statuettes, animals, &c., by Messrs. Capoy and Brothers; vases and candelabra by Messrs. Laroche and Pannier; specimens by Mr. Jacob Petit, especially two statues, three-quarter size, of two young gardeners, male and female; delicate articles by Mr. de Battigues, among others a large vase, with paintings representing the emblems of music; the handles being formed of small figures of cupid; services, vases and other articles by Messrs. Macé, Ernie and Condrec, Taimours and Honore; statues and statuettes by Fleury, among the rest a Virgin of the size of life; imitations of antiques and of Chinese and Hindoo vases by Mr. Mayer; Chinese porcelains by Finet; porcelains by Mr. Lerosey, among others a magnificent dessert service, called the *Pompadour service*, and three medallion portraits, of Napoleon I., Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie; crystal and porcelain ware by Messrs. Jouhanneau and Dubois, particularly two beautiful *renaissance* vases of biscuit, with bas-reliefs of the feasts of Bacchus; Mr. Boyer's collection, among which, deserving of special notice, are three glass basins with hunting subjects painted on them, one representing a stag hunt, another a wolf hunt, and the third a bear hunt; and lastly, articles by Mr. Gille, junior, in the midst of which we particularly remark a quail fight, and among the groups in biscuit ware, an *Immaculate Conception* of life size, and a charming group, half life size, called Penitence; an unfortunate *fille perdue* half concealed by her flowing tresses, at the feet of a *religious* who is in the act of presenting the cross to her, the contrition of the guilty one and the confiding charity of the good Nun are admirably rendered.

The next three compartments, which communicate one with the other, are devoted to the exhibition of French bronzes, a most extensive manufacture, of which Paris is specially the centre of production, and the whole world the market. The French exhibitors in this class are very numerous, and among the contributions of each one are objects deserving of admiration, which we cannot possibly remark in detail; we may, however, stop to admire the works, which more particularly strike us, among them, the statuette of a young negress going to the fountain, by Mr. Daubrec, two charming groups, forming a pair, by Mr. Lachesné of Caën.

In the first of these groups a coiled serpent is in the act of threatening a child half lying on the ground, protected by a faithful dog; the mixture of hope and fear on the part of the child, the resolution of the dog who is covering the child with its body, the hesitation and malice of the serpent are admirably depicted; the other group represents the dog panting, but victorious, the body of the serpent stretched out and the head parted from the body lying at some distance, the child in his transports of gratitude holds the dog in his embrace, his beautiful little head intermingles the tresses of his lovely hair with the silky locks of the noble animal; the effect of these groups is really enchanting, innocence and devotion are triumphant. In the contemplation of such objects as these, we recognize the civilizing influence of the arts.

Next we have an exhibition by numerous contributors, of vases, candelabra, clocks, statuettes, mantle ornaments, &c., in bronze, plain, gilded, and colored, and in galvanized zinc. Let us proceed to consider the finest specimens of art; the shield with the battle of Brenneville, twelfth century, represented in relief, by Mr. Brignier, engraver; two bathers, one-third life size, by Mr. Paillard; a man at-arms sounding the trumpet, by Mr. Charpentier; two groups by Mr. Labrone, one representing a good old Monk giving his crucifix to be kissed by two sweet little angels of children, the other Heloïsa and Abelard, at the moment when the recluse of the Paraclet exhorts his unhappy friend to think of Heavenly things, saying to her, *So do, that having been separated here upon earth we may be united forever hereafter*; a Grenadier of the Guard, a Zouave and a Scotch Highlander, by Mr. Miroy; Venus after Pradier, by Messrs. Duplex and Salles; a dancing girl, small gilded bronze, by Mr. Leblanc; a bust of Dante, by Mr. Thiébault; a snake on a leaf in electro plate, by Mr. Feuquières; statue of a young fisherman harnessing a tortoise, by Mr. Durand; a work table of bronze and porcelain, and the marriage jewel case of Marie Anlomette, by Mr. Kreisser; the Bacchanal, after Clodeon, Atalanta lacing the buskin, after Pradier, the sorcerer riding on a dragon, giving notice of the sabbath, after Faillot, cast by Messrs. Moris, Son, & Co.; to which must be added a boar hunt; in this latter group the artist has given a life like appearance to the course of the dogs, they being only fixed at the point of contact, with the animals they press upon; electro plated medallions, by Mr. Lefeure; these medallions sell at the low price of from three shillings to two pounds ten shillings; lanterns for gas by Mr. George; bronzes for churches, by Messrs. Foëx & Co.; the nymph in the cradle, sculptured by Mr. Moreau and cast by Messrs. Miroy and brothers. Alma reposing, sculptured by Mr. Poitevin and cast by Mr. Bay, the finish of this piece is remarkably fine, the dancer has thrown away a part of her garment in order to cool herself, her castanets lie on the ground by



her side, she seems fatigued, this dark daughter of the east, and the languid postures which her lassitude causes her to assume, are still more graceful than those of her irregular dance.

A good number of these works of art are in galvanized zinc, on which account the price of the article may be much reduced without any effect upon the artistic merit or the lasting capacity of the objects; for example, the group of *The Sorcerer proclaiming the Sabbath* is to be had for £45; if it were bronze the price would be £250. *The Nymph in the Cradle* may be had for £27 10s.; were it of pure bronze the price would be £75; and *Alma reposing*, sold for £100, would be worth £500.

We shall conclude this sketch of the circuit of the nave by a remark upon the process of covering with a coat of pure copper, wood, iron, castings, zinc, &c., by Mr. Oudry, of Paris. By this process Mr. Oudry covers with a layer of copper more or less thick, without rivet or sawder, so that it adheres perfectly to any object, whatsoever, from a nail or a piece of wire to a canal lock gate or the bottom of a ship. It is needless to say that this result is produced by electricity; the specimens exhibited are very beautiful, a wooden plank is covered on one side with a coat about one millimetre in thickness. No means other than the process are adopted and the union is perfect.

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V.

UNDER THE GALLERIES, FIRST AVENUE.

We are now about to examine the articles exposed on both sides of the avenue which extends around the nave immediately beneath the galleries. Starting from the north side of the building we cross over to the south-western extremity of the Palace, and notice in passing the linen and cotton fabrics of French manufacture, by Mr. Schlumberger, of the Department of the Upper Rhine; the stuffed work by Mr. Lefèvre, of Paris, particularly a swan and a superb boar's head. Then diverging a little to the right we see the articles exhibited in the west vestibule, namely, vases, ornaments, and other articles in glass and crystal, by Mr. Steigerwald, of Bavaria; lattices, iron chairs and metal bird cages, by Mr. Lebouc, of France; beautiful veneered flooring, by Mr. Wierth, of Wurtemberg; iron garden furniture, by Mr. Tessier, of France; and wire bird cages, by Mr. Clairin, of Versailles.

Leaving the vestibule and crossing to the south, we inspect the exhibition of cutlery, by Mr. Dittmar, of Wurtemberg; thimbles of gold and silver and inlaid with hard stone, by Mr. Gabler, of Wurtemberg; a miniature plan in relief of Jerusalem, by Mr. Louis Erbe, also of Wurtemberg; linen and cotton fabrics, by Messrs. Stauss and Leushner, of Saxony.

Following the left hand, we traverse the long avenue which crosses the Palace from west to east, and on the two sides we have clocks in wooden cases, from the Black Forest, in the Duchy of Baden; a very extensive collection of cutlery, by Mr. Holler, of Prussia; axes, cutting tools and saws of all kinds, by Mr. Linderberg and Brothers, of Prussia, especially a circular saw five feet in diameter; buttons, snuff boxes and mantel ornaments in metal, by Mr. Greef, of Prussia; cornices, door handles, &c., for house decoration, in stamped copper, by Messrs. Kuhlmann Brothers, Adamy, Schmole and Schmidt Brothers; linen fabrics of various qualities, by Count Harrach, Messrs. Kufferle & Company, Groer Brothers, Oberleither, Folser, Walter & Hruska, of Austria; linen and hempen thread, from the spinning mills of Wiesenberg, in Moravia, Austria; table cloths, by Mr. Schneider, of Austria; mats, cords, &c., of linen and hempen thread, deserving particular notice, by Mr. Haussman, of Austria; flax and hemp from the Central Society of Austria, whose sales amount to about 200,000 livres per annum; cloths and flannels, by Messrs. Khalerbeck, Gerard Dubois and Deheselle, of Belgium; carded and spun wool, by Mr. Koffray, of Belgium; linen thread, by Messrs. Oldenhove, Vandebucke, and the *ateliers de charité* of Gand, in Belgium; four chairs, by Messrs. Eliers & Blake, of Boston, United States; French productions in India rubber, amongst others some very pretty shawls and a preparation for sheathing ships.

We now pass in front of the middle aisle, which leads to the passage to the Panorama. This little avenue contains specimens of that ornamental Parisian cabinet ware, the articles of which present an incredible richness of appearance, being manufactured of the most precious woods, adorned with gilding or arabesques or with statues and bas-reliefs of bronze or gilded copper. The objects here exhibited are from the factories of Messrs. Wasmus Brothers, Schnidler, Muller, Gros, Jeanselme, Marcellin, Roux, Charmois and Huret.

Re-entering the avenue which we left for a short time, we see printed cottons from Manchester, United States, pretty boots and shoes for ladies, by Mr. Shaw, of New York; table cutlery, by Mr. Garside, of New Jersey; white and colored cottons, from the Amoskeag Company of New Hampshire, and the productions of the Hamilton Woollen Company of Massachusetts.

Next we have on each side of the avenue, pavilions set apart for the manufacturers of England and Scotland, more particularly of London, Aberdeen and Glasgow; woollen cloths and fabrics, by Messrs. Wrigley, Crombie, Huddersfield, Clay, Day & Son, McFarlane and Cross; mousseline de laines, alpacas, light stuffs, and other fabrics, by Messrs. Sugden, Titus, Salt & Son, Blake & Company, Boyd, Grum, Gourlie & Son, Auld & Buchanan, and Hamel; coarse woollen fabrics and carpets, by Mr. Hadden; watered fabrics, by Messrs. Walter Milligan & Son; shawls and handkerchiefs of silk and wool, by Messrs. Evans & Co., Swaisland, Backer, Tuckers & Co., Wingate & Son, Walford, Fairer & Harrison; diapered and plain fabrics, by Messrs. Somerville, Dallas; carpets, by Mr. Templeton; hatter's work, by Mr. Blair; sewing cotton, by Mr. Clarke; strong diapered fabrics, by Messrs. Scales & Herbert; brushes, mats and cordage of cocoanut fibre, by Messrs. Widley & Co.; a fine collection of sail cloth, by Messrs. Baxter, Brothers & Co.; of Dundee; specimens of linen thread, by Messrs. Dangan & Co., of Dublin.

Crossing from the south side of the palace to its eastern extremity, we have on the right a collection of fishing utensils and apparatus used in Ireland. We see immense hand nets and miniature models of the slopes used to serve as passages for fish. Some of these are constructed with steps so as to enable the fish to ascend streams notwithstanding the erection of dams or other impediments for the creation of motive power, manufacturing or industrial purposes. Employers of water powers in Canada ought to be compelled to take similar precautions, costing as they do almost nothing, especially on the streams flowing into the lower part of the St. Lawrence which salmon generally ascend. The small tanks belonging to these models are filled with water supplied by a fountain in the palace, and contain small fish which are furnished by Mr. Mallet of Paris, Professor of Pisciculture, who rears pike, carp, eels, &c., as other people do puppies. He also exhibits bottles containing the spawn of these different fish, and points out to us those which are good and those which are *clear*.

Leaving this interesting quarter, having cast a glance upon a curious primitive canoe of leather and basket work called a *Coracle*, used in ancient times by the inhabitants of Gaul and Ireland, and comparing this wretched specimen of navigation and the pretty bark canoe of our Canadian Indians, we then enter the avenue on the French side. Here are specimens of basket work, wooden hats, baskets, boxes, vases of basket-work, by Messrs. Amberoy, Mutet, Desiugues, Renardin, Pierson, Tordeux, Derk, and Barbotte, elegant feather brooms in all colors, by Messrs. Loddé, Hénoc and Lhuilleur; hair jewellery by Mr. Lemonnier; specimens of brushes, clothes brushes, tooth brushes, scrubbing brushes, &c., by at least 20 makers in different

parts of France ; mountings for fans from the factories of St. Geneviève, Oise ; artists' brushes, by Messrs. Mariette, Saunier, and Mesdames Fillion and Fontana of Paris, a large collection of pipes, snuff boxes, tobacco pouches and other articles of tobacconists' ware, by several exhibitors ; statuettes *incassables* by Messrs. Delattre & Co. ; two beautiful calvaries in ivory, one by Mr. Desnoyel, of l'Oise, and the other by Mr. Sacépée of Dieppe ; cheap wooden and horn combs by Mr. Corneil of l'Ariège ; a number of fancy articles, and playthings comprised under the head of *Parisian articles* ; rosaries, by Mr. Fillot, of Jura ; gold and silver gilt papers and burnishing stones, by Mr. Dufour of Paris ; beautiful book bindings by Messrs. Cerf and Nakara, of Bordeaux, among them a baptismal gift covered with green velvet, sprinkled with golden bees, and surmounted with a charming statuette of a child in a cradle.

A row of compartments contains magnificent specimens of ivory carving, for which the town of Dieppe has attained so high a reputation : in this beautiful collection the following exhibitors have distinguished themselves ; Mr. Lafort, by an ivory cover for a Roman Missal ; Mr. Poisson, by a gothic chapel for an oratory ; Mr. Correau, by a statue of the Holy Virgin in a gothic niche ; Mr. Vangorp, by a beautiful Christ ; Mr. Belhoste by a powder horn, with bas-reliefs, representing the hunting goddess Diana ; Mr. Garnot by an *Ecce Homo* of great beauty, one fourth life size.

We next come to a collection of parasols, walking canes, and whips of all kinds, tastefully and richly ornamented with ivory, metals, precious stones, &c. ; next we have dolls and children's toys, by more than a dozen exhibitors ; umbrellas by Mr. Callier ; beautiful fans adorned with drawings, and feathers, with mountings of gold, ivory or precious woods, also common fans sold at 2½d. a piece ; specimens of leather by Mr. Josselin ; scabbards for swords, and sabres, and sheaths for hunting knives, stained ivories and stamped leather by Mr. Obré ; masks and dominoes in great variety by Mr. Cochet ; vases and services of the Algerian cactus pattern, mounted in silver by Mr. Toussaint ; plate by several firms in Paris and the Departments.

We may particularly notice the historical armor, objects of art and classical jewellery, by Mr. Granger, furnisher to the opera ; we notice in his collection a splendid antique cuirass, of beautiful workmanship in gilded copper, an Imperial Crown of gilded copper, and a knight's complete suit of armor, in the Italian style.

We now arrive at the porch at the grand entrance to the Palace ; in passing we notice numerous vases, statues and other objects, in porcelain, French sandstone, common earthenware, and terra cotta ; among these we observe a door in the Byzantine style, adorned with statues of half life size,

and a Virgin in the monumental style from the factories of Messrs. Virebertz Brothers of Toulouse, a Polyhymnia after the antique, a colossal statue a Leda, life size, a boar hunt, and a specimen of the application of terra cotta to the external decoration of houses, these articles are exhibited by Mr. Jarnant, junior, of Paris.

Re-entering the grand lateral avenue, we arrive at the extensive collection of French boots and shoes, which comprises every description of foot gear, of every imaginable material, even of wood; it is needless to speak of the richness and elegance of a part of these articles, nor of the excessive cheapness of the other part. This collection contains contributions from more than forty makers, chiefly Parisian. Visitors remark particularly the historical collection by Mr. Pillot, particularly the brodkins and the antique cothurnes, the foot gear of the middle ages, and the boots of the *mousquetaire*.

Next we have a beautiful collection of fans by many contributors; buttons of gold, silver, copper, iron, wood, shell, mother of pearl, silk, and what not, exhibited by a score of contributors; coquettish looking garters by Mr. Jourdain; clasps of all kinds, studs, and shirt buttons, and other fancy articles by Messrs. Dandé, Chambellau, and Hesse, Jr.

Bronze manufactures comprise so wide a range, that notwithstanding all the specimens we have already enumerated, here again we have tubes, walking sticks, fire guards, and screens, all manufactured of bronze by Mr. Pierou, of Paris; lamps and chimney ornaments, and other articles of bronze and copper gilt by Messrs. Rivard, Becquet, Gousse, Renardeux, and Lehuitel; galvanized artificial flowers by Mr. Gervaisot, specimens of gilding and varnishing in imitation of gold by Mr. Lauglasse.

Arriving at the end of this avenue on the French side, we notice the various fabrics in wool, silk and india rubber, applied to the manufacture of boots and shoes, by Mr. Jacquemin Gaudant. Beautiful felt for clothing purposes, and for carpets from the manufactory of Choisy le Roi; and the variety of fabrics in carded wool by Mr. Pin Bayart, of Rouhaix.

The exhibition of these two branches of woollen manufacture, *felts* and *fabrics of carded wool* is very interesting, on account of the great beauty of the specimens on view.

## VI.

## UNDER THE GALLERIES—NEAR THE WALL.

We now proceed to the inspection of the first compartment under the galleries. Here are placed those articles, the exhibition of which occupies a large space, on account of the large number of exhibitors in each class, and which do not possess the same degree of interest as articles in the other parts of the Palace, which we have visited, nor as those placed in the upper galleries and in the panorama.

We begin with the French department, which commences at the Western extremity of the Palace, and shall continue our ramble from north to south, then from east to west, returning to our starting point.

Here we have splendid carpets by Mr. Desbischops Grau, from the Department du Nord; a collection of cloths, stuffs, and fabrics in wool, cotton, and linen, contributed by about fifty exhibitors from different parts of France; hair cloths and fabrics, plain, colored and mixed with silk, hats, shoes, crinolines, &c., by several exhibitors; hair and silk fabrics for furniture coverings by Mr. Joliet, of Paris; a vast collection of hempen manufactures by about twenty exhibitors from the Departments, a large collection of counterpanes in linen, cotton, and silk, among which we observe the fine linen counterpanes shewn by Mr. Buffault, those of cotton by Mr. Albinet, and those of silk by Mr. Guyon; also calico counterpanes by Madame Lacroix, of Les Alpes; serges and flannels by more than ten exhibitors; hangings and carpets, particularly those by Messrs. Labouriau and Trapet; clothing by Mr. Parissot, from his establishment in Paris, called *La belle jardinière*.

Passing to the foreign side, opposite the French, we enter the Wurtemberg Department. Here we have carpenters' tools by Mr. Bolsterli; iron utensils, fancy articles, and glass ware by numerous exhibitors; a fine silver church lamp in the Gothic style by Mr. Bruchmann; iron and wooden furniture, particularly a toilet bureau of cedar in very good taste; pianoes, clocks, specimens of printing and binding, various cloths and fabrics, hats, &c.; paper-hangings by Mr. Veiel, and beautiful stuffed birds &c., by Tiëdemann, among which we admire *an owl attacked by two weasels*.

We next come to the compartment of Bavaria, which contains jewellery, and ornamented arms, stained glass, glass ware, and a collection of toys, a fine assortment of musical instruments and wood for violins, a fine

collection of articles in wax and plaster, articles for religious purposes, anatomical preparations, &c., colored and gilt papers, fancy articles in horn, ivory and metal; hose for fire engines; marquetterie work by Mr. Hartman, of Munich; fine files by Mr. Grüber: tools, horse shoes and other articles in metal; beautiful wire cloths by Mr. Kalteneker, of Munich; leather trunks, a collection of pencils, a variety of cloths and fabrics; and lastly, some concave mirrors by Mr. Kalb.

Saxony comes next to Bavaria, and exhibits a variety of linen and cotton fabrics, embroidery, and printing on cloth; a fine collection of shawls by Messrs. Ambroun and Schneiber; specimens of xilography, specimens of bookbinding and printing, very fine carpets, articles of clothing; beautiful boas, muffs, and tippets of feathers and down by Mr. Pattermann.

After Saxony, we have the Duchy of Oldenbourg, which presents a pyramid of fine stearine candles; camcos, and other precious stones, and a collection of cloths and other fabrics.

Hanover is distinguished by its fine collection of linens and hemp fabrics of every variety, hunting weapons, a collection of toys and fancy articles, clocks, metallic articles, among others a bronze statue of the King of Hanover.

Brandeburg and Silesia exhibit a beautiful and numerous assortment of cloths and linens.

Luxembourg exhibits a collection of cloths; cotton fabrics called *tiger skins*, which sell at from 4d. to 7½d. a yard, if we are to believe the *affiche*; gloves, bonnets, lace, and clothing, paper hangings, tobacco, slates, and a large cabinet of bronzed wood, ornamented with statues and flowers cast in metal. It is certainly not distinguished for good taste.

Next comes a part of the compartment of Prussia and the other German States not specially referred to. The various objects which present themselves are, a large collection of different wove fabrics, beautiful and good pianos, beautiful little landscapes and other designs in hair, very beautiful of the kind, by Seel; tapestry work, furniture, leather prepared for use in the manufacture of pianos, wood and cork carvings, the latter remarkable for their delicacy; frames of gilt wood, specimens of photography, walking sticks, whips and other fancy articles; a collection of buttons and studs; also of boots and shoes and other articles of clothing; a table of gilt wood, the top of which is covered with a cloth composed of silk and pearls, and bearing escutcheons which contain the following singular collection of portraits: Napoleon I, Peter the Great, Washington, Frederick II, Voltaire, Shakespeare, Goëthe, and Schiller. We also have in this section a collection of toys and fancy articles; stoves; several fire proof safes of beautiful workmanship and tasteful design; a collection of plushes of different

colors, and cloths of great beauty, from Aix la Chapelle: lastly, a large collection of manufactures in metal, instruments, utensils, and tools; articles used in saddlery, and bronzes, among which we observe a *Christ*, one-third life size; a fine group representing *the baptism of Clorinda by Tancred*: the warrior is in the act of pouring water from his helmet upon the forehead of the infidel; the base bears the inscription from Jerusalem Delivered: *Io vado in pace.*

In the middle of the exhibition from the Zollverein States, we observe a collection of mineral waters, worsted and silk embroideries, clocks, musical instruments and beautiful wire cloths from the Duchy of Baden.

We enter the Austrian section. Austria is one of those countries which displays the greatest amount of that artistic taste in the finish of articles, which gives an increased value to the object. Hence we have a collection of engravings and articles belonging to the printing, book and stationery trade, a collection of hardware, secretaries, work-boxes, &c., colored papers, gold and silver gilt for book-binding, pasteboard models of Venice, a trophy composed of canes, pipe stems, &c., playing cards in exquisite taste and of brilliant colors, beautiful little designs in marquetterie work, specimens of photography; iron bedsteads, by Mr. Schéder, who has succeeded in removing the appearance of discomfort presented by iron furniture generally; a collection of fire proof safes, a large collection of tools of all kinds, toys, small carvings in wood, a large collection of meerschaum pipes, the finest in the building; among them are immense pipes, on which groups of figures are carved; one represents in bas-relief the taking of Missolongui by the Greeks, the figures are about two inches in height, and there are more than twenty about the bowl of the pipe; fancy articles of all kinds, a collection of umbrellas, accordeons, a numerous and varied collection of woollen thread, among them the fine wool used for cashmeres; fine cloths from Lombardy, and a large pavilion filled with cloths, alpacas, shawls and woollen fabrics, by Mr. Liebig; a large collection of pearl buttons, spectacles, fine engravings, leather trunks, and portmantaux, carvings, frames, and ornaments in carton-pierre, a vast collection of cloth from Austrian Italy, and other parts of the Empire, among which we particularly observe the white and colored cloths by Messrs. Moro, of Carentliia, and Blaschke of Moravia; basket work, a collection of hair cloths, coarse fabrics and plushes, carpets, marquetterie work and furniture, among which we admire a beautiful cabinet of black walnut and rose wood, simple and elegant in style, from the manufactory of Mr. Oggioni of Venice.

This long catalogue of articles, which may, indeed, appear tedious, cannot, however, fail to be useful to my Canadian readers. In a rising country, to which but few travellers turn their attention, and in which the means



of diffusing information are still limited, the mere statement of the different branches of human industry is of itself calculated to originate many useful projects; besides, it is interesting to be made aware of the parts taken in the arts by the people of different nations.

Let us continue our journey through the numerous compartments ranged along the walls of the Palace of Industry. We had reached the Belgian Court, on the foreign side. This Kingdom, the exhibition from which is so remarkable, presents in this portion of the space she occupies, specimens of horse hair fabrics, woollen cloths and stuffs, counterpanes of all kinds, linen fabrics, specimens of thread, sail cloth, and a collection of table linen; among the latter a beautiful table cloth, the designs on which represent a hawking scene in the days of chivalry; a large collection of pottery, tiles, bricks, draining tiles, and large melting pots for zinc; a large floor in marquetterie work, twenty feet square, exhibited by Messrs. Dekeyn & Brothers, of Brussels. In the exhibition of marquetterie work, we have wood sawn into very thin planks, from the knot of an oak, which gives it a beautiful spotted appearance: this is a further proof of the care taken in Europe in the search of that description of timber which abounds in our forests, and which we altogether neglect in Canada. Among the furniture exhibited, we observe a fine large cabinet by Mr. Vanderbrande of Malines; next we have in the Belgian exhibition a collection of drawing tools, beautiful hempen cordage, and a cable three-fourths of an inch in circumference and fifty fathoms in length, of brass wire twisted in strands; a large collection of zinc, iron, wire, metal utensils, tools, nails, fire proof safes, iron in broad sheets almost as fine as sheets of paper, ornaments in cast iron of great lightness, a superb bronze vase for the garden.

We enter the United States' section. Here we have a large collection of articles of clothing and safety apparatus, and a variety of utensils in flexible and hardened India rubber. The greater part of these articles are of French manufacture. This collection contains a beautiful American map of the United States, on India rubber. If the printing upon such a substance be indelible, it may be fancied of what utility to the mariner this application might become.

We now reach the English compartments, which contain a vast collection of the following articles: Articles of cast and polished iron, among others lattices, stoves and mantel pieces; articles of papier maché, such as work-tables, portfolios, &c.; harness mountings, in iron, copper and other materials; large common carpets, cloths, alpacas, tartans, shawls, muslins and other woollen fabrics, silk thread, hair cloths, a large collection of buttons, a large assortment of locks, &c.; numerous specimens of needles, pins, and other small articles of that kind; wrought iron uten-

sils, a fine large iron lattice of great lightness and in excellent taste; large and small articles of pottery, among which we observe a jar ten feet in height by five feet in diameter; church clocks, mixed fabrics of linen and cotton, silk and cotton, carpets, hangings, various light fabrics, fowling pieces and harpoon guns for whale fishing, specimens of wire, a collection of lamps, tiles, bottles and articles of general use; a billiard table, articles of furniture, particularly a large couch of citron wood, maple and rose wood, by Messrs. Trollop & Son; a collection of porcelain, among which are some works of art in biscuit, among others *The Death of Abel*, by Messrs. Minton & Co.; a *Moses taken out of the Waters*, and *Titania*, by Mr. Wedgwood; a large collection of shawls and other fabrics; a large collection of tools, cutlery, hardware, steelware; a large circular saw, six feet in diameter.

Next we have, still in the English Department, the following articles: carpets, a large collection of cotton fabrics, unbleached cotton, ticking, fustians, velvets, cotton sheeting, furniture stuffs, braid, in fact every description of cotton manufacture, particularly some beautiful cotton counterpanes stamped and embroidered, exhibited by the Manchester Committee; shawls, plaids, horse clothing, counterpanes, flannels and other woollen fabrics, sail and packing cloths, hemp, matting, mats of cocoa-nut fibre, stoves and other cooking utensils, cordage, threads, fishing-nets, and lines; building materials, models of war vessels, yachts, life-boats, among others a life-boat constructed partly of wood and partly of India rubber, which may be folded up so as to occupy hardly one-fifth of its real volume, by Mr. Berthon; models of bridges, viaducts, docks, quays, and locks; imitations of woods and marbles, painted on wood; a church organ, pianos, and metallic strings for musical instruments; walking-sticks, bows, and arrows, and other fancy articles; hunting weapons, and, lastly, a collection of decorations and objects of art in carton-pierre, the most beautiful of which is an altar for a church ornamented with bas-reliefs and surmounted with five niches, the one in the middle containing a statue of the Virgin, on each side are two angels bearing the attributes of the mother of the Saviour. The design of this altar is worthy of remark.

We now pass to the French side, for it must not be forgotten that France occupies the whole of one side of the Palace, the whole of the Panorama, all the passage, and more than half the *annexe*. The French Department, which we are now about to inspect rapidly, contains a collection of linen and cotton fabrics and articles of clothing, and here we have a series of articles of these manufactures in every stage from the cheapest article produced, up to the richest and most costly.

The first objects we notice are articles of ladies' dress, corsets, caps, bonnets, mantillas, in fact all the articles comprised under the term *confection*

*de blanc et de fin*, collars, chemises, neckerchiefs, gloves, stockings, &c.; next are dresses, men's apparel; cloaks, garters, &c., a fine collection of furs, and skins and winter clothing, among which we notice a beautiful mantilla called *caraco*, of crimson velvet trimmed with the finest furs, which is labelled *martres du Canada* price 8000 francs; in the midst of this exhibition of clothing, in respect of which Paris gives the laws to the whole world, we notice a collection of historical costumes of the Court of France at different periods.

Let us stop a moment before the exhibition of Mr. Letailleur, who has succeeded in replacing furs which have become too rare, by sheep skins prepared and dyed in various ways and colors, and with which also he manufactures house and carriage rugs. The preparation of lamb skins for winter coats has already been commenced in Lower Canada. It must be continued, for in proportion as the population of the world increases, the love of comfort becomes diffused, and civilization creates new wants, industry must supply the deficiency in the natural production of certain articles.

The reputation of French hats are universal; well, here we have specimens to suit every taste and condition, from the plumed hat of the general officer to the modest, crushed up felt of the commercial traveller; we have too, woman's head gear so fresh looking and coquettish, and ornaments in hair, plaits, combs, wigs, &c.

Next is a collection of French cottons by a number of exhibitors, among whom the manufacturers from the Rhine departments are distinguished, fine cotton fabrics, cotton sail cloths, glazed cottons, calicoes, tickings, muslins, cotton sheeting, unbleached and colored velvets, counterpanes, cotton fabrics in imitation of wool, linen and silk, figured cotton cloth for book-binding, prints, sewing cotton, &c. Next we have hair-work by Messrs. Constant and Lemonnier. Among the articles exhibited by the former we notice a net-work of serpents in the form of a crown, and among those of the latter a large picture five feet square, representing a landscape, and an eagle making a descent upon a teal's nest; next a collection of linens, table cloths, and damasked fabrics, among which a splendid cloth with designs representing bear hunting, scenes in the Polar regions, &c., stamped and embroidered stuffs, and muslins, and black and white point lace.

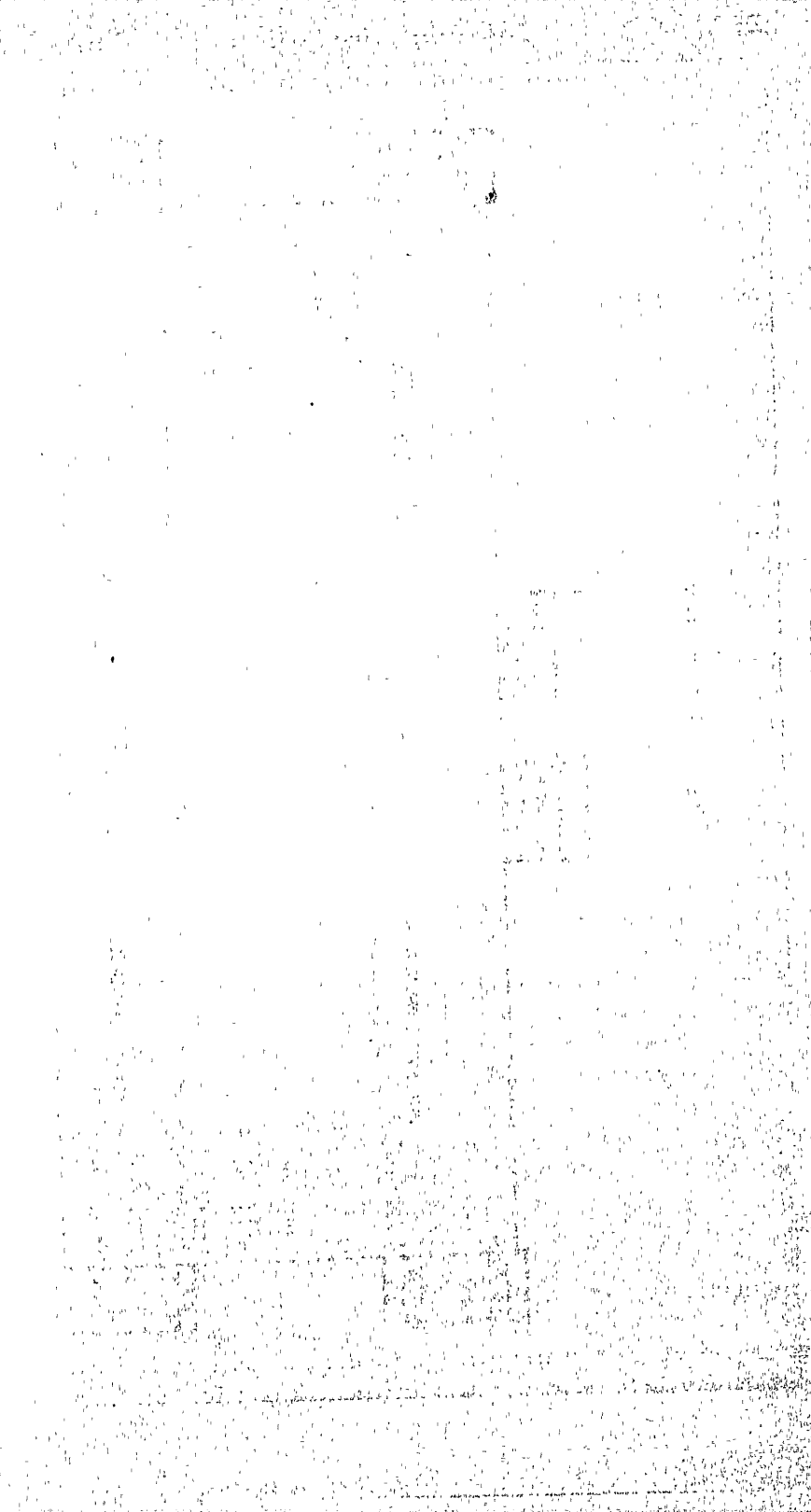
French book-work, including printing, engraving of all kinds, book-binding, geographical maps, maps in relief, in fact every description of article comprised under the terms book-work and stationery, is here represented by more than one hundred contributors over and above those we have already noticed. In the midst of this collection, in a class in which France holds the highest rank, we observe reproductions in lithograph of the works of the masters in painting, in

which not only the composition and drawing are effectually produced, but even the tone and style of the artist; as, for example, Decamp's works, in which you seem to observe that richness of color which is a characteristic of that eminent artist, and which gives him in certain pictures such a character for originality.

Let us continue our examination of the industrial section of these vast compartments: here we observe sail cloth of hemp, and artists' canvases, some of which are twenty-five feet by twenty-four; carding machines for every description of spinning manufactory, mattresses and bed furniture; a fine and extensive collection of cordage, pack thread, bobbins, and straps of hemp, thread, packing cloths, and mats of hemp; a large collection of pottery, porcelain, bricks, tiles, vases, utensils, and objects of art of all qualities and descriptions, among which we remark two fine statues, one-fourth the natural size, in biscuit ware, representing Clovis and his wife, by Messrs. Valeu and Berthoud; a large collection of glass ware, bottles, globes for lamps, and articles of common use, glass bells, and a trophy composed of 104 bottles, placed one upon the other, the largest of which is about three feet in height by about two feet in diameter, the dimensions of the smallest being really liliputian; next we have a large collection of cloths of all colors, stuffs, a variety of woollen fabrics, alpacas, common shawls, French cashmeres, counterpanes, flannels, plaids, stamped and spotted fabrics, carpets, &c.; next we have satins and velvets, damasked fabrics, muslins, baréges, satinettes, merinos, glazed cottons, hangings and furniture stuffs.

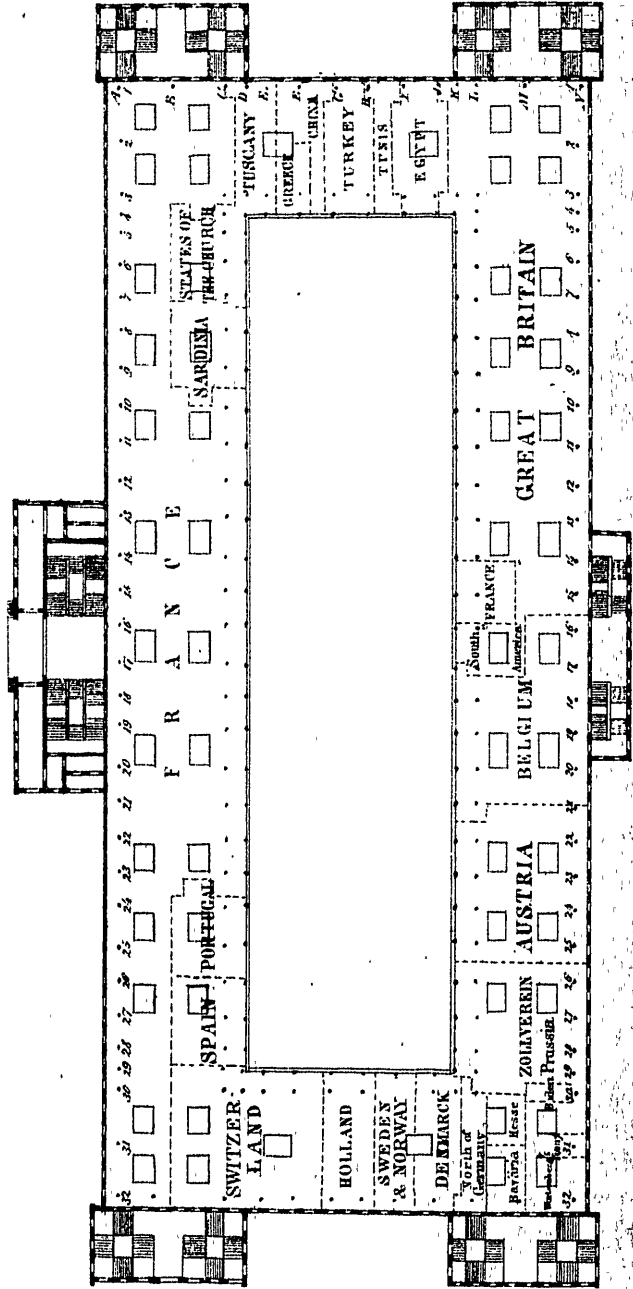
Amongst all these articles, some of which astounded us by their cheapness, and others by their richness and beauty, we admire as a work of art, a piece of needle-work embroidery, representing sheep shearing in the country, by Mr. Perilleux, and as a specimen of manufacture some beautiful white and colored woollen felts by Mr. Bellion; some of these felts are half an inch in thickness.

Lastly, in the midst of these specimens of spinning and weaving, we notice a space containing bronzes by Mr. Etex, amongst others the statue of Monseigneur Affre falling on the barricade, with an olive branch in his hand, bearing the legend, "The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep;" and a group representing Cain in despair, surrounded by his weeping family, immediately after the murder of his brother. The latter group is remarkable for its beauty of conception and composition.



# MAIN BUILDING.

Plan of the Galleries.



## VII.

## THE GALLERIES.

We now proceed to inspect the galleries of the Palace; we reach them by the grand central staircase near the passage to the Panorama, on the south-eastern side of the building. Ascending the steps of polished stone, we remark all around the vast landing place the following objects, namely: large floor carpetings, by Mr. Braquanié, of Paris; a beautiful Italian white marble mantel piece, by Mr. Rossi, of Milan; a medallion, with the bust of the Empress Eugenie, over whose head a Cupid holds the Imperial Crown; two statues of angels ornament the two extremities of the console; pretty little colored window panes from Austria, large paintings on glass for church windows from Belgium, and lastly at the entrance to the gallery, the immense astronomical clock for the Cathedral of Besancon, which indicates not only the time but also the principal astronomical phenomena, lunar phases, eclipses, &c., in all 112 different indications; it was constructed by Mr. Bernardin, according to the calculations and under the superintendence of Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Besancon.

Proceeding towards the right of the avenue which traverses the gallery to the balustrade, from which the whole of the nave may be seen, we see in the space set apart for the United States, a collection of pianos, church organs, harmoniums, accordeons, and other musical instruments, by French exhibitors, and attached to the balustrade a fine large clock, by Mr. Colin, of Paris; this beautiful instrument indicates by different bells and dials the hour in the different capital cities in the world, the lunar phases, and the day of the month; the time is transmitted to other dials in different parts of the building by means of electricity.

The whole of that part of the southern gallery which extends on our right from where we are now standing to the eastern extremity of the Palace, is devoted to the British Exhibition; here we have instruments and maps by the Surveying Department of Great Britain, consisting for the most part of beautiful theodolites and levels; acoustic instruments in great number and variety, by Mr. Rein; beautiful specimens of clock work, a large collection of optical, astronomical and scientific instruments, among which we remark delicate balances by Mr. Ortling, which are sensible of a weight of one thousandth part of a grain; they are mounted on agates and rubies; an electric apparatus for measuring the direction and intensity of the wind at sea, by Professor Smyth;

capillary preparations injected by Dr. Hett, of London, for the study of human and comparative anatomy; a large collection of maps, books, engravings of different kinds, models for drawing in plaster, and plates with subjects in anatomy, natural history, and other analagous subjects, for schools and libraries; amongst these we must remark particularly the magnificent geological chart of England, a collection of the different fruits of the Amygdaloid family, a collection of small cables, copper conductors for telegraphs, pretty reliefs carved in wood, among which we remark *The Procession of Neptune*, by Mr. Hall, and a group of dead game, composed of a woodcock, a snipe and a partridge, by another artist; statuettes in bronze, marble and other materials, in the midst of which we remark a group of *Cain and Abel*, by Mr. Carrier: Abel is represented dead; and Cain, with one hand on the altar, on which is the lamb which his brother had sacrificed to the Lord, seems to be meditating upon the enormity of his crime, the first murder, which spread desolation over the abodes of men.

Continuing, we see specimens of photography and daguerreotyping, and an apparatus for stereoscopic photography, exhibiting the picture either flat or in relief, according as we examine it either through one or two lenses; furniture and room decorations, consisting of fringes and embroidery, some of which, composed of velvet, embroidered with gold, are remarkable for their richness and beauty; an extensive collection of embroideries, lace, muslins and prints, chiefly from Nottingham; shawls, the most beautiful of which were from the Jewish house of Salomons, to which the recently elected Lord Mayor of London belongs. Next we have silks, woollen fabrics, linens, rich carpetings, velvets, various articles of clothing, gloves, hosiery, boots and shoes, &c., &c.; artificial flowers, toys and stationery, cases of instruments, brushes, specimens of printing and binding, and an envelope machine.

Having traversed the labyrinth of the avenues and compartments containing the objects we have just inspected, we arrive at the principal exhibition of English gold and silver smiths' work; many have contributed to this collection; Messrs. Hunt & Roskell, in their articles of jewellery, exhibit diamonds and precious stones, amounting in value to £50,000 sterling; the Goldsmith's Company of London exhibit a number of emblematic vases and candelabra, one of which represents the festival on the occasion of granting the privileges to the Company of Goldsmiths by Richard II.

This collection of plate is very numerous and of great richness; we particularly observe a shield of iron and silver representing Shakspeare, Milton and Newton, each surrounded with attributes, as difficult to divine as enigmas, the subject of the composition is described as follows:



*Shakspeare seated on the vessel of immortality, floating on the river of life, and Apollo and Minerva shewing him the vices of human nature, personified by figures in torments, monsters, &c.*; in spite of its intricacy it is a fine work, but the most beautiful specimen is one representing Jupiter hurling thunderbolts at the Titans, designed by Mr. Vechte, a French artist, employed in London by Hunt and Roskell, the successors to Storr and Mortimer; the shield of which I have before spoken, was designed by this artist. This collection is remarkable for its richness, a number of the groups being in solid silver.

We now arrive at the exhibition of the East India Company, who adopted the happy idea of exhibiting not only the remarkable manufactured productions of India, but also of exhibiting the characteristics of that wonderful country, and as it were transporting the visitor into the midst of the scenery in that strange land of civilization, causing our minds to recur to the Tales of the Thousand and one nights, and the enchanted shores and palaces of fairy land.

First we have pavilions painted in oriental style, containing Indian stuffs, superb cashmeres which are imitated in France, but which have never yet been equalled, various velvets and other fabrics of the richest colors, muslins embroidered with gold and silver, silk and cotton scarfs, gauzes ornamented with arabesques in gold, the whole incredibly transparent and light, a sun beam might sport and reflect itself on the gold threads of the *tenth tissue*. Next we have costumes made up of the above materials, embroidered slippers, Turkish slippers of gilded white leather, and caps of gold and silk, velvet cloaks for Indian Princes, arms, bows and arrows, muskets and pistols, sabres and daggers, lances, coats of mail, helmets, cuirasses of most fantastic form, and inconceivably rich in ornament, musical instruments, guitars with one or more strings, drums, tom-toms, flutes, chibouques and narguillis, toys, carriages the most curious in the world, small statuettes, figures representing Indian animals, the elephant, crocodile, serpents, monkeys, and the pretty little Hindoo cow, an object of worship on the shores of the Ganges.

In this exhibition there is something so original and so fabulous that you seem to be transported to another world, especially when you examine the representations of life in the East; first, there is an Indian village, or more properly speaking a bazaar in the country, consisting of an enclosure in the form of a parallelogram, made of bamboos, covered with thatch; in the court, herding together, are women, children, men, horses, cattle and elephants, on the roof of the house are troupes of monkeys basking in the sun, or gambolling in a fantastic manner. Then we have the pavilion of an Indian Prince, containing ivory and ebony sofas, on mag-

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nificent carpets, a cloth of green velvet spotted with gold covers the principal sofa, in front of which is a table with a chess-board, walking sticks of costly woods, narguillis glittering with crystal and gold, ivory, precious stones and amber shew their aristocratic bowls, in fact it is evident that the personage for whom all these objects are destined, must be deemed and believes himself to have been formed of other materials than mankind generally, for with us, in all our views of luxury, the entertainment of our friends is always one of our aims, whereas here, everything is destined for one single individual who has been condemned to suffer continually from indulgence, idleness and ennui. Here again we have another prince, who, finding his palace too warm, has taken up his abode in his tent. He sits listlessly on cushions smoking his chibouque, his courtiers stand around, slaves holding large fans stand in a circle around him, a medicant is in the act of advancing towards him, he must not give him anything himself, he must give instructions to an attendant, and remain as he is, folded in his own dignity, wrapped up in silk, velvet, and gold, and walking from his palace to his tent and from his tent to his palace. All this may appear amusing to you; for my own part,—I am obliged to you,—but I would rather not be an eastern prince.

Here we have the car of Juggernaut, which moves along drawn by thousands of devotees, the car is in the form of a pyramid, and must be about thirty feet in height. Imagine to yourself every conceivable variety of arabesques and fantastic carving, the whole painted red, green, yellow, blue and white, and you will have some idea of the architecture of this car.

To conclude our inspection of this curious Indian collection, let us examine the models of pirogues, a climbing pole on a festival ground, some models of the Temple of Ambabi, and of the mosque of Ahinidebad, some specimens of printing in Hindostancee, some jewellery and some household utensils, and other articles in ordinary use.

Next to this collection is a compartment in which Australia exhibits specimens from her gold fields and of her other mineral wealth, specimens of her vegetable productions, and also some stuffed animals and birds, many of which are peculiar to that country.

Leaving the Indian and Australian collections we enter the compartments occupied by the articles sent from Egypt, whose viceroys just now is acting in so independent a manner towards the Sultan his suzerain. We observe in this collection a panorama of the Isthmus of Suez, just completed, by a French engineer, Mr. de Lesseps, preparatory to the construction of a canal between the two seas, articles of saddlery richly ornamented, oriental fabrics, embroideries, woollen, silk and cotton stuffs,

carpetings, grain, minerals, wines, sugars, articles in alabaster of remarkable beauty, and lastly, books printed in Arabic and Turkish.

Tunis displays some wove fabrics, sadlery, and clothing, and a beautiful pipe.

The Ottoman Empire occupies the next division, which is filled or nearly so, with stuffs, embroideries, carpets, shawls, scarfs, and a variety of woollen and silk fabrics; of the silks some are from a French establishment at Mount Lebanon; a collection of the current coins, pipes, chibouques, and narguillis, weapons of war, and military saddles, cutlery, and lastly, specimens of photography and drawing from Wallachia and Moldavia.

From China, incense vases and others in porcelain, scent bags, and japanned screens, iron-wood furniture carved and inlaid, shawls and other stuffs, and two beautiful large yellow vases of Chinese porcelain.

The little kingdom of Greece sends a collection of woollen and silk fabrics, cordage and leathers, articles of clothing and specimens of photography, the model of a Greek corvette, a collection of dried Greek flowers, and, lastly, a very pretty costume, and rich male attire spotted with gold.

In the next compartment occupied by Tuscany, whose principal exhibition is in the annexe, we remark a collection of very pretty furniture and some beautiful marqueterie work, specimens of fine Tuscan marble, mosaics in stone from Florence, pretty articles of stationery, candelabra, and vases of serpentine, bronzes, among which a copy of the Perseus, by Bellini is worthy of notice, porcelains from Florence, the well known and admired straw bonnets from Tuscany, a marble mantelpiece, specimens of silk and cotton thread, a collection of stuffs, some cordage, pottery, and locks, specimens of photography, alabaster and porphyry vases, beautiful imitations of ancient Italian delph called *majolica*, made to deceive connoisseurs. The compartments of the other Italian states, namely, the states of the Church and Sardinia, are contiguous to those we have just examined. It may be said that the kingdom of Naples abstained from exhibiting, and the few productions from that country are placed in the compartment of the states of the Church. The industrial section of the exhibition from the Roman states is placed in the annexe. In the section in which we now are, we observe, a large collection of those beautiful cameos, for which Rome is so renowned, a collection of mosaics of all sizes, among which is one representing the Roman Forum, by Mr. Galante. This magnificent work of art is nearly five feet in length and thirty inches in breadth, and is worth £1500. We also notice pottery made of the famous earth from Mount Janicula, coral jewellery, a beautiful model of Trajan's

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column in bronze, a machine for cutting out cloth for coats, artistic designs and ornaments in marble, stucco and Greek antique marble, worsted hangings in imitation of Gobelin's, specimens of silk, cloths, and articles of clothing, artificial flowers in wax and muslin, beautiful photographs of the monuments of ancient and modern Rome, different kinds of furniture, and, lastly, a portrait in mosaic of the Emperor Napoleon I.

Sardinia exhibits woollen, linen, silk and cotton fabrics, embroidered fabrics worthy of notice, leathers, beautiful lithographs, wax fruits, a fine collection of specimens of clock making, musical instruments, surgical instruments, bookbinding, stuffed birds, mosaics in wood, some handsome furniture, fancy articles for smokers, a plaster group of Napoleon I and his son, and a patch-work quilt, similar to those frequently seen in the country, in Canada.

Nearly the whole of the gallery on the north side, which we have just entered, is filled with French productions, which we shall cursorily examine, for they are so numerous that we should never come to an end were we to examine them in detail; we have already, in the nave and in the lower galleries, examined in detail, objects for the most part similar, we shall therefore proceed by groups without following the labyrinth of pavilions and compartments.

The entire front of the gallery looking immediately upon the nave, is occupied by a suit of magnificent pavilions containing jewellery of all kinds to the value of many thousands of pounds; gold, silver, diamonds, pearls, rubies, topazes, emeralds, in fact all the precious metals and stones, of exquisite workmanship, and arranged with the purest taste, attract the gaze of visitors, who are astounded at the wealth displayed; some of the articles in this superb collection of the so world renowned jewellery of France, merit special mention, on account of their artistic beauties, for as regards richness and brilliancy it would be difficult to make a selection; first we have an ornamented sword with a steel hilt by Mr. Henry, a table of silver and mosaic by Mr. Farry, a pin with a figure of the Virgin by Mr. Mellerio, lastly, the model of a cup in jasper of one single piece with figures and statuettes in *repoussé* gold and enamel, representing Theseus and Andromeda, this *bijou* is said to be worth £4000.

If we proceed from the balustrade, directly to the great central staircase, by which an entrance is gained to the gallery on this side, and which as it were, divides the gallery into two, we observe in the corridors at the entrance to the gallery, a collection of beautiful carpets by the most celebrated French makers, among which we must not forget those of Aubusson, a gigantic crystal candelabrum of great beauty from the re-

owned factory of Baccarat, and a pier glass from St. Gobain, 17 ft. by 5 with a frame worthy of its beauty.

Next we remark, contained in a number of beautiful pavilions, and occupying different parts of the gallery, a large plate glass from Montlucon, silks of the inimitable Lyons manufacture, a variety of fabrics in silk, wool, and linen, embroideries, laces, muslins, stuffs, worked with gold and silver, points, &c. ; amidst all these varieties of luxuries replete with taste may be distinguished the manufactures of Lyons, Paris, and St. Etienne, and in laces and embroideries, Valenciennes, Cambrai, Amiens, Nimes, Mulhouse, Ronen, Nancy, Tarrare; next we have exhibited all the processes in the production and manufacture of silk from the gathering of the cocoon, up to the richest and most delicate fabric.

Nearly in the middle of this gallery, is the apartment prepared for the Empress, the principal ornaments in which consist of tapestry hangings, made in the reign of Louis XIV, by the young ladies of St. Cyr under the direction of Madame de Maintenon, a pier glass in the Louis XV style, made in London, furniture of magnificent Parisian cabinet work, silk hangings and the inkstand used by Napoleon I at St. Hélène.

After the French compartments, we have the Portuguese, Spanish and Swiss compartments.

In the Portuguese exhibition we remark a collection of wood for cabinet making, a collection of specimens of marbles, Portuguese tobaccos, a variety of fabrics, particularly some light silk stuffs, embroideries, mats, and other articles of plaited straw, woods and other substances, some paper made of aloes, porcelain, admirable imitations of flowers and feathers, and, lastly, a colossal porcelain vase of great beauty.

Spain exhibits a fine collection of stuffs and wove goods, porcelain, delf and pottery, beautiful embroideries, gold and silver plate, Church ornaments, medallions modeled in wax, plaster bas-reliefs, fire-arms, pianos, furniture, and photographs. The distinguishing quality of the Spanish exhibition is the combination of cheapness and the excellence and good taste of the articles; here it is evident we are dealing with a nation amongst whose people, the principles of art are generally diffused.

Switzerland demands special notice for her embroideries in needle-work, her reliefs and groups carved in wood, for which she is so justly celebrated, various woollen, silk, cotton, and linen fabrics, cutlery, musical boxes, a fine collection illustrating the Swiss manufacture, *par excellence*, viz., watchmaking, a superb oak *pic-Dieu*, some photographs, and, lastly, some embroideries on cloth and plaited straw.

In traversing the Swiss Department we have passed one of the pavilions on the staircase leading to the gallery; in the vicinity of the staircase are exhibited a stuffed lion, the skin of which was furnished by the celebrated Lieutenant Gerard, the lion slayer, and some specimens of glass staining, one of which represents a scene entitled, *The education of the Blessed Virgin*.

We now reach the cross gallery at the western extremity of the building which contains the exhibition by Holland, Sweden and Denmark, and a part of that of the German states.

On arriving at the compartment of Holland, we have got through the examination of about three-fourths of the galleries. The principal objects in the Dutch exhibition contained in this department have more or less reference to navigation; we have models of merchant and war vessels, a model of a flat bottomed fishing boat, models of the celebrated dykes, a model for the construction of ship's masts of iron, scientific instruments, compasses, chronometers, sextants, &c.; after these we have collections of engravings, letter press, and bookbinding, a fine collection of natural loadstones, glassware, and fancy articles, various fabrics, among which we remark some fine large carpetings, and counterpanes, and other household articles, next a collection of utensils, furniture, arms, and other fancy articles from the Island of Java.

In the next compartment, Sweden and Norway exhibit a collection of fabrics, among which we notice some fine linens, a collection of scientific instruments, and fine surgical instruments, a collection of sculpture and ornaments and furniture in carved wood, various articles of clothing and decoration, specimens of bookbinding, furniture of different kinds, gold and silver plate, a table on which stands a large porphyry vase, some beautiful furs, musical instruments, fancy articles of birch bark, models of public works, and, lastly, some perfumery.

Denmark exhibits in this part of the building, a collection of furs; the productions of its woollen and cotton manufactures; specimens of Danish porcelain from Copenhagen, some of which are works of art copied from the works of the celebrated Danish sculptor, Thorwaldsen, the author of the famous statues of *Jesus and the twelve Apostles*; musical instruments, particularly pianos, collections of stuffed animals and birds; some furniture, among which is a bookcase of carved wood, mathematical nautical instruments, a model of a pilot boat, articles of clothing, and, lastly, a beautiful mechanical compositor.

Among the fabrics, models of vessels, embroideries, earthenware, cabinetware, marquetterie work, and other articles sent by the free town of Hamburg, we notice a colossal barometer, the style of execution of which, does honor to its maker, Mr. Krüss. Entering the part of the

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galleries assigned to the German states, we perceive around the passages leading to it, specimens of Prussian stained glass, and a pavilion containing the celebrated Eaux de Cologne, by Mr. Jean Marie Farina.

In the first of these compartments the different German states exhibit a variety of fancy stuffs embroidered, stamped and damasked, embroideries, toilet articles, specimens of engraving, superb specimens of photography, a collection of playthings and fancy articles. Among the numerous articles of bronze and electrotype here exhibited, we remark a magnificent bas-relief of the picture by Gendron *La Danse des Willis*, executed in electrotype by Mr. Kress of the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

Next comes Prussia with an exhibition of various fabrics differing in price, among which we notice particularly Berlin carpetings and wools, and Utrecht velvets, numerous and varied specimens of stationery, engraving, bookbinding, and books, architectural designs and collections of archæological drawings, albums, maps in relief, photographs; and, lastly, a collection of skins and furs.

From the Prussian we pass to the Austrian collection which astonishes the visitor by its richness, and amid which we particularly admire the beautiful velvets of Vienna and of the Provinces of the Empire, every description of silk, linen, and woollen fabric rivalling the finest of their kind in the whole world, embroidered, spotted and damasked tissues, &c., specimens of silk and wool in the various stages of their preparation, national costumes, shawls and other toilet articles; a collection of hats and caps in which we remark the singular fashions in vogue in the different provinces, such as Hungary, Transylvania, and Wallachia, a fine collection of carpetings, specimens of the beautiful Bohemian crystal ware, which was the first to compete with that of Venice, and, lastly, a magnificent organ completes the catalogue of the most remarkable objects in this beautiful section.

Belgium here, as on the ground floor, is next to Austria, she exhibits among other objects a collection of fancy carpetings, different kinds of embroidery, specimens of engraving and photography, musical instruments, and particularly some pianos from Brussels, ornaments of marble, such as mantel-pieces and frames, dresses and carpets of furs of different kinds, articles of jewellery and gold and silver plate, bronzes, fancy articles in great variety, a collection of biscuit ware and some articles in terra cotta.

We shall conclude our examination of the galleries and consequently of the Palais d'Industrie, by noticing the few articles from the Southern States of America and Central America. Let us observe the stuffed birds, the mats and carpets, and the natural productions of Guatemala and New Grenada, the collection of minerals from the Argentine Republic.

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lic, the natural productions of Brazil, the collection of minerals, the tobaccos and other plants, the books and stationery, the tissues embroidered with gold, and lastly, the collection of birds and insects from Mexico.

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### VIII.

#### THE PANORAMA.

We now proceed to examine the annexe called the panorama, which immediately adjoins the Palace. The panorama is divided into two principal sections, the circuit and the central division, the whole is occupied by French exhibitors.

We shall first make the circuit of the building entering on the right. Here is assembled the most considerable collection of French furniture; the perfection at which French workmen have arrived in this branch is well known. This vast collection, which is composed almost exclusively of fancy furniture, is contributed by a host of exhibitors, the list of whose names it would take too long to give; let us then content ourselves with the examination of a few of the specimens which are worthy of special remark: a polished oak mantel-piece, ornamented with statuettes, by Mr. Rondillon, a frame of Sevres enamel and two large pannels, painted with arabesques; a book-case by Mr. Klein, of carved black walnut, and consisting of two distinct parts supported each by four pannels, the lower part is ornamented with busts of Dante and Virgil, and with allegorical designs, emblematical of the arts, the whole is surmounted by a globe, supported by a figure of Atlas, the globe itself being surmounted by a figure of science seated on a couched lion: an immense side-board by Mr. Ribailier, adorned with statues of natural size of the four quarters of the world, and with a host of allegorical figures and bas-reliefs, the merit of the workmanship being a recompense for the strangeness of this encyclopediacal composition; an ebony sideboard with bronze ornaments, and a black walnut book case with bronze ornaments, by Mr. Barbédienne, who manufactures both bronzes and furniture; next to these we have bedsteads and other furniture; next an immense collection of implements and cutlery, the most beautiful and complete ever offered to public view; the next section contains musical instruments of French manufacture, wind, string, and percussion instruments; let us note the names of the justly celebrated makers, Pleyel, Blanchet, Debain, Pape, Alexandre, Darche, Boisselot, Hertz, and especially the firm of



Erard, who always rank at the head of this branch of industry, and will continue to do so, notwithstanding the death of the head of the firm, which took place during the exhibition. The chef d'œuvre exhibited by Erard is a grand piano in the style of Louis XV., decorated with bronzes and paintings *à la Watteau*; the total weight of the tension, the cords being of steel, is 44,000 pounds.

We now enter the central section of the panorama. Observe around this large circular compartment, the Gobelins and Beauvais tapestry, the large picture in wool representing *the family of Darius at the feet of Alexander*; *the Miraculous draught of Fishes*, after Raphael; *La Vierge aux poissons*, also after Raphael; *Christ laid in the Sepulchre*, after Caravache; *Christ at the Tomb*, after Champeigne; illustrations of the fables of Lafontaine, and furniture covering from Beauvais; porcelain vases and carpets, by Mr. Sallandrouze. Here are exhibited specimens of aluminum, the new metal recently discovered.

In the middle of the panorama a platform has been erected; on the lowest elevation are the Crown Jewels of France, contained in a magnificent pavilion, around which, an uninterrupted stream of visitors continually circulates. Let us stop to admire these jewels, in which the beauty of the workmanship, the precious metals and stones rival one another, let it suffice to say that the total value of the jewels is calculated at £1,800,000. Below and around the elevation on which the Crown jewels are placed, the platform is occupied by a collection of Sevres porcelain, and gold and silver plate, among which we particularly notice a large monumental vase, with figures representing the different nations of the earth, executed in commemoration of the Universal Exhibition of 1851, enamels representing the four Evangelists, statues in biscuit ware, table services, vases, and candelabra. Among the plate we particularly remark a service of 100 covers, executed for the Emperor by Mr. Cristofle; the entire service is composed of 350 pieces, bearing the arms of the Napoleon dynasty, the principal piece is an epergne in the form of a temple, the cupola bearing the figure of France rewarding merit, it is surrounded by statues of religion, concord, power and justice; at the base of the cupola we see on one side the genius of agriculture on a car drawn by four oxen, and the other side the genius of war, on a car drawn by four war horses; let us also remark the models in Sevres porcelain of various ancient works. Proceeding by the gallery, let us direct our steps to the *anneze du bord de l'eau*.

In the gallery just referred to, is exhibited on one side, the greater part of the exhibition of French clock work, including clocks, watches, chronometers, and other scientific instruments; and on the other side are collections of natural history, plants, flowers, and fruits, methodically

arranged; collections of animals prepared for museums, and curious specimens of fossils, amongst others a plaster cast of the head and tusks of an antediluvian animal. At the entrance to the annexe, are exhibited wax models, the greater part of which are of beautiful workmanship.

Before entering the annexe, we shall briefly examine the area fenced in, which surrounds the panorama; here, in a number of pavilions and tents are contained a number of articles sufficient of themselves to form a magnificent provincial exhibition; all the articles contained in this section are of French exhibition. Let us note the principal objects; first of all we see ranged along the palisade, artistic groups in terra-cotta, destined for the decoration of gardens, blocks of artificial stone, which having been submitted to experiment, has been found to possess a force of adhesion superior to that of natural stone, statues and arbours of lead and zinc, a pretty little pleasure boat by the Seine boatmen; next we have a collection of agricultural implements, ploughs, rakes, thrashing machines, steam ploughs, mills, reaping machines, wine presses, harrows, and many others, five or six of which are from Belgium.

Here it is that under a cover France has exhibited her agricultural products, cereals, plants, and preserved fruits; among this collection we remark beautiful merino wools, French flax and hemp, silk cocoons, some very curious beehives, and specimens of pine for shipbuilding planted in the Landes which had attained a growth of 15 feet in the short period of four years.

Here, also, the Marquis de Bryas exhibits within a pretty rustic pavilion his admirable method of deep drainage by means of earthen ware pipes, and here are displayed beautiful specimens of French carriage building and wheelwright's work, and models of railway vans and carriages.

Let us now briefly examine the exhibition of cheap articles, which is called the *Galerie de l'économie domestique*. This gallery is exclusively devoted to articles of food, clothing and furniture. Amongst the cheap articles of food we observe preserved vegetables, Indian meal, and the various so called Italian pastes. In the fuel section we remark, pressed turf, and coal made from charcoal and cinder dust mixed with tar by means of an hydraulic press. English crockery at four shillings a dozen, and Belgian and French earthenware cups at one penny each; tent bedsteads for less than ten shillings; stockings from Nottingham at one shilling per doz; French buttons at one shilling, the lot composed of 1748 buttons; French clocks at eight shillings; in fact a host of articles wonderful for their low price, which however does not in every case constitute cheapness. As regards the success attained in this section,

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France, Prussia, Austria, Great Britain and Belgium take the first rank.

Austria exhibits excellent clocks at wonderfully low rates. I forgot to mention that there was an organ suitable for a village church, the price of which was only £5. It seems that in France, a very fair organ may be had for £25.

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## IX.

### ANNEXE DU BORD-DE-L'EAU.

We have only the annexe now to examine ; we enter this building at the east end, next to the Place de la Concorde, and before inspecting the articles on the ground floor, let us look at the contents of the galleries, which it will be better to examine first, as they do not extend the whole length of the building, but only about half way, terminating abruptly at the commencement of the exhibition of machinery in motion.

Ascending the stair case which leads to the right hand gallery on the north, we first notice a part of the exhibition of the English Colonies, including Ceylon and the Indian Archipelago ; we observe ivory, tortoise-shell, and metallic articles, made by the natives, cabinetware and fancy articles, preserved fruits and natural productions from the three natural kingdoms ; minerals, cereals, and prepared fruits, furs, and skins, and mattresses and hammocks used by the natives.

The collection from Australia is composed for the most part of a variety of timber and articles made of the different kinds of woods, some stuffed animals, and furs ; a collection of minerals, particularly some specimens from the gold fields, vegetable productions, specimens of printing and bookbinding ; the articles sent from Van Dieman's Land and the Cape of Good Hope, are almost identical with the above.

The collection from New Zealand contains fetiches, instruments and utensils used by the natives, a collection of woods of the country, and specimens of a gum held in great repute, for the preparation of varnish. Here are placed a few specimens of English, Canadian and French productions.

The States of the Church here exhibit a part of their collection of ceramic manufactures, sands and carbonates for polishing metals, a fine block of rock alum, a collection of forest productions, agricultural productions, chemical productions, preserved fruits, edged tools, hemp productions, sail cloth, and sperm candles. Here, Sardinia, among other articles, exhibits a

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fine collection of stone, marble, and other materials of the kind; a collection of minerals, earthenware, and agricultural and forest productions.

Norway exhibits some very curious articles of clothing, furs, carriages, household implements, specimens of paper and pulleys, a model of a new steering apparatus, and some planks of northern pine and fir.

The German States shew some mineral and agricultural productions, some iron manufactures, clothing, and specimens of paper, fire arms, and cutlery.

Prussia exhibits some natural productions and manufactured articles, among others some telegraphic cables, some curious surgical instruments, specimens of paper, and a collection of optical and philosophical instruments.

Austria has collected here a number of important articles, among others, a fine collection of iron and steel manufactures, implements, fire arms, cutlery, surgical instruments, &c, geological, geographical and hydrographical charts, models of buildings, and of boats; clocks, and optical and scientific instruments, agricultural productions and implements, and lastly, an immense voltaic pile for the production of electricity.

Here Belgium presents a fine collection of agricultural productions, prepared furs, gold and silver plate, and water proof clothing.

The rest of this gallery is occupied by France. Here are telescopes and nautical instruments, a diving bell, a level, and other engineering instruments, photographical apparatus, a large collection of mathematical, astronomical and philosophical instruments used in the sciences of observation, beautiful French parchments, surgical instruments in great variety and of beautiful workmanship, contrivances for the education of the blind, instructive games for children, surgical bandages, artificial anatomical preparations, stuffed birds, and a collection of agricultural productions of France and Algeria, and some French furniture.

To conclude our visit to the galleries, we traverse the building and ascending to the left gallery on the south, we proceed to the eastern extremity of the annexe, where we shall commence a rapid survey of the objects displayed on the principal floor.

The gallery west of the Seine contains a piano and furniture made of Algerian wood, next we have the exhibition from French Guiana, consisting of barks, woods and plants, the skins and plumage of animals and birds, agricultural productions, spices, dye-stuffs and fruits, weapons, mats, and other articles.

Next to this collection from Guiana, we have a few articles from French Oceanica, comprising sponges, and corals, cottons, tobacco, and aromatics, dyestuffs, oils, and native fabrics. Next, France displays

some alimentary preparations, and some India rubber cloths, and a fine and numerous collection of chemical productions, and perfumeries, among which we notice those coming from Provence.

Next comes Austria, with a very good collection of chemical preparations, particularly some celebrated salts and acids, specimens of various sugars, surgical instruments, and numerous orthopædical contrivances; next we have a pretty collection of articles for draftsmen and artists, paper, colors and pencils.

Prussia exhibits some liqueurs, syrups, sugars, manufactured tobaccos, candles, and essences; and a fine collection of the celebrated Eau de Cologne.

The articles collected here by the different petty German States and Holland, are virtually of the same description as those we have just examined from Prussia. They all belong to the united Zollverein exhibition.

Next, we notice in succession the following articles: from France some church ornaments, and articles of clothing made in the deaf and dumb asylums of Paris and Bordeaux, transparencies for windows, and models of house roofs. From Tunis, some furs and skins, some agricultural productions, and dried fruits, articles of leather, and earthenware. From Spain, a fine collection of chemicals, some candles, tobaccos, corks, paper, and mineral productions, among them rock salt from Catalonia; and lastly, a collection of the famous Spanish cigarettes, the classic ornament of the *Majo*.

We stop to examine the beautiful collection of agricultural productions by the Board of Trade of London, comprising every production classified in order, the grain in the ear with the stem and the roots, preserved fruits and vegetables, plants and woods; also, wools and other animal products.

Proceeding, we observe the productions of the English Colonies in the Mediterranean; from the Islands in the Mexican Gulf, and from Guiana, consisting, — from Malta and the Ionian Islands, of coffee, sugar, woods, agricultural productions, prepared fruits, dried fish, and a few fabrics; stuffed birds, and specimens of engraving and typography from Jamaica; minerals, forest and agricultural productions, toilet articles and clothing, stuffs, and household articles, musical instruments, and specimens of photography from British Guiana; a fine collection, consisting chiefly of mineral productions, among which is plastic earth of good quality, about 111 specimens of the produce of the forests and the chase; we notice particularly the wood of the banana tree, and some fine bear skins; a large collection of agricultural produce, wheat, coffee, cotton, pepper, &c., and a variety of raw and refined sugars, banana

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meal, rum, starch, gums and medicinal plants, cordage of various fibres, aboriginal articles of clothing, hammocks, and other furniture, native huts and implements.

Having inspected the galleries, we proceed through the whole length of the annexe, 4,000 feet, noticing on our passage those objects, among the thousands which seem most worthy of observation, or those at least which attract the largest share of attention, for there are objects here of the greatest interest which appear to remain forgotten, and which seem lost in this immense collection which is too vast altogether to admit of the study of its details. The first compartment at this extremity of the annexe belongs to England, it contains a vast collection of iron castings, balconies, furniture, artistic and decorative objects, and others by the Coalbrookdale Company, numerous collections of specimens of iron, and iron manufactures, from different parts of the United Kingdom, and a fine collection of saddlery by several contributors; the specimens composing it are very beautiful; a collection of leathers of various qualities and variously prepared, a fine collection of English coal and coke arranged according to their degrees of utility; a vast collection of soaps of different kinds, and specimens of essences and various chemical preparations.

We now come to the agricultural implements, or implements connected with agriculture, exhibited by Great Britain; the principal of which are a numerous collection of ploughs of different forms and dimensions, harrows, drills, horse hoes, thrashing machines, and reaping machines, horse rakes, portable steam engines, and lastly, a tile machine for making earthen ware tiles for drainage, around which, a crowd is always gathered to examine it in operation.

From the English Department we pass to the Canadian Compartment, which is the only place in the annexe which is inclosed in a similar manner to the large compartments in the Palace. Nearly all the articles from Canada are collected in this compartment with the exception of the machines in motion, to the number of 12, some agricultural implements, and a few articles placed in one of the galleries of the annexe immediately above where we are now standing.

#### CANADIAN COMPARTMENT.

The visitor upon entering the Canadian section, which is bounded at the two extremities by pavilions in which are arranged the objects of small dimensions, or of delicate texture, is at once struck with the appearance of the trophy of Canadian timber which occupies the centre of the compartment. This trophy which is nearly 60 feet in height, upon an octagonal base 14 feet in diameter is composed of three stories

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surmounted by a spire, the top of which is ornamented with a beaver, the emblem of Canada. A winding stair case in the interior leads to the galleries on the different stories, the highest of which forms the prominent feature of all the trophies in the annexe. From this gallery the view of the building is really magnificent; this extensive edifice nearly 4000 feet in length, presents itself to the gaze of the visitor in all its varied aspects, with its numberless decorations and variety of colors, the fairy like confusion of all the objects displayed on the ground floor and in the galleries, and the iron and crystal vault of the immense industrial caravanseraï. The complete view of the annexe, the aerial and indefinable prospect renders this gallery one of the most curious points of the Exhibition of 1855.

The Canadian trophy, so beautiful for its picturesque form, is not only a pavilion of luxury, but also an exhibition of articles of the second class, that is to say, of the produce of the forests, composed of the contributions of more than thirty exhibitors; it is constructed with the woods of Canada, and contains 64 varieties and more than 200 specimens, which are principally in the form of the boards and planks of commerce; some of these are more than one yard wide, by nearly four in length. To these woods are added manufactured articles more or less intimately connected with lumbering, wooden doors and windows, blinds, boxes, casks and barrels, oars, wooden shovels, handles of axes and other tools, hoops, beautiful specimens of veneering in birds'-eye maple, splendid furs and several other articles, all these stand gracefully out from draperies of imperial purple. At the foot of the trophy are seen enormous disks of wood, formed by transverse sections of trees covered with their bark, and intended to shew the texture of the different species.

Let us take a short review of the geographical arrangement of the saloon which engages our attention. We have already said that the two extremities are bounded by glass cases, the spaces between which give access into the interior, which is divided into eight parallel zones, extending in the direction of the length of the annexe. Let us notice the general arrangement of the contents of each zone, beginning with that which is bounded by the wall on the north-east side, nearest to *Cours la Reine*. Here we have the numerous mineral and metallurgic products, including a beautiful geological map, a large topographical map, and all kinds of building materials.

The second zone contains agricultural produce in its rough state, and the third the same produce manufactured ready for commerce, together with the products of the chase and the oil furnished by the fisheries.

Then comes the beautiful model of the *Victoria Bridge*, which excites the admiration of so many spectators, by the mere perfection of its

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execution, but still more by the idea which it gives of that gigantic enterprise, which, thanks to the different documents published at Paris, is now known to all the world, as well as many other things before unknown concerning our beautiful country.

Crossing the centre of the saloon, we see, on each side of the trophy, the two beautiful carriages of Canadian manufacture which have been so much praised, and the two fire engines which are so remarkable in every respect. The fifth zone is formed of models of canals, bridges and public edifices. In the sixth zone we see different instruments, and especially manufactured metals, and in the seventh a rather large exhibition of furniture and a piano.

Lastly, leaning against the southern portion of the walls of the building, are specimens of paintings, engravings, and photography, collections of birds and stuffed animals, specimens of cordage, and of prepared and dressed leather.

Let us now cast a glance on the glass cases which form the line of separation between the Canadian section and those adjoining. They are five in number, at each extremity. Those of the western extremity contain, crossing from north to south, the first, preserved meats, salted and smoked tongues, hams, &c. ; the second, straw and hay hats, samples of book binding, particular preparations of porpoise, caribou and moose skins, and a great many other articles ; the third, stuffs, and various fabrics ; the fourth, embroidered articles, lace work, and wearing apparel ; the fifth, Indian curiosities and fancy work, of such taste and richness as to surprise every body who saw them.

The glass cases at the eastern extremity, crossing from south to north, contain : the first, beautiful furs, martin, mink, otter, beaver, fox, and many other kinds, which it is really comfortable only to look at ; the second, a collection of different kinds of shoes and boots ; the fourth, jewellery and articles belonging to the toilet ; and the fifth, medicinal plants and those used in dyeing, pharmaceutical extracts and chemical preparations.

Still advancing in the annexe, immediately adjoining the Canadian Exhibition is one of the American divisions, which, like all the others, is almost entirely occupied by France. The United States exhibit here, only some reaping machines, one of which appears to be the best of all that were exhibited, thrashing machines, and a few other agricultural implements. France has occupied this American compartment by a collection which offers one of the most important features of the whole exhibition. This collection is a splendid illustration of its civil and military genius, and contains models representing the building, accommodations, and arrangements of men-of-war of every description, and above all, of those steam batteries, the use of which is so new, so bold



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and so altogether French; illustrations of the launching of ships and of the formation of stocks; models of pilot, fishing and racing boats; models of merchant vessels, and various apparatus for rescuing shipwrecked persons and property; models of public works, temporary and permanent booms for rivers; models of the construction of harbours, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, tunnels, models of scaffolding for house building; a beautiful model of a light house, shewing a perpendicular section of the interior; a model of the harbor of Calais, and a map in relief of the harbour of Marseilles. What distinguishes all the productions of French genius is their solid and durable appearance, and their monumental aspect.

Tuscany has a pleasing exhibition here, composed principally of a collection of minerals, which are very remarkable in every respect; a beautiful collection of building timber, and cabinet work; a collection of bread-stuffs, plants, and roots, admirably arranged; very fine specimens of wool, leather and other animal productions; and specimens of the beautiful Tuscan straw which is so celebrated.

The States of the Church exhibit here, minerals, productions of the forest; breadstuffs and other agricultural produce, and some agricultural implements; amongst which is an ingenious harrow, intended to be adapted to the celebrated French plough of Dombasle.

Spain exhibits a collection of minerals, and some beautiful specimens of marble; a collection of woods, comprising about 600 different species; together with the leaves, fruit, roots, bark, sections to shew the grain and the charcoal and ashes which they produce, this collection is the most beautiful of its kind; breadstuffs and other agricultural produce; wines, and superb oil; tools of various kinds, and especially the tools which pertain to wood craft; a collection of cordage; and lastly, a beautiful collection of merino and other wools of those magnificent flocks of Spain which have obtained such a world wide renown.

Portugal exhibits produce of various kinds, amongst others, minerals; different sorts of wood and corks; agricultural implements and produce, cordage, and earthenware vessels.

The Kingdom of Sardinia exhibits a collection of substances belonging to the mineral kingdom, among which are the beautiful marbles for which the quarries of Piedmont are so celebrated; woods and agricultural produce; and several models of various machines, amongst others the plan of a locomotive designed to overcome steeper inclines than our present locomotives are capable of surmounting.

Turkey shews a fine collection of agricultural produce, particularly of breadstuffs, preserved fruits, and tobacco; there are also specimens of

silk and skins of birds and animals, amongst which are tiger and ostrich skins.

Greece, which is here placed in the neighbourhood of her ancient enemy, presents a pretty, though not very large collection; there are plastic earth, and beautiful Grecian marbles, porphyry, agate from Mount Taygetus; *Rosso antico*; cipolin marble; the black marbles of Mantinea; the alabaster of Psythalia, &c.; a fine collection consisting of 77 varieties of woods from Achaia and Elidus; agricultural produce, amongst other things, preserved and dried fruits, and the celebrated beeswax of the mountains of Greece.

In the midst of these foreign productions, there is a collection of French leather which is universally celebrated.

Switzerland, in addition to productions similar to those of the countries we have already enumerated, exhibits a little pavilion containing counterpanes embroidered with needlework, together with other productions of that kind executed in an asylum for children; articles of furniture; machines of various sorts, and a beautiful plan in relief of the environs of the celebrated landscape of the Lake of the Four Cantons.

Holland next presents itself with its specimens of mineral, agricultural and forest productions, and excites particular attention by a collection of articles pertaining to shipping; and by an exhibition of cordage, and of the productions of its Colonies of Java and Sumatra: consisting principally of sugar, coffee, opium, indigo, cotton and oils, the whole arranged in a trophy, surmounted by the celebrated panther of Java, stuffed, in the act of springing and bearing in her mouth a young deer just caught.

Denmark exhibits a collection of minerals, woods and agricultural produce, amongst which are some beautiful wools; chemical preparations and stearine; then agricultural implements, amongst them a plough and a harrow for a single horse, and the model of a nailmaking machine, which, it is said, is capable of manufacturing 5,000 nails per hour.

Amongst various manufactured articles, the productions of the Hanseatic towns, is a beautiful carriage from Hamburg, and a rather singular production, consisting of cigars, manufactured from a paper which is made with stalks and refuse of tobacco, thus preventing waste.

Here Sweden has collected the greatest part of her exhibition. The principal articles are minerals, particularly samples of her celebrated iron, in the state of ore and castings, in the manufactured state, particularly as cable chains, anchors, and other articles connected with ships; as steel, accompanied by specimens of lock making, and tools, particularly of tools used in mining, and farming implements. Then comes a collection of woods, comprising about twenty varieties, together with an instrument for measuring trees, and specimens of pitch and tar.

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a collection of agricultural produce, breadstuffs, seeds and undressed wools; of the sledges and furs of the north; leather and stuffed birds.

Then come the German States of Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Hesse, whose united collection is particularly remarkable, (besides the articles exhibited here by all the States) for tobacco, leather, paper, tools and instruments assembled in the form of a trophy; soaps, furs, millstones, candles, chemical and distilled preparations, and for fire engines.

Prussia exhibits splendid specimens of the products of her iron and copper mines, and of the tools used by the miners; in the midst of the nave is placed, on an immense platform, a vast apparatus for distilling, comprising five great copper cauldrons; to the mineralogical collection of Prussia is added a fine geological map, the bust of Humboldt, and cast statuettes of the twelve apostles, one-fifth of the size of life; several bells of various sizes, in cast steel, are ranged in the midst of the Prussian division, they are of magnificent tone, the largest weighs nearly 6,000 pounds, and is worth £440 of our Canadian money; this exhibition is completed by articles of the kinds already enumerated in other countries, amongst which we specially remark the fine wools of Prussia, the finest in the world, together with those of Austria and Spain.

Austria has raised in the centre of this section of her exhibition a vast trophy of about twenty-five feet in height, made in the shape of a bottle, the exterior of which is formed by an immense quantity of bottles, containing Austrian wines; then comes a collection of minerals; a fine collection of woods, amongst which we observe some superb fir planks, prepared for the making of boxes; agricultural produce and farming implements; earthenware of various kinds; collections of soaps and stearine candles; then a collection of saddles and other articles of saddlery; and a multitude of other articles, amongst which we must not forget the fine wools and fleeces of Austria, whose provinces of Hungary, Silesia and Moravia sell the finest at very low prices.

The products of Belgium, which come next, are entirely of the same description with those already enumerated, excepting only, the splendid productions of the zinc mines, amongst which is remarkable, a fine block of calamine stone, and geological maps of great merit.

We now enter upon the domain of France, which here occupies about half the entire area of the annexe, that is to say, a space of about 2000 feet, or very nearly 10 acres in length, by nearly 75 feet, which is the entire width. The collection which now presents itself and which in importance is probably the most considerable in the whole exhibition, is the metallurgic collection, amongst which, together with a crowd of articles manufactured from iron, copper, steel, lead and zinc, cast,

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moulded and laminated, we particularly admire the fountains, the stoves and furnaces, the mantel pieces, the tools of every description, the copper cauldrons, the vessels, the bells, the plates of iron, copper and steel, the sheet iron, iron and steel bars, the cable chains, rails for railroads, a fine collection of the tools, instruments and apparatus used in mining, a large collection of hardware, patterns of trip hammers, weighing 16,000 pounds, and lastly, specimens of large and small pieces of cast and wrought iron.

Then comes a collection of charcoal and other fuel produced in France, and belonging to this class is a splendid trophy, representing with the most minute exactness, a portion of the mines of Anzin, the method of working them, the tenth of the natural size; there we see the geological strata of the soil, the shafts now being worked with miners at work, the machinery employed in the transport and extraction of the coal, in fact, everything connected with the underground labor of these poor miners.

Close to the articles just enumerated, we find, first, a large and beautiful collection of watches, clocks, and instruments pertaining to astronomy and the exact arts, photographic, distilling and other apparatus, chemical preparations and the instruments for preparing them, a collection of scales, marbles and other mineral productions; then a collection of articles of perfumery, and above all we must not forget the fine collection of preparations of human and comparative anatomy, contributed by Doctor Auzoux.

Here are displayed the productions of some of the French colonies; Martinique, among other minerals, exhibits a volcanic stone, used for filtering water; cabinet-maker's woods and dye stuffs, bees-wax, honey, tobacco, manioc, liqueurs, and Caribbean vessels; Guadeloupe exhibits principally, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, cassia, cottons, cochineal, dried fruits and liquors, and hammocks made from the fibres of the *pita* tree. The Islands of Bourbon and Réunion contribute minerals, woods, particularly ebony, and indigenous productions consisting chiefly of spices, oils and gums. From Pondicherry they have sent spices, dye-woods and different varieties of raw silks. Senegal and Gambia have contributed elephants' teeth, gum copal and other gums, caoutchouc, the natural productions, together with the arms, fabrics, dresses and vessels used by the inhabitants of these singular countries.

Algiers, beautiful already and full of promise, comes next after these smaller colonies. In the section of substances of the mineral kingdom, we must notice the splendid onyx; an agate, the transparency and brilliancy of which rendered it one of the most esteemed articles of Roman luxury; and in the fine collection of the woods of Algiers we cannot but admire that beautiful red bird's-eye cedar, and the *Thuya* wood, which, except in

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color, greatly resembles the bird's-eye maple of Canada. The collection of agricultural products of Algiers has been formed into a trophy, in which the splendid grain is admirably displayed, among which the fine ripe wheat is most remarkable. Many specimens of cotton give magnificent promise of future greatness for Algiers in that manufacture. Amidst all this wealth of production, we find arms, ornaments, utensils and tissues of Arab manufacture; an illustration of the productive talent of that noble race who now dwell in tents, after having been lords of the halls of Grenada and the Alhambra.

We have now reached that point in the annexe where it is divided by a beautiful fountain, the basin of which is embellished with a gigantic aquatic plant of bronze of the natural colors. The leaves of the water lily are neither more verdant nor more flexible than these metallic leaves, its flowers are not whiter, nor its stamens more slender.

We are still in the French department, and have now reached that part of the annexe termed the machinery section, because nearly at this place commences that driving shaft which derives its motive power from mighty steam engines placed without the building, and which in its turn communicates it to hundreds of machines the parts of which were in all directions, in general motion, like a meeting of the Shakers, or dancing Dervishes. It will be recollected that, at the London Exhibition, the managers had provided for the working of the English machinery only, and that foreign exhibitors had no chance to compete with their English rivals. But here the motive power is supplied without limit, and gratuitously, to all nations and all exhibitors. Here are twelve Canadian machines in motion. The driving shaft here mentioned is not less than 1500 feet in length, and turns 100 times in a minute. All who require motive power can obtain it on a simple requisition: the wheel is fixed, the strap attached, and the machine is at once in motion!

Around the fountain above mentioned are exhibited vast cranes, for raising heavy weights, one of which can raise 72,000 lbs.

It would be an endless task, and would defeat the end which I have proposed to myself, to particularize each individual machine, which is here exhibited; I must therefore generalize.

France exhibits numerous locomotives, several of which are of colossal power, portable steam engines also, and many other engines and machines accessory to the use of steam; machines for boring the earth; grist and saw mills, machines for the working of metals and wood, for the kneading and moulding of plastic earths, for striking coins and medals, and for the manufacture of chocolate; looms for the fabrication of cashmere shawls, and other embroidered tissues; sewing machines; a circular machine for the mechanical performance of netting; an apparatus for the rapid preparation of coffee, which is almost miraculous in its effects; presses of all kinds, among them

a copying press, and one for the fabrication of cards; a machine for making envelopes; a machine to saw the hardest stone; one for cork cutting; another for washing bottles; a contrivance for making various articles of metal; models and apparatus of all kinds; mechanical reels for winding silk; and a host of machines for combing, carding, spinning and weaving cotton, wool, silk and linen; fire engines and pumps of all kinds and for various purposes.

Next after the exhibition of French machinery are those of Belgium, Austria, Prussia, Zollverein, England, Canada, the United States, Holland, Sweden and Norway. The five first mentioned countries exhibit specimens of the same machines as France, but in much smaller number; England the most; Canada, the United States and some others, have only a few machines, which will be mentioned hereafter.

In the Belgian collection we notice an iron stern-post and rudder for a vessel of 2000 tons, and a machine for composing and distributing type.

In the Austrian section are carriages, among which is that of the Mayor of Vienna, fire engines and a steam pump, locomotives, and a fine model of an hydraulic press.

In the joint compartment of Prussia and the Zollverein we find, besides such articles as the above, fire engines, a book binder's press, and carriages.

England exhibits, amidst numerous articles of the classes mentioned above, many of them very remarkable, cotton looms, several beautiful carriages, fire engines, a pump acting by centrifugal power, a testing machine for chain cables, and a model of the various parts of the ship of 23,000 tons, which is now building in London, under the direction of Mr. Brunel.

Here Canada exhibits planing, morticing and boring machines, workbenches and turning-lathes, and finally, a nail-cutting machine.

The United States exhibit a few steam engines, a machine for making screw nuts at one stroke, one for cleaning rags, pumps of various kinds, and a few other machines or elements of mechanism.

Among steam and other engines from the North of Europe, we must not omit to notice a steam engine for a screw steamer, from the manufactory of *Motala* in Sweden, which involves a new principle in the manner of its adaptation.

We here terminate our pilgrimage through these vast and numerous halls, the receptacles of the Universal Exhibition of Paris in 1855. This great scene of peaceful rivalry was closed on Thursday, 15th November, by the Emperor, with Roman pomp and magnificence.

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## THIRD SERIES.

### STUDIES OF THE CLASSES.

Before I proceed to a cursory review of the twenty-eight classes of the Exhibition which composed its industrial section, together with the 31st class comprising the cheap articles, it is proper that I should make a rapid survey of the Canadian Department, so far as such a survey may be available to lead us to profit by examples and comparisons; I shall accordingly say a few words concerning the Canadian part of the Exhibition in respect of its practical uses, before I proceed to examine the several classes of productions.

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#### I.

#### CANADIAN SECTION COMPARED.

In the first class, embracing all that relates to the extraction of mineral substances, and to the minerals themselves, we were among the last, and far behind most countries, in regard to metallurgical operations, for the very simple reason that we are deficient in the population and capital which carry on, and still more deficient in the men of science, who in France, England, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and other countries direct and enlighten, the labors of the mine. But if we proceed to an examination of the minerals in their natural state, our section at once assumed the first rank, and no country was in a condition to compete with us for a moment, either in the aggregate or the details of the department. The class of Canadian minerals was the most complete and had the advantages of displaying at a glance to the learned observer the geological configuration of the country, with reference to the industrial results which it may yield. For this success, which is a mere repetition of that obtained at London in 1851, Canada is indebted entirely to the geological commissioners; and this shews to demonstration, the necessity of continuing the labors of that commission on a more liberal scale. We possess in the bosom of the earth the untouched riches, which in England have been the main element of industrial and commercial greatness; but the conditions of progress towards

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that greatness, are the light of science, and extensive enterprise. Mining operations cannot be profitably conducted on a small scale.

When we reflect that the iron which abounds in Canada is nearly of the same quality as that of Sweden, that it is found in places, surrounded by immense forests, and that, we have at hand the stone, sand, and other matters which are necessary for the smelting, moulding and casting of the metal, we may well wonder that every year we import from England, Sweden and the United States manufactured iron to the amount of more than £1,000,000. But, we must again observe, success attends such enterprises, only when undertaken on a grand scale, whatever the abundance of the raw material. The working of an iron mine is not for limited means, nor to be carried on on a petty scale. A cheap market must be a full market. In Europe blast furnaces are now built, capable of smelting 80,000 lbs. per diem. The want of coke in Canada, be it observed, does not oppose an obstacle to the successful prosecution of iron-works. Ours is a country of rich forests 270,000 square miles in extent. Sweden smelts her iron with charcoal only, and sells it to England for a paying price; the English convert it into steel and send it to other countries. Other European countries use charcoal, notwithstanding the general scarcity and dearth of wood in Europe.

Examining the different articles of cast-iron, which are exhibited in the annexe by the water-side, and comparing them with similar articles sent from Canada, we are impressed with a feeling of their superiority, not in the quality of the material, but, in respect of taste and appropriateness of design. Most of the designs of such ornaments of our production are frightfully ugly, and generally speaking, the weight is preposterous. We are lavish of materials, not only needlessly but even injuriously, as affecting the excellence of the articles made. If we expended the value of the superfluous material in taste of design, we should produce cheaper and better articles.

The second class, embracing the products of the forest advanced us to the foremost rank, both as producers and as manufacturers. No country could compete with us in the show of woods, and particularly of the kinds used in ship-building, including in the estimate all the various species. In this class are included, moreover, all the products of the chase and the fisheries, in which departments the Gulf, and the vast territories of the Saguenay and the North west, place us beyond competition if not as producers, at least as proprietors of the finest field for production, in the whole world.

In utilitarian respects, it is plain that the Canadian department of the Exhibition was foremost in the class, now under consideration. A few



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remarks on the mode of getting out the timber, as bearing on the subsequent application of it in the mechanic arts, will not be out of place.

In lumbering, as the making of timber is termed in Canada, just that amount of intelligence is brought into action, which is required for the squaring of the logs, and the sawing of them into the planks of commerce. None of that skill of woodcraft is exercised which turns to the best and most profitable account the various species, by attending to their several degrees of adaptation to the mechanic arts, and to the preparation to be expended on them to make them fit for market. As before observed, two things only are known, square timber and the plank three inches thick. A more recondite study of the application of timber to the mechanic arts, would instruct us in the fact, that there are conditions of length, girth and diameter required in those arts, by the influence of which, the square log of 50 feet long by 20 inches square, and plank of 12 feet by 10 inches lose their intrinsic value as compared with that higher value which is derivable from compliance with those conditions. How many are the trees left to rot in the forest because they are not reducible to a saw-log of the standard measure or a square stick of the required dimensions? which, trimmed to another form, would in other markets bear a greater value, though diminished in volume.

Of more than sixty principal species of timber which we possess, we make profitable use of scarcely ten, the rest are left to absolute decay. In Europe the birds-eye maple is considered as equal to the most precious of the woods used in cabinet-work. It is indeed hardly attainable, and when found, it bears a higher price than mahogany. From this cause arises the dearness of all the articles made of maple in the Parisian cabinet-work, the finest in the world.

The axe-handles, wooden shovels and other small articles of this kind attracted much admiration and some surprise at their cheapness, especially the doors, casements, and window-blinds. These branches of our industrial skill and labor will no doubt receive a great impulse, and a wider field of operation in a country abounding with material, where water-power is found at every point, and where all the conditions are found which are requisite for extensive enterprise, and production at a cheap rate.

These remarks will, I trust, be not altogether unprofitable. They are but hints, but they may serve to guide reflecting minds in the consideration of subjects which are highly important to all. From this Exhibition of 1855 will be derived a collection of facts, affording food for years of reflection and leading to conclusions, the bearing of which on the national prosperity of nations, and on the progress of the arts, can be as yet but little appreciated. The preliminary study of these, in the aggregate, must precede

that of the details. This is my object in these observations, and I pursue it as far as time and space permit me.

The class of Agricultural productions, properly so called, which is the third, taken as a whole, found us on a level with the foremost. Our grain won the admiration of all who saw it. I must not fail to notice the remark, generally made, that we neglect the cultivation of hemp, of flax, and of tobacco, which our soil is so well suited to produce in abundance and of excellent quality. These three articles, especially the last, may be made the source of immense profit. The demand for hemp is increasing in a ratio much greater than that of its production, and this independently of the occasional seasons of scarcity which occur in respect of all other natural productions. The vast increase of the shipping of all nations, has for many years past produced a scarcity of those articles in which hemp is required as a material. Those articles have now reached fabulous prices, prices which may, to a certain extent, interfere with the success of our ship-building, a pursuit so intimately connected with our prosperity.

In a description of the visits paid by Prince Napoleon to the Exhibition, we read "Canada makes a brilliant display of its productions: its specimens of grain, fruit, flowers, and bread-stuffs of various kinds, attract the attention and challenge the admiration of the world. The pains which the Commissioners and delegates of Canada have taken, entitle them to the praises which Prince Napoleon has more than once bestowed on their part of the Exhibition."

Canada took its place therefore among those countries which acquired distinction, by the rarity, the beauty, and the importance of the produce of their soil. We were the very first in abundance and quality. Some countries excelled us in the classification of the substances which they exhibited, and a graduated arrangement was wanting in ours, which the Commissioners could by no means accomplish at the season at which they made their collection. I allude to the display of the ear with the stalk, shewing to the visitor the complete production of nature as it was gathered. The juries, and commissioners in general, attached great importance to these collections of plants, scientifically made, finding that they furnish valuable data for the study of the influence of climate and various modes of culture, as favoring the development of the whole plant, or certain of its parts. To sum up all in one word,—we stand before the world, at the Universal Exhibition, as a country eminently agricultural, and inferior to none in respect to the faculty of production.

Apart from the merit of excellence in quality, our display of grain and seeds possessed that of variety and an abundance of each kind. This latter circumstance enabled us to make exchanges: and the varieties which we thus acquired may put us in the way of making experiments, the results of

which may be important. Algeria, in particular, furnished us with some novelties which promise to be valuable.

We had but few articles in the fourth class, which consisted of mechanical inventions applied to manufactures; neither could we hope to be distinguished in this department in a comparison with European countries, except by our fire engines, a particular in which we have rivals, but no superiors. "Canada," Prince Napoleon observed, "distinguished itself in this class by two fire-engines."

Reference can be made, for the particulars of each class, to the recapitulation of the premiums awarded, which is annexed to this sketch.

In the fifth class—mechanics applied to locomotion and the means of transport—our contributions of products of the carriage builder and the saddler, bore favorable comparison, for their tastefulness and excellence, with articles of ordinary merit, notwithstanding the extraordinary number of exhibitors.

Having first recommended visitors to proceed to the annexe for the express purpose of examining the two Canadian vehicles, to which he assigns a prominent rank in the Exhibition, M. Tresca, the author of a work on the Exhibition, goes on to say, "these carriages are elegant in form, and the iron-work, especially, is very carefully managed. They are creditable to the taste of the builders. M. Clovis Leduc has, however, built his "Americaine" with a head which has long since gone out of fashion, and which diminishes its effect; and M. Edouard Gingras' carriage is hung too low, and has too low wheels, a fault which disturbs the harmony of parts which should exist in all carriages."

Our two clever builders will forgive the candor of these remarks. Our object is not to flatter, but to instruct and to encourage; and while they turn this criticism to profitable account, our mechanics may find consolation in the reflection, *that neither men nor carriages are faultless*, even at the Exhibition.

The sixth class concerns the mechanical powers applied to special purposes, and the materials used in manufactures. It was impossible for us to enter into serious competition in this class, considered in its fullest extent. We are, in the New World, far from the perfection which has been attained in France, England, and Belgium, in point of workmanship. I say in point of workmanship, because there are new American inventions, particularly in agricultural implements, in which the mechanic principle is incontestably superior. In this class, we did all that could be expected from us.

M. Tresca, of the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers*, whom we have before mentioned, notices Mr. Munro's planing machine, Mr. McLennon's morticing machine, to which the author awards the merit of a new principle in the

arrangement for working inside and outside at the same time, Mr. Rodden's trenail machine, and the planing machine and work-bench of the same gentleman. The last mentioned article elicited from the writer the following remark:—"This machine although not remarkable in any one of its details, "becomes so for the extreme simplicity of its mounting and fittings, its "small bulk, and its cheapness, the price being only £100."

We made no contribution to the seventh class, which embraced mechanism applied to the textile art. The same may be said respecting the eight, which relates to the exact arts, and comprises optical and mathematical instruments, clocks and watches, and apparatus for purposes of education; neither do we enter the lists in the ninth, which includes articles designed to economise light, heat and electricity: in this, however, we have our cooking stoves.

In the tenth class, relating to chemistry, dying, printing, paper making, book-binding, we contributed nothing which could be compared with similar production from European states, except in respect of the raw material, which, strictly speaking, belongs to other classes. The leather of the porpois, caribou, and moose skin, will very probably be the subject of a special article, in the report of the Jury.

In this part of the Exhibition we display some novelties in manufactures: such as the leathers above mentioned, vegetable oils, the products of particular species peculiar to Canada, a natural grey paint, furs dyed the natural colors, and paper made from the "immortelle" (*gnaphalium*.)

Our specimens of glue seemed to find favor; but in that prepared from fish a fault was remarked, which I shall mention in order that it may be avoided. It is the disagreeable odor of the fish, from which the European article is entirely freed. It appears that this smell depends altogether on the manner of preparation; and that, to avoid it, it is only necessary, after the product is once obtained, to avoid, in all subsequent stages of manipulation, contact with any utensil, tool, vessel, or even the hand of the manipulator, which has been touched by the raw material.

The eleventh class, that of prepared alimentary substances, found us, as producers of preserved fruits and meats, behind other exhibitors; but crowned us with great success in flour, ours being generally superior to any exhibited. Our cheese also received a premium.

"Canada and British Guiana do honor to the mother country," M. Tresca remarks in his book entitled, 'A Visit to the Exhibition,' "by their flour "and their starch."

Some of our natural productions of the province of pharmaceuticals have shewn, by the notice which they have received, what profit might be expected from a complete botanical exploration of our country.

The thirteenth class, relating to ship-building and the military art, exhibited on the part of Canada, beautiful models of ocean and river steamers and apparatus for rescuing life and property from shipwrecked vessels. In these departments Quebec has produced models worthy of the first dock-yards in the world.

In the fourteenth class; that of civil architecture, although inferior in relation to the whole, and nearly unrepresented in respect of the monumental section of this department, one compartment attracted considerable notice by the display of models of our public works, and the exhibition of wood prepared for building purposes, as doors, window sashes and blinds. These became the objects of much notice at Paris on account of their cheapness. The general use of the cements of Quebec and Thorold cannot be too strongly recommended. Our building stone from Montreal and other places were also much admired, and the collection of marbles, exhibited by different persons, gave great éclat to this section of our department.

The fifteenth class contained articles of steel. In this department we exhibited nothing but edged tools, but they were so superior in temper and form to nearly all others, that our success was, comparatively, very great. When it is remembered that iron of a quality admirably adapted for the fabrication of this material is abundant in Canada, the reflection should lead our views to the production of an article so constantly in demand, so extensively used. Some countries import the kind of iron which is suitable for the manufacture of steel; but we possess in ourselves all the elements of this important source of wealth, and yet we import the steel of which we make these tools so superior in quality.

Our castings—entering into the sixteenth class—were not without merit; but yet we have much to learn in an art which has been carried to so high a degree of perfection in Europe, especially in tastefulness of design. In respect of quality, without attaining the perfection of some countries, our productions are on a par with those of other countries in general, and this we owe to the superior quality of our ore.

The seventeenth and eighteenth classes contained articles of jewelry, bronzes, glass and earthenware. In all these departments we are absolutely deficient, and we must long be satisfied with the production of articles of bare necessity, and with purchasing from Europe those articles of luxury which in France, England, Austria, Prussia and Belgium have attained incredible perfection.

In the manufacture of cotton, occupying the nineteenth class, we had nothing to shew.

In the twentieth class, that of woollen goods, we had many articles of cloths and cheap tissues, particularly of domestic manufacture. Articles of this kind were in a manner lost in the vast collection; but nevertheless

it was evident that our country cloths are, for durability and strength, considered to be admirably adapted to our climate. The mode of fabrication, at home, is moreover connected with our social condition, in as much as it militates against the centralization of the people, a state in which individuality of character, for which the people of Canada are now happily remarkable, is usually lost.

Nature had denied us the means of contributing anything to the twenty-first class, that of silks.

A few articles of the twenty-second class—that of fabrics of hemp and linen—and particularly a collection of very good cordages and specimens of linen spun by the hand, sufficed to make us regret that this department had not received from us all the attention which it deserved. This neglect is the less to be excused as the soil and climate of Canada are eminently suited to the culture of the material.

The twenty-third class comprised hosiery, tissues, gold and silver lace, embroidery and thread lace. Although we were not quite unprovided with articles in this department, which were above mediocrity, it is needless to remark that we could have no pretensions to excellence, compared with the aggregate of products of the kind; yet we received for our collection a medal of the second class, and two pretty pieces of worsted work obtained honorable mention.

The manufactures connected with furnishing and the decorative art formed the twenty-fourth class, in which Canada numbered thirteen exhibitors; the beauty of our woods, shewn in veneering and cabinet-work, particularly that of the curled maple, the novelty of the dressed skins embroidered with moose hair, and the curiosity excited by the sight of the rocking-chairs, unknown in Europe, produced an interest, and achieved a degree of success, difficult to be attained by ordinary means and efforts.

In the twenty-fifth class, which comprehended clothing and articles of fashion and elegant taste, we exhibited many beautiful objects, and maintained a highly successful competition. Our shoes and boots of porpoise and caribou leather, straw and hay hats, Indian curiosities, and embroidery, obtained the admiration of many, and marked distinction from the Jury, which will be particularized in the recapitulation of the premiums. Our misfortune was that European exhibitors sent collections, while we could send only a few articles: now, supposing his merit to be no more than equal, assuming even that it is inferior, an exhibitor of a collection has great advantages in the opinion of a Jury, who are not apt to care greatly for single articles. Our boots and shoes, fur coats, Indian curiosities, straw and hay hats, and embroidery in wool, and especially our clothes of country-cloth in the score of comfort and substantial value, attracted the notice of many visitors, and were certainly entitled to receive it.

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The twenty-sixth class comprised articles connected with printing, photography and engraving. We are of course, in these matters, far behind, particularly in the evidences of taste; and the success which we did attain was trifling, and the premium awarded only to stimulate and encourage. A still greater deficiency was to be expected in the next class, the twenty-seventh, being that of musical instruments. We have already seen that the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth had reference to the fine arts, and that Canada exhibited nothing of the kind.

The reader will perceive that, in this rapid sketch, I have not entered into details, but merely generalized facts as they occurred, in the aggregate.

One thing gave a degree of comparative merit to our section, on which we heard many flattering remarks. This was the unity of idea, which had guided us in the collection. Our exhibition was complete, and fairly represented the industrial progress of the country as well as its natural resources.

I may conclude these remarks by observing, that our success in the classes of mineral wealth, forest products and agricultural produce, plainly points to the cultivation of the soil and the natural advantages, as the source of our future prosperity; that in manufacturing, it is our interest to fabricate articles of which our metallurgical, woodland, and agricultural labors furnish the materials; that in other branches of manufactures, we cannot for a long time hope to produce more than what is necessary for ordinary consumption and daily domestic service; that for articles of taste, of perfection in art, and luxury we must resort to Europe to satisfy the wants created by advanced civilization; that we are to remain convinced, that perfection is the work of time and the result of circumstances which cannot exist in a new country, a very growing population partly composed of Emigrants.

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## II.

Before entering in this section of our remarks, I must premise that the official classification of industrial products, recognized seven groups, composed, in the aggregate, of 27 classes. To them was added a supplementary class, termed that of domestic economy, comprizing cheap articles of food, clothing, furniture, and domestic furniture and dwellings.\*

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\* Most of the technological and statistical information contained in these remarks was collected from works published on the spot, particularly from the *Account of the Visits of Prince Napoleon* from Mr. Tresca's work, and from articles in the journals *La Patrie* and *Le Monde Industriel*; the remainder are the results of the visits and personal observation of the author—(J. C. Taché.)

## FIRST GROUP.

## NATURAL PRODUCTS.

## Classes 1, 2, 3.

The countries which were most distinguished for the result of metallurgy, forming the first class of articles exhibited, are England, Belgium, France, Austria, Sweden, and Prussia. In respect to the quality of iron, as the element of the manufactures in question, the six countries take rank as follows: Sweden, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, France and England. In reference to the quantity produced and brought to market, whether for home consumption, or exportation, they are classed as follows: England, France, Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Belgium. This distribution of precedence is made irrespectively of population, or extent of territory, and as the result merely of statistical facts.\*

The iron of Sweden, which is the best, is manufactured with charcoal. Its quality is not the effect of the particular mode of smelting, but is entirely owing to the quality of the ore and of the use of charcoal for fuel. It is well known that England receives this superior kind of iron from Sweden, for the purpose of manufacturing it into steel, for which purpose the inferior quality of iron, so abundant in England, is not suitable.

England has always held the first rank in the iron-trade, in respect of quantity. This is due, not only to the enterprising spirit of the country, but to the abundance of iron-ore and coal, contained in its bosom, and accompanied by all other matters useful and necessary in its production. England was the first, half a century ago, to use steam in the blast furnaces, to substitute the flattening mill for the hammer, and coke for charcoal.

The exhibitors who are most distinguished, belonging to the several countries mentioned, for the manufacture of iron, are: for England, the Bowling Iron Company, and the Rimney Iron Company; for France, Messrs. Chenot, the Montataire Iron Company, and the Company of *La Fonderie de Conches*; for Belgium, the Iron Works of Couillet and Selessin; for Austria the Comte d' Egger, and the administration of the Iron Works belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg; for Prussia, the manufactory of cast-steel of Essen and that of Bochum. It is not useless to make mention of those names, as a matter of general information.

France and Belgium are the two countries which are most distinguished for recent improvements.

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\* These remarks are altogether general in their indications; and are meant, rather to point out the necessity of enquiry, than to convey exact information.



Among the manufacturers and companies above mentioned, we notice M. Chenot, as making use of a peculiar method which gives great results. This metallurgist treats the ore with gas and obtains the metal in a spongy state. It is not yet ascertained how far this method may be applied on a large scale; one thing is certain that it must have some useful result in one way or another.

The beautiful sheet iron of Austria is well known, it is as thin as delicate sheets of paper, and perfect in texture. This is of incredible beauty.

What lightness is found in the railings, the iron seats, &c., of the English manufacture of the Coalbrookdale Company in Shropshire, and how cheap also are the articles? The reason is plain, the purchaser has not to pay for a load of useless iron.

What elegance there is in the stoves and other articles of French manufacture, from the blast furnaces of the Marquis de Voguë of France? These designs of hunting and historical scenes are bas-reliefs of art, and the articles are not dearer on that account, because the material is not wasted; and as to the casting, the beautiful costs no more than the most deformed piece that ever was moulded. This is now generally understood; and in England where art is less perfect than in France and Belgium, the proprietors of founderies endeavor to procure artists from those two countries. A French sculptor, M. Geneste, is, at this moment, in the receipt of a salary of £2000 per annum from an English manufacturer.

The art of combining the useful with the agreeable is the climax of material progress. The study of the beautiful in art, is, to the intellectual man, what the study of truth is to his moral existence; but we shall return to this subject when descanting on those classes which relate to the various uses of iron.

We now come to the second class which includes the results of the woodland occupations, of hunting, fishing, and some other pursuits, the object of which is the collection, not the culture of the productions of nature.

In scientific respects, and in respect of variety, Spain occupied the first place in the exhibition, of products of the forest. The admirable Spanish collection presented 600 different species, and derived immense importance from the idea of shewing, with specimens of the woods, those of the bark, leaves, flowers, and fruits of the trees and shrubs. The beautiful cork trees of Seville and Salamanca were particular objects of admiration. The Spanish exhibition had been prepared under the auspices of the Royal Forest Institutes of Villa Viciosa. It will be seen that individual energy and the spirit of association are the strongest springs of improvement in the arts of life, in respect of abundant pro-

duction and varied transactions, the singleness of action and enlarged intelligence of government are necessary to the success of those full and material courses of study on which depends the progress of the scientific vehicle of the arts, and the forward movement of mankind in the path of improvement. Thus in France, the skill of the planter has succeeded in producing, for exhibition in 1855, pines and oaks of which the seed was sown in 1850, in the *Landes* of St. Albin, and which now measure 12 feet in height, by a girth of 12 inches. As these reflexions have led us to France, it is fit that we should invite the attention of the studious in such matters to the injection of the lighter woods, from which process they acquire durability and several other qualities important from the uses to which they are applied. Something analagous to this is the new process exhibited by Sardinia for the staining of woods; the specimens exhibited were of beech.

Sweden exhibited a fine collection of oak, pine and beach for ship-building purposes, and Norway one consisting of planks of commerce combined in the form of a pyramid with great effect.

Austria was likewise distinguished for its exhibition of articles of the second class, and obtained the admiration of all, by a fine collection of thin boards of that celebrated Moravian fir which is in such request among musical instrument makers. In its qualities, this fir appears to bear a perfect resemblance to the large white fir of the lower St. Lawrence, of which no use is made in Canada, although it yields a very fine board.

Algeria, which with Canada stood on a par with the countries of the second rank, presented one of the finest collections, comprising among others the cedar, the olive, the thuya or *citre*, the cactus, and the cork-oak. Considerable quantities of these woods are already exported from that country, and the commerce is increasing daily. Of all these woods of Algeria, the *citre* or thuya attracts the most attention; it was known and esteemed for its use in cabinet work in the time of the Romans, by whom a piece of furniture of this wood was considered an article of luxury. The wood is of a light red, varying from pink to a deep flame color. The part of the tree preferred is that situated at the junction of the bole or trunk with the root, as it yields the most variegated, wavy, or spotted timber. This is a remark worthy of the attention of our wood cutters and cabinet makers. Hitherto we use both at home and for exportation only the trunk or bole of the tree, between the stump and the first fork, being precisely that part which yields the fewest of those variegated effects of the growth, which are so sedulously sought after, for the purposes of the art of decoration.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany exhibited one of the finest collections of woods, the principal kinds being fir, beech, soft maple, white hornbeam and oak. Among other specimens we noticed a horizontal section of fir, which measured seven feet in diameter, and a similar section of maple, (hollow) of nearly the same diameter; but these two articles had no other merit than that of shewing the grain and the large growth of the trees from which they were taken.

Portugal exhibited some interesting specimens of timber for building and cabinet work.

British Guiana was distinguished for the order and good taste which the Commissioners of that colony had evinced in the arrangement of their interesting collection of valuable woods, the most remarkable being the rose wood and the brazil wood. They also published during the exhibition, a very interesting catalogue of the industrial products of their country.

Singapore, the Sandal Islands, and the Mauritius sent their contributions; and the Island of Ceylon exhibited 300 specimens of the different woods of the oriental world. Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and the Cape of Good Hope were not behind in this class.

We must notice also the fine collection of woods from New South Wales, one of the most beautiful in the Exhibition.

The inspection of the woods of New Zealand satisfied us of one fact, namely, that till recently the greater part of the woods and plants afforded by that new country were unknown to Europe.

In the class of furs, the finest displays were the contributions of Canada and of Greenland. In the oils yielded by the cetacea, we had the superiority, at least no animal oil was exhibited which would bear comparison with our clarified porpoise and seal oils, and that of the small black porpoise (*delphinus minor*.)

The conclusion to be drawn from a comparative review of the entire exhibition of forest products is, that, excepting a few special exceptions of no general occurrence, no country on the globe is so rich as Canada in large timber of the most useful class, furnishing the staple for the greatest amount of consumption. So much for the productive faculty of our soil. It is our part, taught by experience, to turn to the best account, the great natural wealth of our forests.

The third class of the Exhibition comprised articles connected with agriculture, and comprehended two grand divisions, the history, the implements and the products of cultivation.

We must relate the results of the experiments made at Trappes, thirty miles from Paris, on the land of Mr. Dailly, a celebrated French farmer. For the purpose of the several operations, the land was divided into five

parts. The part on which the experiments in drainage were to be made was under the direction of Mr. Pelligault, an engineer, that for ploughing under Messrs. Auterocke and Thiébaud, that for the various modes of preparing the soil under Mr. Masson, that for the trial of thrashing machines under Mr. Hause, Professor of the Imperial School at Grignon, that in which the drills and grubbers were to be tried, under Mr. Bouchet, foreman to the Pluchet at Trappes.

The draining tiles and other apparatus of the Marquis de Bryas was superior to every thing of the kind previously known. By the application of this system, the Marquis has raised a property near Bourdeau formerly worth only £35,000 to an annual value representing a capital of £55,000. The most complete draining tools were supplied by the Vicomte de Rougé of France, and Messrs. Burgess and Keg, of England, General Morin's dynamometer, an instrument to measure the power of traction required by various implements is the most perfect instrument of the kind; the next best seemed to be that of Mr. Bentall of England. Among the ploughs, harrows, and other implements of the kind the most admired were those of Howard of England, of Morse of Canada, of the French School of Grignon, of Ransomes of England, of Hamois of France, of Odears of Belgium, of Redolfi of Tuscany. The horsehoe of Mr. Hamois of France, the Norwegian harrow of Mr. Cappelea, and the roller of Mr. Croskill of England, were also admired.

The most prominent articles in the next part were an English root-cutter by Messrs. Ransome and Sims, worked by a small steam engine, by Mr. Calla, a French manufacturer; another root-cutter, by M. Maurer of Baden; a churn, from M. de Lamberk of Belgium; a corn-sheller from Austria, a straw-cutter from Belgium; and most remarkable of all, a machine for making draining tiles, invented by M. Calla of France; and another machine, lately invented by a French lady named Champion, for preparing the clay for that same purpose.

The threshing machines which were most approved of were those of Mr. Pitts of the United States, of M. Duvoir of France, of Messrs. Clayton & Co. of England, and of M. Pinet of France. The first was the best, and was worked by a French steam engine made by M. Calla; that of M. Duvoir, the next best, by horse power; that of Messrs. Clayton, by a steam engine of their own; and that of Pinet by a gear of new and very ingenious invention. The Canadian threshing machine had comparatively but little success, and this unfavourable result was partly, perhaps entirely, the effect of the mode of working it, by the horrible plan of horses ascending an endless stair.

The two best reaping machines were those of Mr. McCormick of the United States, drawn by two horses, and that of Mr. Courmier of

France, drawn by one horse. The improvements in this machine are not yet complete, but we are on the right road to such a degree of perfection as will render the use of it common. The four rakes tried were those of Mr. Howard of England, of Grignon of France, of Count Morelli of Sardinia, and of Mr. Moody of Canada. The best was Howard's.

The hay-making machine of Mr. Smith of England, which in a few minutes turned a field of lucerne just mown, astonished and delighted the spectators, and with reason, for the admirable work of the machine is beyond all praise.

It is evident by this review that whatever may be said in America, and especially the United States, of the inferiority of the old world to the new in respect to machines to facilitate the operations of agriculture, we have still more to learn from Europeans than they can learn from us. Immense improvement is in progress, and is the more important from the impetus communicated to the movement by learned bodies, which the single uncombined efforts of individuals in America do not give in an equal degree.

To resume our review of the implements which most attracted the attention of the public and of connoisseurs, and which obtained the preference of the judges at the trials made at Trappes, we come to the reaping machines by McCormick, and that of the self-acting rake by Wright, on the Atkins plan, both from the United States; that by Courcier of France; the American reaping machine, by Manny, which was most successful in cutting lucerne. The French draining apparatus by the Marquis de Bryas, and the Viscount de Rougé; Mr. Howard's horse rake and his plough (of England;) and the dynamometer, by General Morris, (French;) the English hay-making machine, by Mr. Smith; the threshing machine, by Mr. Pitts of the United States, and M. Duvoir of France; steam engines, by Mr. Calla; the corn-sheller from Austria; the straw-cutter, from Belgium; draining tile machines, by M. Calla and Madame Champion of France; and the drill from the Imperial school at Grignon. The principle of all the American reaping machines is that of the saw, moved with great rapidity by wheel gear; this plan is liable to be frequently disordered, but has the great advantage of not choking readily; in the French machine by Courcier, the principle of the shears is substituted for that of the saw, the former being less liable to become disordered or to wear out, but very subject to be choked, and this peculiarity renders it less useful for cutting green crops, such as lucerne. The *Moniteur* remarks, in an article on the subject, that the idea of the reaping or mowing machine is very ancient. They were in use among the Greeks and Romans at a remote period,

and Pliny and Columella describe them. These descriptions are very interesting, particularly as we have, after a long interval of silence and oblivion, recovered the idea, with all the advantages arising from our improvement in the mechanic arts.

In the exhibition of the products of agriculture the different countries were distinguished by contributions as follows: France presented a fine collection of cereals and plants, prepared in the most systematic manner by Mr. Vilmoria, and rice from the celebrated rice-fields of Camargne on the Rhone.

Algeria was especially noticed for its exhibition of agricultural products, properly so termed: wheats of various kinds, barleys, oats, and maize were shewn with their stalks, in splendid sheaves and of species known and esteemed in the days of the Romans, who received from Africa immense quantities of grain.

England drew the admiration of all beholders by her fine collection prepared by Professor Wilson. This collection comprised samples of all the grains with the stalk and the root; models of the fruits and vegetables of the United Kingdom, and herbals shewing the plants peculiar to the soil of the British Isles; the exhibition of English grain, seed and vegetables, was superior to all as a scientific collection; but fell a little short in respect of quantity.

The beautiful collection from Austria was especially remarkable for the cereals of Bohemia, and the fine wools in the fleece from the flocks of Bason de Bartenstein and Count Barkoczy. In the two fold respect of quantity and quality, the Austrian collection was next to that of France.

Prussia exhibited the finest wools in the world which were sent by the Directors of the Royal Flocks at Frankenfelde.

The Agricultural exhibition from Holland was combined in a trophy in the centre of the Dutch section of the annexe.

Portugal occupied a distinguished place in this class of the exhibition. The display of wheat, maize, almonds, olives, vegetable oils and models of fruit and vegetables was above all praise.

Spain had a splendid collection in the department of agriculture, remarkable especially for its variety consisting of all that all other countries produce. It is unnecessary to praise the beauty of the wools and fleeces of their flocks which are already so celebrated.

The Agricultural products of British Guiana, of Egypt, of Belgium, and of the United States, though not interesting as collections, in comparison with those above described, were greatly distinguished for their excellence and importance, and offered some remarkable peculiarities of value.

This third class completed the first group according to the classification adopted by the Imperial Commissioners; the group namely, which comprised the extraction and production of the simple material substances necessary for the support and comfort of life.

I must repeat, inasmuch as the announcement tends to increase our love for our country, that in this group, taken as a whole, Canada held the first place, by its display of natural wealth and its productive capacity. Taking, one by one, the three classes which we have reviewed, Canada stands as follows:—In the first class, being that of mineral products, we were in the front rank in respect of variety of species and scientific arrangement; but certainly far behind in respect of turning our mineral resources to account. In the second class, that of products of the forest, we were in the first rank in respect of the aggregate of useful species which we exhibited, and likewise in the amount of lumbering carried on, with a view to exportation. In the third class, that of agricultural products, we were not behind the first, in respect of the importance of the articles exhibited; and in the amount of production, as compared with population, we held the same equality of precedence.

Let me here cite, for the general benefit, a truth which becomes more fully patent from this exhibition, namely, that in manufactures, art, not the value of the material, constitutes real superiority; and this truth was proved incontestably at this great scene of competition. Let us every where inscribe the aphorism, "*Intelligence should rule the world.*"

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### III.

#### SECOND GROUP.

##### MANUFACTURES RELATING TO THE APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL POWER.

##### *Classes 4, 5, 6, and 7.*

We come to the examination of articles of the fourth class. This comprised articles of general mechanism applied to manufactures, and was the first of the second group according to the classification of the Imperial Commissioners.

It was one of the classes which numbered the smallest number of exhibitors; the total number from all countries being about 350. Of this number France supplied about 200. The countries which contributed the most after France, were England 31, Austria 17, Prussia 16, and Belgium 14.

The enumeration of a few of the principal articles, noticed by connoisseurs, and mentioned by observers, may be serviceable to attract the attention of Canadian mechanics to the continued efforts and success of Europeans in invention, in the province of mechanical art, as connected with the increasing demand of human ingenuity in producing. All professional persons who made a study of the Universal Exhibition of London in 1851, and who have had an opportunity of attentively examining that of Paris in 1855, confess to an immense amount of improvement in all nations, an improvement which tends to bring the conveniences and comforts of life more and more within the reach of all classes of mankind. The Exhibition of London greatly contributed to that improvement, and the first idea of *universalizing* exhibitions will ever remain a memorial to the honor of the English name.

Here we particularly remarked, amongst the articles furnished by France for the fourth class, the following articles: a smoke consuming grate, which in the shape of an endless chain, uncoils as the coal is consumed, combining advantages in health and economy, hitherto unknown in the use of this kind of fuel; a non-condensing and expansive steam engine, the chief merit of which consists in its not causing any pressure on the side valves; a rotary steam engine; a pump made by an eccentric rod resting on a tube of vulcanized caout chouc, and acting without the aid of pistons or valves; a mechanical pair of bellows possessing the advantage of giving an immense volume of air, with comparatively little apparatus; a ventilator intended to ventilate mines and mills, and which gives besides other advantages a pressure of air six times greater than that obtained by the plans usually adopted; a machine to regulate the flood gates of canals and dam heads, arranged in such a manner as to keep the water always at the same level under the most disadvantageous circumstances; a new steam engine on the expansive and non-condensing plan, made in such a way as to preserve all the pressure which the steam has in the boiler, the mechanism is regulated by the hand, and only permits the quantity of steam absolutely necessary to the inversions to be introduced; a steam engine intended to economise fuel, by employing steam mingled with the products of the combustion; a steam engine for marine purposes, made to be placed in the stern of the ships, in such a way as to economise space, very considerably, and a dynamometer the highest perfection of improvement, intended to measure exactly the power employed by every working engine.

We observed in the English compartment of the Exhibition a steam engine with three cylinders, arranged so as to economise the heat of the steam, after it has served its purpose; a hydraulic press for testing cables, &c., of immense power, and a new system of propelling ships, formed by a paddle, feathering alternately, and fixed at the water line.



Austria amongst other things exhibited a pump without either piston or valves, but formed by an eccentric rod; a steam engine remarkable for the way in which it exercised the motive power; a horizontal steam engine and a series of models for double levers or weighing machines.

The following articles coming from different countries also attracted particular attention, namely, a ventilator worked by a steam engine of peculiar construction, and a steam engine made with two cylinders, acting at right angles on two shafts, this comes from Belgium; four oscillating steam engines from the United States intended to act without the usual side valves; a steam engine exhibiting a considerable number of improvements, and intended for sea-going ships, sent by Sweden; a new plan of employing combined pulleys from Sardinia.

Let us now examine the productions of some of those countries which are most distinguished in the fifth class of the Exhibition, particularly all that pertain to locomotives for railroads, and before entering on these details, let us mention one fact of great importance in all questions relating to railroads. It is known that the question of the relative weight of the locomotives, of trains, has, since the origin of railroads, occupied the attention of professional men; people seem to be inclined to different opinions in England and on the Continent. In France, Austria and Germany for example, they are disposed to give locomotives a great weight, supported by a considerable number of wheels, whilst in England people seem inclined to return to the comparatively light engines.

In the Exhibition of France, we remarked in the compartment devoted to locomotives, an engine capable of moving in ordinary use a train of 45 cars loaded with an aggregate weight of 600,000 pounds; to this it appears to add the qualities of being easy to clean, of consuming little fuel, of having a lower centre of gravity, and of having the chimney longer: the mixed machine of Messrs. Gouin which has its tender attached behind for the purpose of making its weight serve to keep the locomotive on the railroad track; the engine "The Eagle," also Messrs. Gouin's, the motive wheels of which are nearly 10 feet in diameter, the boiler is divided in two and the centre of gravity is below the axles of the large wheels, the passenger trains, it is said, can be drawn by this locomotive at a speed of 60 miles an hour; the engines of Messrs. Cail & Co., distinguished for the perfection of the workmanship. The other articles belonging to this class, which were particularly remarked among the innumerable articles contributed by France were, an iron wagon sent from the manufactory of Mr. Nepveu & Co.; the luxurious carriages of Messrs. Clochez and Leclerc; the town carriages by Messrs. Lelorieux and Dunaime; a calash by M. Bergeon; a chariot by Mr. Cliquennois; a phaeton by Mr. Hayot; a carriage by Mr. Balvallette.

and a *char à banc* by Mr. Viderker. In the department devoted to saddlery France numbered 29 exhibitors, who contended with England for the superiority in this branch which is so much cultivated in England.

In the English section of the Exhibition which was particularly distinguished in this class by its fine exhibition of articles of saddlery; we noticed locomotives by Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Fairburn, that by the latter is hung by means of springs made of caoutchouc; a locomotive illustrative of the system of Crampton, which consists in placing the driving wheels behind the boiler; this engine was built in France, at the manufactory of the *chemin de fer de Nord*; the chameleon phaeton by Mr. Starey changing its form at pleasure; a chariot by Messrs. Davis & Sons; and three fine calashes sent by London manufacturers. The 31 English exhibitors of articles of saddlery offered to the public view a complete assortment of everything pertaining to this kind of manufacture. For solidity and excellence of material, English saddlery has no superior in the world; the names of those who were declared the best amongst the numerous English exhibitors of the class now occupying our attention, are Messrs. Gordon & Son, Blackwell, Cuff, Shipley and Dunlop.

Austria, amongst other articles, exhibited a locomotive from the railroad manufactory of the State, calculated to surmount steep grades; another locomotive from the manufactory of Mr. Gunther; the magnificent state carriage of the Mayor of Vienna; carriages from the manufactories of Messrs. Laurenzi & Co. of Vienna; admirable saddles by Mr. Laoeffler; Hungarian bridles; the plan of a locomotive by Mr. Engerth; Wallachian harness by Mr. Sindel which is extremely light.

The industrious Belgians were not behind in this class; amidst other productions of theirs, we admired the following articles: a locomotive by Messrs. Cockerel & Co., built after the German fashion called Engerth which consists in causing part of the weight of the locomotive to rest upon the tender, so as to equalize the weight of the whole mass, which is thus extended over a wider range of the track; a locomotive by Messrs. Zaman, Sabatier & Co., of Brussels; a berlin by Messrs. Jones, Brothers, of Brussels; some cabriolets by the same manufacturers; a snow plough for locomotives, by Mr. Dufour; harness, saddles and other articles of that description, by Mr. Ladoubée Lejune; some splendid harness by Maréchal; and lastly, some harness by Messrs. They de Gand, Rousseau of Liege, and Van-Moll Assche.

We must notice among the products of the kingdom of Prussia, a locomotive by Mr Borsig of Berlin, made for high rates of speed, under favorable circumstances; and the fine bridles by Mr. Kornbach remarkable for their lightness and finish.

The several German states had also sent to the Paris Exhibition a few locomotives worthy of public notice. All the countries mentioned had likewise sent models of the numerous articles composing the track, and the rolling and stationary stock of a railroad.

In carriages, we remarked vehicles by Messrs. Hermans & Co., of Holland, a spanish volante from Mexico, and two waggons from Switzerland.

Among the articles of saddlery from countries not hitherto mentioned, we must notice with approbation, the following: bridles and harness by Mr. Vincent, of Portugal; Italian saddlery of Mr. Talamucci, of Tuscany; and an army-surgeons' saddle, from Holland.

As supplementary to what has been said of the variety of opinions relative to the weight to be given to locomotives, we shall mention one fact, namely that the adoption of elbowed axles, of the requisite strength and quality, enables the machinist to place his cylinder within the framework of the engine, while, in any other plan, the want of room, in a manner compelled him to put them on the outside of it. Another conclusion resulting from the Exhibition of 1855, is the adoption of engines of high speed, requiring new and different arrangements of the gearing. Another fact also of some importance is the more general adoption of steel instead of iron, as the material of the principal parts of steam engines.

To the well known elegance and strength which have long distinguished the manufacture of carriages and saddlery, the labors of modern makers have now added lightness. This has, however, by a natural exaggeration, been carried to an excess which trenches on the two former, neither of them less important.

In the sixth class, according to the classification of the Imperial Commissioners are included special machines applicable to materials and in manufactures. It contains twelve sections relating to the following articles, namely: elementary machines, machines for mining purposes, the same for building purposes, the same for the working up of mineral materials, other than metals, the same for metallurgical purposes, materials used in mechanical architecture, machines for the manufacture of small articles in metal, the same for lumbering purposes, the same for farming purposes and the preparation of food; the same for operative chemistry, the same for the arts of dyeing and printing, the same for certain special branches of manufacturing industry.

It would be tedious to give a review, at any length, of the articles of this class, in which there were at least 500 exhibitors: *i. e.* 297 French, 57 English, 36 Austrian, 26 Belgian, 20 Prussian, 18 American, 6 Tuscan, and 5 Swiss. The remainder were from the smaller states of Europe, and 4 from Mexico.

The machines of which this immense collection consisted were put in motion, at the expense of the French Government, by means so skilfully contrived, that the whole was effected, without impeding the passage of visitors, or rendering their free access and the indulgence of their curiosity perilous to themselves. The motive power was communicated from overhead at stated distances, to the extent of more than 1500 feet, by means of belts or straps working on a driving shaft or windlass. This iron shaft of the length mentioned, was supported by an enormous trestle of cast iron, occupying the centre of the annexe, and it was driven by enormous steam engines, situated outside of the edifice. Thus the motive power was distributed gratuitously and without limitation to exhibitors of all nations.

Before we proceed to details concerning particular machinery, let us say a few words respecting the various kinds which attracted the greatest share of public attention. This will shew the tendency of industrial ideas at the Exhibition of 1855. The different modes of applying the principle of the trip-hammer in the manipulation of metals, have been greatly increased, principally in the preparation of leaf gold. Inventions for the mechanical conversion of wood to useful purposes have greatly improved, and been enriched with niceties of fabrication which European art affords; and in this department France displayed some considerable improvements, in sawing out by machinery, materials of exact form, as for ships bends and knees, whether the sawing be done in curved or straight lines. The idea of a composing machine, as applied to typography, has also had new results, which lead us to conclude that it is susceptible of practical application. The improvements made in the cylindrical presses, tending to their application in the printing of elegant volumes, and their coloured engravings are a feature in the labors of successful invention which has but lately appeared.

We should now proceed to a few details respecting certain machines, which are distinguished from the mass by some peculiar merit:

Among those which are adapted to the manipulation of mineral substances which are not metallic, we noticed an Austrian machine, exhibited by Mr. Vittorelli, cutting out by a series of saws, while it planes and polishes with graving tools, building and other stone; a French machine by Mr. Chevalier, which by means of an endless steel-wire adapted to pulleys, saws with the greatest regularity the hardest stone, as quartz, granite, and even crystal; the machines for the manufacture of draining tiles by Mr. Borie, celebrated for his hollow bricks, also by Messrs. Calla and Touaillou of France, and those by Messrs. Whitehead and Clayton of England. In these the mass of clay kneaded and passed through a mould of the required form, is cut to fancy, by means of one or more steel threads fixed in a state of tension, in moveable frames.

Among the machines for working in wood we remarked those of Messrs. Perin and Philippe for cutting out mouldings and hollow contours; and morticing machines by Messrs. Damon and Bernier, which have this peculiarity that the mortice is made by an instrument revolving with remarkable rapidity, and remaining rounded at the ends, must be finished by hand. For very long or continued mortices, the superiority of this plan is indisputable, on account of the rapidity of the operation. We noticed two machines by M. Sautreuil of Fécamp; one for preparing flooring boards by a single stroke, the other a planing machine for smoothing building timber on four sides at once; this latter is used in France, in preparing planking for ships; lastly, we remarked a turning lathe, with four descriptions of tools, for the manufacture of wheels. There were likewise two sets of saws, by Mr. Normand of Havre, one for cutting out the ribs, frames and futtocks of a ship, with their bevelings, bends, crooks, and varying thickness; the other imitating with the motion of the cross cut saw, the absolute precision of cut belonging to that implement of manual labor. These two sets of saws were the most perfect machines of the kind. In the foreign departments of the Exhibition we noticed with approbation the tool machines by Messrs. Whitworth, Smith & Co., and by Shepherd, Hill & Co., of England; the veneering saw by M. Schwartzkep of Prussia; and the connecting gear by Mr. Siglo of Austria.

Among the machines for the fabrication of small articles in metal we noticed a forging machine by Mr. Whitworth of England; shears for cutting sheet-iron, by Mr. Richmond of the United States; and a machine for cutting nails, by Messrs. Frez & Stoltz of Paris, who have introduced caoutchouc as a material for springs in all their machines.

In the section of machines to facilitate chemical processes and the manipulation of food, the best were, a mill with five runs of stones, with the friction movement, and fitted so as to permit the separation of a mill stone from the others, even while at work, by Messrs. Fremont, Fontaine and Brault of France; and an apparatus for cleaning grain, by Mr. Vachon of Lyons.

A multitude of machines of great importance certainly, but of no practical interest for us, or which would require too long and too minute a specification, were found in the remaining sections of the class which now engages our attention. These cursory visits to the domain of manufacturing art, will shew how readily we might extract profit from the most rapid survey of this Exhibition. An idea sometimes, or a word, is sufficient to suggest to an artisan the conception of a valuable improvement, or to reveal to him a resource before unknown. We have a right to be proud of our success at Paris, but we must not be led by it to

suppose that we are adepts while we are still but tyros. We have in arts and manufactures still much to learn, and Europe will be our teacher. We may console ourselves meantime with the reflection that we possess, all the elements of progress and prosperity.

The countries which were most distinguished in this seventh class, and which furnished collectively nearly all the articles exhibited, are France, England, Austria, Belgium and Prussia.

For the preparation of particular substances, for weaving and spinning, the corded ribbons by Messrs. Scrive Brothers and Miroude of France, the cylinders, valves, cog-wheels, and other gear by Messrs. Pengest & Co. of France, the pressing rollers by Mr. Fleary of France, and the corded ribbons of Mr. Risler of Prussia, and of Mr. Horsfall of England, were much admired.

Upon the whole, England, which contributed the greatest number of inventions, maintained her superiority in respect of machines adapted to the spinning of cotton; and accordingly Mr. Tresca observes, their exhibition of spinning machines consists almost entirely of cotton spinning machines. Of these English machines, the most remarkable were the carding and splicing machine invented by Mr. Evan Leigh, exhibited by Messrs. Dobson and Barlow of Bolton; the spindle roving frame by Mr. Mason of Rockdale; the various bends of gear in action by Messrs. Elec & Co.; and especially the complete exhibition sent by Messrs. Platt Brothers of Oldham. In the French department public attention was invited to the stripping cord by Mr. Lecœur; the *rota frotteur* and the drawing frame by Mr. Danguy, junior; the mull-jenny loom by Messrs. Gallet and Dubus, with 432 spindles; the blower and spreader by Mr. Koesklein; and the looms of Messrs. Nicolas Selumberger & Co. "The department of machines for cotton spinning was filled altogether," as Mr. Tresca observed, "by England and France, and, with the single exception of Mr. Selumberger's machines presents no progress worth commemorating."

In machines for the preparation and weaving of flax, we noticed those of Messrs. Mertems of Belgium, Farinaux, Ward and Lacroix of France, Combe & Co. of England. There were also a few machines from Austria and Prussia.

The department of machines for the manufactures of wool is occupied almost exclusively by French exhibitors, among whom we distinguish Messrs. Collet, Vigoureaux and Penard, for carding, who follow the modern practice of carding by rovings. Mr. Mercier was at the head of those who exhibited machines for carding-wool.

Messrs. Meynier, Heilman, Michel and Windsor of France, Messrs. Bearzi, Brangirdle and Grassmeyer of Austria, and Messrs. Benardel

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and Hensch of Prussia, were distinguished among those of the first rank for the perfection of their machines.

One machine by Mr. Deshayes attracted much attention. It was for making watch guards, purses and other articles of the kind.

The mechanical weaving of stuffs places England; where most of the machines in use were invented, in the foremost rank among all nations. A machine for weaving sail cloth by Messrs. Parker was particularly mentioned.

France takes precedence for machines for the manufacture of figured fabrics, as she had the merit of inventing them. The march of improvement in this department, is superseding the cartoons of the Jacquard loom, by paper patterns which have the advantage of greater economy. The machines of Messrs. Acklin, Espany and Blanchet were noticed with approbation.

Besides these there was a multitude of machines for fulling, combing and spinning of material for mechanical spinning; but it is not to be expected that we should enter into a detailed enumeration of the whole. Those mentioned above are intended to shew how constantly the artisans of Europe are engaged in diminishing the price, while they maintain the excellence of their productions; nay, even increase it, and to impress on our own manufacturers and merchants the necessity under which they lie, of closely following the steps of their teachers, both for their own sake and that of the public.

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#### IV.

#### THIRD GROUP.

MANUFACTURES BASED ON THE APPLICATION OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL AGENTS, AND HAVING REFERENCE TO INSTRUCTION.

Classes 8, 9, 10, 11.

The Imperial Conservatory of Arts and Trades exhibited the weights and measures of France. This exhibition derived a double interest from the circumstance that these measures has been already adopted by several European States, and that the adoption of them by all is in agitation. They are already in use among the learned of all countries. The necessity of adopting terms and divisions of weight and measure, known to science and of general application, was shewn during the deliberations of the international congress on statistics at Paris in 1855.

The French Government had sent to the Exhibition of the United States' Department, the American weights and measures presented by the United States Government a few years ago.

We noticed the arithmetical machine by Mr. Thomas, which gives products of thirty figures; the new rules for logarithms by Mr. Gravet, and the scales for weighing coins by Baron Séguier.

In the manufacture of time-pieces Mr. Wagner, the French clock maker, has introduced some remarkable improvements, in the method of regulating the compensation in the scapements, and in the uniform action of the pendulums. Mr. Cote of London, made his contribution of improvements in this branch. The spiral springs of the house of Lutz of Geneva, for watches and chronometers were greatly admired. These articles do not lose their properties on being subjected to fire and tempered anew. Their excellence is truly surprising.

The clock for the palace of the Exhibition, by M. Collin, indicated the hour on two dials far apart, by means of electric wires. This is the application of a new system to electric clocks, in making which Messrs. Vérité and Robert Houdin, (the famous Professor of Legerdemain,) excel. Of monumental clocks, the most remarkable were the astronomical clock by Mr. Bernardin of France, and clocks by Mr. Weiss of Prussia.

In watchmaking the reputation of the French, Swiss and Belgian makers is well known, and was well supported at the Exhibition. Of instruments designed to measure time, bulk or distance with precision and specially applied to scientific uses, it may serve a useful purpose to mention a few, namely, an achromatic object glass, by Mr. Lerebours, 15 inches in diameter, and about 26 feet focus; refracting telescopes by Mr. Bardon; a new kind of object glass, adapted for photographic apparatus by Mr. Jamin; a parallactic telescope by Mr. Secretan; an instrument by Mr. Porro, which may be used either as a telescope or as a very powerful microscope; a microscope by Mr. Nacet; microscopes and theodolites, by Mr. Chevalier; and to complete the list of productions, (nearly all French and Parisian), a new instrument, the *profilograph*, by Mr. Dumoulin. This beautiful invention is used to trace an exact outline of a landscape by mechanical means, and for extensive levels its importance is very great.

The English Government exhibited a fine model of the meridian circle at Greenwich. Among English exhibitors Mr. Locke distinguished himself by his parallactic telescope; and the Engineers of the Coast Survey by the fine collection of instruments which they use.

In the Austrian Department we noticed the meridian telescope of the Polytechnic Institute of Vienna, the numerous and beautiful surveyors' instruments, by Mr. Starke, and maps in relief shewing the levels and



zones by varied tints, the roads, and a register of various statistical information.

This class contained, however, numerous instruments to ascertain the density of bodies, acoustic instruments, and electric machines, variously applied, instruments for the purpose of registration, meteorological and other apparatus. We have mentioned only the novelties in this class, for it were an endless task to make special mention of all who distinguished themselves.

The countries which bore off the honors in this class are, in the order of the premiums awarded, France, Switzerland, England, Austria.

We now come to the articles examined in the ninth class.

The art of preparing bog-turf for fuel has been much improved in Europe. Necessity has proved to be the parent of invention.

In a rapid review of this class, much useful information is to be gathered, the bare notice of which may furnish our artizans with ideas of improvement sure to be productive of good. What we are mainly to study is not the products of our own country; these we may always examine at our ease; it is the matters exhibited by other countries, which we can inspect at no other time but that of an Exhibition. Detailed criticisms of these will be given in the final report of the international Jury. There and there only, we are to look for a perfect appreciation of objects.

In its review of the various articles in this ninth class, and giving an account of the visit of Prince Napoleon, the *Moniteur* makes the following remark: "Heating by means of wood, coal, or charcoal, and lighting by the direct combustion of a limited number of solid or liquid substances would at the commencement of the present century have improved the staple of this ninth class," and it proceeds to notice the growing disposition to use the heat of gas "for purposes of hygiene, of the preparation of food, and of mechanical pursuits, public and private."

The first article taken in the order of classification were chemical matches, in which branch Austria holds the first rank, the specimens sent being the ordinary and regular productions of the makers who sent them. This branch is said to give employment in Austria to 20,000 workmen. Sweden also exhibited excellent specimens of this article. Several French exhibitors had also sent their contributions, and as France is the classic land of taste and fancy, we had *tasteful and fancy* matches. The highest price for round matches was one penny per thousand.

Pressed coal, a mechanical compound of solidified fragments of coal mixed with the residue of coal-tar, has on account of its superiority to coal, come into general use, particularly for shipping. It is sold in

France at 30s. per ton. In the Exhibition, France and Belgium shewed the best specimens of this article. It seems that in Belgium they have succeeded in solidifying coal by pressure only, without the use of the coal-tar to agglutinate it.

The preparation known as *moulded coal*, discovered by Mr. Popelin Ducané, was shewn at the exhibition in numerous specimens, made of the dross and dust of coal mixed and agglutinated with coal-tar. It is in shape like charcoal, or else cylindrical.

The making of turf, in pieces pressed and dried, carbonized turf, or compact anthracite turf, has assumed in Europe a degree of importance and has reached an extent, the proofs of which appear in the products of the kind sent by France and England.

The perfection to which candle-making has been carried is well known. It will soon enable the poorest to lay aside the use of the old tallow candle. England, Austria, Belgium, and France, are here again the most distinguished; France especially is pre-eminent for its shew of acids and alcohols for the rectification of fatty substances, which are the basis of candles.

It would be impossible to describe, in this place, the different systems of warming houses, pertaining to the four groups of which we have knowledge; that is to say, by open fire-places or stoves; by heated air; by the circulation of hot water in pipes; and by steam similarly diffused; but it may be useful to those persons in Canada who interest themselves in the respective merits of those various modes, to be acquainted with the names at least of the artizans who have distinguished themselves by the beauty of their production. These are, for stoves, hot-air stoves, and apparatus for conveying it, Messrs. Laury, Chevalier, Pauchet, and Ambart of France; Messrs. Bailey, Edwards & Son, and Hoole of England; Messrs. Garton of Belgium, and Stait of Switzerland. For hot water apparatus, Mr. Duvoir Leblanc of Paris has acquired a high reputation and received a medal of honor.

You are aware that the Indians of Canada obtain fire by the rapid friction of two pieces of wood. Well, the pinks of civilization, Messrs. Beaumont and Mayer of Paris, exhibit a machine, consisting of a boiler filled with water which is heated to the pressure of three atmospheres, by the caloric generated by a conical metal tube, in which another cone of hard wood accurately adjusted to fit its interior, is made to revolve. This mode of generating heat is intended to be employed only when the motive power is obtained free of cost, as when it consists of a waterfall. You will perceive that if this novel idea is capable of being usefully and economically applied, the want of water-power will certainly in Canada be no bar to its introduction.

There is a wish to introduce gas, the *Moniteur* remarks as above cited, as an article of domestic fuel. This principle has been applied in England by means of asbestos. The current of gas is convey in a lighted state through an apparatus consisting of wicks of asbestos. Great results are anticipated from this discovery. We may observe that the asbestos exhibited in the Canadian section and sent from Kamouraska is exactly of the pliable and silky kind with short fibres which is suitable for this purpose.

Very interesting apparatus for procuring ventilation was also exhibited as well as models of apparatus applied to blast furnaces for the smelting of ore. The use of this apparatus, the bellows of which convey heated instead of cold air, produces a casting, not only of better quality, but also at less expense.

In the lamp department a vast number of improvements were exhibited which might be very usefully adopted in Canada. True perfection in this department is to be found only in France. We may mention the lamps by Mr. Hadrot, as remarkable for their brilliant light, those of Mr. Aubineau for their great size, those of Mr. Guillaume for their diminutive size, and the cheap and economical lamp by Mr. Dessauls, besides many others. Lanterns for the light houses constitute also a branch of manufacturing skill in which France has attained unquestionable eminence: this superiority is indeed undisputed. The immortal Fresnel who invented the lenticular lanterns, has conferred this glorious preeminence on his country; accordingly the French Government had erected a kind of monument to his honor in the centre of the nave. This was a lenticular lantern of large dimensions, placed upon a pillar, which was dedicated to the memory of the great inventor. The coasts of France are lighted by 198 beacons of various sizes.

There was no great exhibition of improvement in lighting by gas. Most of the apparatus exhibited had reference rather to the transmission of gas, than to the means of generating it, or to its economical use.

The various modes in which electricity is applied to the mechanical arts, composing the ninth class, might afford matter for much interesting speculation; but besides requiring special and exact knowledge, this subject does not possess an interest in our young country, equal to that of the branches of industry here lightly commented on, with a view to draw public attention to the progress of modern art.

We cannot omit, however, to mention the discoveries made by an Austrian, Mr. Ginti of Vienna, in the electric telegraph. That gentleman, by availing himself of the interruption of the electric current, by non conductors, has succeeded in transmitting two different communications

in opposite directions, by the same wire. "This" says Mr. Tresca, "is the greatest improvement yet made in the electric telegraph.

Here we shall close our few remarks in a class, the components of which are highly interesting to Canada, either as a consuming population, or as possessing the natural resources which may render it a producing one to an important degree, in many of the most valuable branches particularised. We shall be fortunate if, while depicting the improvements which were most remarkable at the Paris Exhibition, we may lead some inquiring reader to seek farther and more exact information. This would undoubtedly lead to the adoption of new modes of deriving benefit from our natural resources.

The tenth class, containing articles comprised under the heads of *chemical arts, dyeing and printing, paper-making, manufactured skins, caoutchouc, &c.*, is one of those which numbered most exhibitors. Of these the official catalogue contained nearly 2000 of all countries. The countries which contributed most largely to this class with the number of exhibitors from each, were France 900, England 166, Prussia 152, Austria 100, Belgium 58, Spain 33, Holland 33. Next after these was Canada 26.

In the production of matters purely chemical, Austria and the German States appeared to hold the first place in the Exhibition. Among other articles of the kind, we noticed the collection of large masses of alkaleine metals from Prussia, and compound ethers from Austria.

White zinc, used as a paint, with great advantage over white lead, was principally exhibited by Belgium and particularly by the Franco-Belgian Company, known as the *Compagnie de la Vieille Montagne*.

England exhibited *Lithia* and *yellow Prussiate of Polass*, obtained by the use of common coal, instead of animal carbon.

It would be tedious to particularise all that the Exhibition contained of acids and other products of the chemical art; but we cannot omit the wonderful French, production the new metal, termed *aluminum*. Aluminum was first obtained as a distinct substance by M. Wochler, a German chemist, but we are indebted to Mr. Sainte-Claire Deville, who continued his researches, assisted by the private purse of the Emperor Napoléon, for producing it as a material for domestic utensils. We cannot here enlarge upon the process by which it is obtained, suffice it to say that, having been already fashioned into domestic utensils, it has been found to possess the following properties: a degree of lightness, equal almost to that of glass, a high degree of sonorosity, a capability of resisting the action of fire next to that of silver; freedom from loss by oxydation, tenacity and hardness equal to these qualities in any of the metals in common use.

Gelatine assumes in Canada a character which is most interesting, inasmuch as it is now used for the preservation of game and other meats, by being applied as a coating to exclude the atmosphere. It is needless to insist on the value of such a process as a measure of preservation. It will be seen at once, that it a principle essentially economical, as the very substance, used as a preservation of the main or principal substance, retains all its value, and that the food thus preserved, undergoing no process of manipulation, remains in possession of all its original flavor and other properties.

Among the numerous specimens of ultramarine produced by artificial means, that of Mr. Guimet of France, the inventor of the process, by which it is manufactured, was naturally the best. Some idea may be formed of the importance of this product when we learn that formerly natural ultramarine cost £75 per pound, and that no more than 4 lbs. were consumed in Europe in a year, whereas Europe now uses five millions of pounds yearly which costs no more than one shilling per pound.

In leather, France was distinguished for its morocco, its varnished leather and its calf leather, all having a world-wide reputation; England for its strong sole leather and that which is used for saddlery. In the articles mentioned, France was closely followed by Austria, Germany and Belgium.

It is well known that the celebrated Russia leather did not appear at the Exhibition, but we must remark that that leather, which has qualities so peculiar, is tanned with the decoction of willow bark and impregnated with an oil extracted from the bark of the bouleau. We make this remark, because we have willow and bouleau in Canada.

In the manufacture of paper, different countries offered a vast number of exhibitors, among the new papers made without rags we noticed straw-paper made by Mr. Louis Piette of Belgium.

It would be a tedious labor to enumerate the different uses now made of caoutchouc, we have already noticed the advantage of substituting it for steel in springs for certain machines. We must remark by the way that we are indebted to France for the discovery of caoutchouc, to England for its first application to useful purposes, and to the United States for its connexion into a pliable and durable substance, as well as into a hardened form, capable of great resistance. Mr. Goodyear of the United States received the grand medal of honor for his discovery of hardened caoutchouc.

The French *savans* who discovered the method of making artificial ultramarine, and who are now producing opium, give us reason to hope for a further discovery in artificial quinine, a product of which the final

disappearance was anticipated together with that of the quinquina from which only it is now obtained.

We now come to a class, the eleventh, which has intimate relation to Canadian interest, being based upon agricultural produce. It relates to the preparation and preservation of alimentary substances.

This class is naturally reducible to two grand divisions, termed, in the words of the Imperial Commissioners : 1. *Preparation of alimentary substances* ; 2. *Preservation of alimentary substances*.

In the *preparation* of alimentary substances, and the extraction of their various elements, we remarked the following articles : an apparatus by Messrs. Martin & Co. of France, for extracting the gluten ; an apparatus for baking, termed the *mechanical kneader* by Mr. Roland, also of France. In the French compartment were observed also many different apparatus used in the manufacture of sugar and spirit from beet-root.

It would be impossible to enumerate the numerous articles in this class, for, as they relate to the most ordinary wants of mankind, they are not the exclusive productions of one or two countries, but fall within the scope of all. Accordingly there was no country which had not numerous exhibitors.

It may be of service to notice the progress made in France in the preservation of meats. In our review of the preceding class we have already made a few observations on the use of gelatine, as a coating to guard meat from contact with the air, but that discovery is the least extraordinary which has been made.

By a process, which consists of rapid drying by means of hot air, and then of compression by means of the hydraulic press, vegetables have not only been prepared for keeping, but also made to occupy a comparatively trifling space. It is only necessary to steep them in cold water six hours, in order to restore them to their original color, appearance and even bulk. It will be seen that, on these conditions, they may be matters of daily use. It is calculated that, by this process more than 1200 lbs. of dried vegetables may be packed in a case of 1 cubic metre (30 cubic feet). This quantity represents 8000 lbs. of fresh vegetables which would on an average require a space of 1300 cubic feet at least. Thus seven times the bulk of nutritive matter may be made fit for transport, in a space 43 times smaller than it would naturally fill. The allied armies in the Crimea were supplied with vegetables, thus prepared, to the extent of 42,000,000 of rations.

The *beef biscuit* of the American Navy is now well known. Several other articles of the kind were exhibited, among them *meat biscuit*, containing, in half a pound of matter, six rations of good soup ; and *biscuit* of the same description, by a company from Buenos Ayres.

The *General Meat Preserving Company* in France have produced a substance which they have termed *conservatine*, extracted from the offal of animals, such as the bones deprived of the marrow, tendons, &c., with the addition of sugar and gum. The principle is evidently the same as that of preserving by gelatine. The question is, which of the two *conservatines* is the best? The Company exhibited a leg of beef weighing nearly 100 lbs., preserved six months before. This had in all respects all the freshness of meat just killed.

But the most extraordinary discovery of this kind is that of Mr. Lamy, a Frenchman, who preserves meat without covering or coating it, exposed to the air and the sun. His process, which he has not revealed, is purely scientific, and consists, it is said, in coagulating those parts which are liable to putrefaction, and which produce fermentation in alimentary substances. He exhibits legs of mutton, preserved several years ago, salmon, pike, vegetables, fruits, whole partridges, and a whole deer preserved two years since. In the winter, Mr. Lamy supplies fruit at fabulous prices, and the purchasers profess themselves perfectly satisfied with the quality of what he sells.

We should endeavor to profit by many of these discoveries, in Canada. They would enable us to export enormous quantities of alimentary substances, which now remain unsold, because their liability to decomposition or their bulk renders the carriage of them difficult, or too expensive, or altogether impracticable.

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V.

FOURTH GROUP.

MANUFACTURES PERTAINING TO THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

*Classes 12, 13, 14.*

The articles exhibited in the twelfth class—that which related to the public health—were few in number. Connected with the supply of water of good quality to large cities, we saw nothing but some filtering machines, which offered no new feature. On this head, we must cite some observations made in the Paris papers. It seems to be agreed that the requisite quantity of water *per diem* for each individual, to place a city in this respect in circumstances favorable to health, is about sixteen gallons or three cubic feet. At Rome the daily supply is nearly 160 gallons to each individual; of course this quantity includes the public baths, public wash-houses, and all that is required for domestic consumption. It would have been well to have exhibited along with our models of bridges

and canals, something to give an idea of our splendid water works at Quebec and Montreal; for it is evident that, in respect of the supply of water and sewerage, those two cities will soon stand pre-eminent among all the cities in the world.

We saw at the Exhibition several models of valves for drains and water closets, but nothing so new or so remarkable as to give new ideas on sanitary polity, or to require special mention.

We observed one article which will be the means of introducing a beneficial change in the construction of buildings in respect of healthfulness. This was a hollow brick, the cavity in which was adapted to form a tunnel, thus establishing a kind of ventilator in the wall itself, preventing damp. We also saw stucco to be used as a dressing for walls and ceilings of rooms in hospitals, dissecting theatres, and other places used for similar purposes. It would of course be impossible to give a minute description in this place, of the various plans for ventilating and heating public and private buildings.

We saw with admiration, in this class, the fine carriages for the sick and wounded of the French army, wagons and moving canteens. These articles had been transmitted to the Exhibition by the Minister of War.

Several apparatus for baths were exhibited, but nothing new, except one for administering baths of condensed or rarified air, either generally or topically.

It would not be generally interesting to speak of the various pharmaceutical preparations which were exhibited. To professional men it would avail little that we should mention them in general terms. The countries which were distinguished in this department were France, Germany, Austria and England.

In surgical cutlery, the superiority of the French is indisputable and undisputed. The countries which, after France, made the best and largest contribution in this respect were Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Hesse, Portugal and the States of the Church. The articles exhibited were very numerous, from different countries, in artificial limbs, as arms, legs, &c., intended to restore parties who had undergone amputation to the exercise of the functions of which they had been deprived. As these apparatus form in some degree a part of the arsenal of surgery, the fabrication of them comes next in importance after the improvements made in surgical instruments. The three French houses which bore the palm from the whole world, for the perfection of this surgical cutlery, both as inventors and manufacturers, were those of Charrière, Mathieu and Luer of Paris.

It is not long since the time, when, favored by the metallurgical circumstances of their country, the English manufacturers of London had a decided



superiority in this respect. France owes its present ascendancy in this branch to the house of Charrière, and this house is indebted to its own energy for its world wide reputation and immense wealth. As the history of the struggle of this house, at length so successful, may be a good lesson to others, we may venture to quote a few words written by Doctor Giraldès in the *Patrie*: "He, (Mr. Charrière,) welcomed with open arms " all the foreign workmen who came to Paris, and listened with deference " to all the critical remarks addressed to him. Having constant intercourse " with young physicians of vivid imagination and intelligence, he placed " his men and machinery at their disposal, and made at his own expense " the instruments which they devised. His ware rooms are filled with " these abortive inventions, and are more like the museum of an antiquary " than a cutler's warehouse. There are to be seen models of the most fanciful " description, some scarcely formed so as to give a definite idea of their " intended use, others quite finished, but given up as of no practical use. By " such means, and by boldly drawing upon the future, he has created the " magnificent establishment for the manufacture and sale of cutlery which " stands in the *Rue de l'Ecole de Medecine.*"

The person whose contributions to the Exhibition were incomparably the most worthy of admiration, both for their beauty, their perfection and their usefulness, in the department of anatomy and pathology, was Dr. Auzoux of Paris. To his preparations of this kind, Mr. Auzoux had added some fine ones of natural history and comparative anatomy, by the aid of which it was possible to study zoology without the labor of dissection. Of course the studies incumbent on physicians and learned men are not here meant, who can by no means be exempted from the labor of dissection.

The beautiful preparations in osteology of Mr. Vasseur of Paris were also objects of great admiration, particularly those of the *cranium*, the bones of which were placed relatively *in situ* though not quite in contact, and were kept in position by the aid of screws, which allowed them to be handled.

The countries which contributed the greatest number of stuffed birds and quadrupeds were France, Savoy, Wurtemberg and Prussia. They were generally well executed as to attitude, form and preservation. The collection of birds from Canada was greatly admired.

The thirteenth class devoted to articles relating to maritime and military matters, derived additional interest from the passing events of the war, requiring the development of all the resources of modern art. History has not hitherto had to record the display of such an armament as that which the siege of Sebastopol has called into action, and never before were the means of transport applied so as to effect the wonders performed by the Anglo-French squadrons. These circumstances of the time were rather injurious to the effect of the Exhibition of 1855: as certain marine

steam engines intended to be exhibited, were diverted from their pacific destination, to be usefully employed on board the allied fleets. Thus it was that, models excepted, there were fewer engines exhibited at Paris than at London. But, to make amends, new inventions and evident improvements were manifested, giving assurance that we are on the road to important discoveries, and new modes of applying them.

We shall specify a few of the improvements effected in the manufacture of steam engines, intended for maritime service.

The gradual increase in size of the motive machinery, and the use of engines of great power, is the great fact of the age. In this change of system the intention is, not only to move larger bodies, but to attain greater speed, and what has been done in this behalf has established as an axiom "that greater speed requires greater power in the proportion of the square of the speed required."

Another step in the road of improvement is the substitution of the screw apparatus for all others in ocean navigation, particularly in that branch of it which combines *steam with sails*. It was for the purpose of increasing the motive power of the screw, without diminishing that afforded by the sails, when necessary, that the French engineers have invented the screw *à quatre branches*, which may by a system of joints, be reduced to two, and occupies no more space than the screw *à deux branches*. Two new systems were promulgated at the Exhibition, having reference to the placing or housing of the engine in the hull of the vessel; one (French) fixes it in the *dévoitures* of the after part of the vessel in order to save room; another (Dutch) distributes the weight of the engine throughout the entire length of the vessel, in order to avoid these alterations of form produced by the application of considerable weights acting constantly on an isolated point of the frame.

Finally, in France, opinions are in favor of the direct application of the motive power to the screw, while in England they seem to incline to its application by gearing. The adoption of the former principle aims at the saving of room; that of the other diminishing friction and giving better control of the piston, diminishes the wear and tear of the engine. We must observe that the use of steel in various parts of the engine diminishes the risk arising from wear and tear, and the danger of accidents so produced.

Among the numerous exhibitors in this class, the French Minister of Marine was particularly distinguished; the articles exhibited being a great number of models of ships, and their rigging and equipment.

The following articles in this part of the Exhibition demanded especial admiration: a model of the engine of the ship *Napoleon*, a screw of 960 horse power, working by gearing,—said to be the fastest ship of her rate afloat; a model of the engine of the ship *l'Algérien*, a screw, with direct

action, of 900 horse power ; a brass screw, weighing 25,000 lbs. intended for the ship *l'Impérial* ; this has four fixed branches but is nevertheless removable ; a model of the steam mortar-vessel *le Vautour*, the first war steamer in which mortars were shipped and fired,—it is now at Sebastopol ; a model of the apparatus used in launching the man of war *l'Ulm* on the Charente, is worthy of especial notice. In this case, it was necessary, on account of the narrowness of the river, to cause the vessel, on leaving the ways, to take a list up and down the stream. For this purpose the ship was rigged on each side with a strong chain. These were shortened by the decussation of certain of their links which were tied with ropes intended to break one after another, their tenacity being graduated and calculated to produce the effect desired. The plan was crowned with complete success ; and, having been applied to a body so ponderous as that of the *Ulm*, does credit to the skill of the engineers who devised it.

England exhibited, as illustrations of its naval power, models of the heads and sterns of ships, and articles of various kinds. In the exhibition of the Dutch naval establishment, we notice models of small war-vessels, built with flat floor-timbers. These flat bottomed ships, are intended to navigate the coast, and for attack and defence in shoal water. The war in the Baltic caused great attention to be paid to inventions of this kind.

We now come to the exhibition of articles pertaining to merchant shipping, on the ocean and on rivers. It is remarkable that the exhibition in this class, although no doubt very interesting, was not expressive of all the importance which mankind attach, in our day, to maritime affairs.

The first objects which drew our attention in this department, not as novelties in invention, but for the boldness of enterprise which they indicated, were the models and plans of the several parts of that gigantic vessel, now being built in London by Messrs. Scott and Russel, under the direction and according to the plans of Mr. Brunel the engineer. It is known, that monster ship will measure 23,000 tons, and will, in round numbers, be 700 in length, 80 feet beam, and will have engines of the aggregate power of 2,600 horses. England had also a maritime trophy, containing models of the great ships *Himalaya*, *Persia* and others, diving-apparatus, apparatus for the rescue of shipwrecked persons and property, and a number of articles connected with ocean and river navigation. In the ship-building section of the English compartment, the most celebrated and illustrious name was that of the house of Napier of Glasgow.

England stands foremost among the nations of the world for the number of its large foundries for the manufacture of steam-engines for ships. In respect of perfection and beauty of workmanship, almost all other European nations are on an equal footing ; in the experimental part of the art, France seems to hold the first rank. It may not be uninteresting to know that

there are in Europe about sixty great establishments particularly devoted to the manufacture of steam-engines for ships. Of this number England possesses thirty, and France fifteen; the others are distributed among the several other States, according to their population, or rather according to their maritime position.

One of the most striking articles in the exhibition of the French merchant navy, was the fine model of the ship *Danube* belonging to the *Compagnie des Messageries*. It shewed all the details of her construction, rigging and equipment, together with her engine and screw in operation, a masterpiece of workmanship. Among the numerous specimens of French skill were building models, half of iron half of timber by the inventor of the system, Mr. Arman, who obtained the Grand Medal of Honor, in this section; numerous models of French clippers; huge plates of iron 3 feet in width, by 15 feet in length and 3 inches in thickness. These plates were intended for the defences of the *floating batteries* contrived by the Emperor Napoleon for the attack on the citadel of Cronstadt, that terrible claw of the Northern Bear.

In the other sections were, the model of a river steamer used by the Austrians on the Danube, of 240 horse power and drawing very little water; the model of the *American*, a river steamer of the United States of 1,000 horse power; a very fine steam engine with a screw having a direct and reverse movement exhibited by the Swedish foundry of Motala to which this article does great credit; an iron stern-post with a rudder of a new form, from Belgium.

In the second division of this thirteenth class, relating to objects of military art and the fabrication of arms, it will be perceived at once that France took the foremost rank. Belgium being the next in precedence for workmanship, particularly in the manufacture of fire arms for sporting purposes. England exhibited very little in this department.

The arms used by the French army were collected in the nave of the palace in a superb trophy, designed by M. Panguilly Haridon, the engineer. Before proceeding to make a few remarks on details, which derived a particular interest from the circumstances of the war then in progress, it will not be amiss to consider the improvements made within a few years in the manufacture of arms, and in the art of handling and using them. Here are then, in brief, the specifications of the improvements made: extraordinary precision of aim in firing from mortars, from the knowledge of the rotatory motion of the shells on their axes; perfection and simplicity attained in the use of rockets in open field warfare; diminished damage from repeated firing now obtained, in manufacturing artillery to the extent of sustaining 3000 discharges without perceptible damage, whereas 200 shells were formerly the greatest num-

ber which could be fired from guns of the largest calibre ; a new method of preserving gunpowder from the effects of the weather and from danger of explosion ; rapidity in loading combined with correct aim in firing, with musketry.

To all this progress we have to add the general improvements made in workmanship and material. The use of sporting guns, loaded at the breech, has also become general, and the alterations made daily in this class of fire arms give us reason to hope that they may be adopted by some arm of the military service. A few brigades have already received them, as for instance the *cent gardes* of the Emperor. To give an idea of the regard to economy which prevails in the manufacture of arms, we may observe that good muskets are to be had, wholesale, in France and Belgium, for ten shillings, while such is the luxury of finish and embellishment applied to sportsmen's guns, that they are sold as high as £500 each.

We noticed in the French compartment the musket of the *cent gardes*, which as we have seen, is loaded at the breech. This musket is fitted with a straight sabre of the length of the old rapier, forming with the musket a lance more than seven feet long. Next we had the celebrated rifle, known as the *Minié rifle*, the improvements in which are due to two French Officers, Messrs. Minié and Delygne. It is well known that the shape of the ball, which has undergone and is still undergoing great alterations, is highly important in attaining precision in the direction of the ball, fired from this formidable weapon. Revolving pistols have undergone a variety of alterations, most of which are improvements. Mr. Gastine Reinette of Paris, exhibited some barrels of fowling pieces, the strength of which was wonderful. This property of exemption from the danger of bursting is the effect of a new process of welding, which consists in using, instead of flat bands, twisted spirally on a mandrel fitting closely, so as to be welded afterwards, two triangular rods, fitting one into the other, for the purpose of being welded. These bands or rods, thus twisted together on the mandrel are to each other as the female is to the male screw, when the latter is inserted.

I omitted to mention the field-piece termed the *Emperor's system*. This piece, intended to fire shells as well as solid shot, relieves an army from the necessity of carrying mortars, as well as field pieces ; and as the principle equalizes the diameter of the hollow, with that of the solid, shot, it simplifies the service, and facilitates the equipment of an armed force.

Belgium, and particularly Liège, exhibited a vast collection of fire arms, both military and for sporting purposes. All the improvements

known in France, except in a few particulars, are known and turned to practical account, with the same degree of perfection, as at Paris.

Prussia made a fine exhibition of fire arms, among which we noticed the cast steel cannon by Mr. Krupp.

In the English compartment, a Mr. Needham who was an exhibitor, shewed a gun to be loaded at the breech, in which the charge is ignited by a needle. This is a Prussian invention, on which Mr. Needham pretends that he has made improvements. Great praise was bestowed upon some ornamented arms, exhibited by Mr. Zuloaga of Spain. A rifle with carved work by Mr. Rinzi of Milan was regarded as a master-piece of workmanship; and in the Sardinian section we remarked a model of a portable drill for cannon which would save the trouble of sending to an arsenal or an armourer's forge, to repair the touch-hole of a gun, when it is useless.

The fourteenth class contained, under the title of *Civil Constructions*, (buildings for the purposes of civil life) a mass of articles connected with, or pertaining to, the private dwellings of mankind, and to public edifices, required by the social habits of civilized life.

We shall take a hasty survey, for no other is possible, of what this section contained that could interest us. Among the numerous specimens of building stone exhibited, we noticed, first in order, the collection from Wurtemberg, arranged in form of a pyramid, and in the geological order of the natural formations. This comprised granite, sandstone and limestone of various kinds, and belonging to the different epochs. We next came to the fine collection of limestone from the environs of Caen, in Normandy, the price of quarrying which on the spot varies from 15s. to 20s. the cubic metre (30 cubic feet.) There were also specimens of the carboniferous and colored limestone of the environs of Bristol. This collection was the same as that exhibited in England in 1851.

Public attention is now occupied, particularly in France, with a question long and extensively agitated, concerning the fabrication of artificial stone, to supersede rubble masonry with economy of material and labor, and yet secure greater solidity. Mr. Coignet of St. Denis, exhibited a stone consisting of *coal ashes and quick lime*, or of *sand, small shingle and lime*, or again, of *sand, terra cotta in powder, ashes and lime*. This substance costs from 6s. to 10s. per cubic metre. It is run like grouting, and in fact the building is cast in a mould, by portions which are more or less considerable. A house in the environs of Paris was thus cast, in every part, together with its mouldings and other ornaments. Separate walls have also been erected 50 feet in height, by way of experiment. Blocks of artificial stone are also made, in which plaster is the principal

material. Mr. Bernard exhibited also small specimens of larger blocks, which he is making for the harbor of Cherbourg of an artificial vitrified substance, which appears to be superior to hydraulic cements and grouting. This substance is obtained from plastic clay, well worked, and subjected to excessive kiln-burning.

France, England and Wurtemberg seemed to hold the first place in the invention of cements. The Exhibition contained material evidence of the labors of Messrs de Villeneuve and Vicat, Engineers, particularly in the application of the sub-carbonates of lime, and magnesian limestone.

It would be a tedious labor to give the names of the various marbles from all countries. Some, however, were so beautiful, that it would be unjust to omit to mention them. Algeria had sent, among other kinds, that beautiful marble which is called agate or onyx, the veined and transparent whiteness of which is so greatly admired, and the fine yellow marble of Numidia, these two were celebrated among the ancients. Florence exhibited a collection of those magnificent Tuscan marbles, which are known to the whole world. Greece and the Island of Corsica had splendid specimens of *rouge antique*, green porphyry, *verd antique*, and other marbles. England exhibited fine large specimens of Cornish serpentine.

Many countries had contributed slates, tiles, and bricks, of various forms and quality. The hollow bricks seemed to be much approved of, owing to their comparative lightness and small cost. It was shewn indeed, that in the fabrication of this new article for building, there is a saving both in the quantity and manipulation of the material, as well as in the processes of drying and burning. The articles of this kind exhibited by the house of Messrs. Borie, Brothers, were admirable. Terra cotta was shewn to be applicable to a new use, as a stucco or plaster, in places in which damp might destroy ordinary mortar.

Next after Canada, in the exhibition of timber, as a material for building, came Jamaica, British Guiana, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Algeria, particularly in respect to flooring and woods for internal decoration. Among the articles exhibited by Algeria, we noticed the wood called Thuya or Citre which was so highly prized by the Romans. Cicero is said to have paid for a table made of this wood, a sum equal to £5000 of our currency. In the Algerine collection, were specimens carefully selected from the root, the trunk, the branches and knots of the tree, in order to shew the variegated colors of each part.

Sweden, Norway, Austria, Tuscany, and several other States exhibited specimens of timber, suitable both for building and cabinet work, which

we have already had occasion to notice in a general way, under the head of Products of the Forest.

A word relative to the processes of two French inventions, one for the preservation of wood, the other for coating very soft species of stone as a defence against exfoliation or efflorescence. Mr. Boucheni produces by pressure the complete saturation of the pores of timber with a solution of sulphate of copper, while the wood is still green. The expense of the process and of the material is about 15s. per cubic metre (30 feet cubic) of soft wood. Thus pine of superior quality, worth 6d. per foot, would, after saturation, cost 1s. per foot. As a test of the efficacy of his plan Mr. Boucheni exhibited the results of 18 years' experience. Railroad ties of bouleau, laid down nine years ago, had been taken up in order to be exhibited. They were in a state of perfect preservation, while similar pieces, laid down with them at the same time, were totally decayed. Mr. Kulman, by repeated moistening of the surface of soft stone, coats them with a layer of silex. This he calls silicating. Now this silication costs about 1s. per square metre (9 or 10 square feet) and renders the softest stone as durable as the hardest kinds.

We may be allowed to cite the flattering compliments paid to Canada by Mr. Tresca: "Canada," he says, "*is a land of hope not likely to be disappointed. Active, intelligent, enterprising, beyond all other distinct nations, which equally abound in the elements of industrial production, it claims and demands our attention.*"

In the department of metals as materials for building purposes, we noticed among many other articles, cast-iron pillars for beacons, wharves, and bridges; T irons for floors, from several factories of France, in which country this method of building prevails extensively; waved sheet-iron from the French factory of Montataire, used in roofing without rafters or irons, piping for water-works 10 feet long by 3 feet diameter cast at the foundry of Fourchambault in France, for the city of Madrid.

We must not omit to mention the large models of tressels, scaffolding, roofing and other articles connected with building exhibited by Messrs. Neveu & Co. of Paris; as that gentleman is a master in his profession and one of those who advocate and maintain the use of wooden materials in building, against the encroachments of iron. It is impossible to give in this place even a hasty sketch of the numerous models of public works, French and foreign, which were exhibited. France had booms, both temporary and permanent, tunnels, water-works, viaducts, bridges, and light-houses, also a model of a bridge now being built over the Seine opposite to the Hotel de Ville. This bridge, of one arch, while very light in appearance, evinces a degree of boldness, never equalled, in the arrangement of the key of the arch. An engineer named Martin,



who is also an artist, was struck with the difference in an artistic view, between stone bridges and iron bridges, and with the mean appearance of the latter, and has endeavored in erecting his bridge at Tarascon to give to metal bridges, together with the durability of stone, the same handsome monumental appearance. All honor to Mr. Martin who has thus continued to mingle the useful with the beautiful, as qualities equally necessary!

In the English Exhibition, there was a model of the tubular bridge over the Menai, which sinks somewhat in dignity before the undertaking of the Victoria Bridge; a model of the harbor of Grimsby at the mouth of the Humber, and another of a similar work at Wearmouth.

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## VI.

### FIFTH GROUP.

#### MANUFACTURES OF MINERAL PRODUCTS.

##### *Classes 15, 16, 17, 18.*

Let us cast an eye over the fifteenth class, relating to rough and manufactured steel. There is a species of this material now largely manufactured, and the use of which is rapidly extending, for the fabrication of common tools, parts of steam-engines, and even ordinary carriages. This is called puddled steel. It is not more costly than malleable iron, inasmuch as it is produced by merely interrupting, at a given moment, the process of decarbonizing cast iron while rendering it malleable. Puddled steel, therefore, is merely cast-iron less charged with carbon than the casting of the blast furnace, or iron containing more carbon than malleable iron contains. This discovery, so simple in its nature, is due to Mr. Stengel, a Prussian, and was improved on in Belgium and France. It is now, "*the great fact in metallurgy*," to use the words of a connoisseur. No country is in a better position than Canada to produce this steel, which is destined to supersede iron, very advantageously, in many of its uses.

Yorkshire has placed England in the first rank among the nations which produce the steel of commerce in respect of quantity. These English steels are made of Swedish-iron. Next after England comes Austria, in which country the provinces of Styria and Carinthia manufacture a large quantity and of superior quality; then France, represented principally by the steel-factories of the Loire, and, lastly, Prussia and Sweden.

Cast steel is now used for many purposes, to which it was considered inapplicable but a few years since. In the exhibition of bells, cauldrons, cannon, plates for engraving on steel, springs, pieces of machinery, rails

for railways, we observed cast steel to be used, instead of iron, giving the advantage of much greater strength, with equal weight, and it is probable ere long, at reduced cost.

In the manufacture of common tools and articles of that class, three countries seemed to supply the demands of a large export trade, being in the order of the quantity supplied, England, Prussia, Austria. France is self-supplying, but exports little. Sheffield, in England, and Solingen on the Rhine, are the chief centres of production.

The problem to be solved in the production of tools, as of other articles in ordinary use, is how to produce the best article at the lowest remunerative price. Taking both these conditions into the account, France, England, Austria, Prussia, and Canada were on terms of perfect equality. Austria has a reputation for the manufacture of scythes which she has always maintained. About 6,000,000 are made in each year, and 1,850,000 sickles and chopping knives. In order to give an idea of the beauty, taste, and luxury displayed in certain articles, on the one hand; and on the other of the cheapness at which similar articles can be produced, we may remark that there are scissors to be had at £10 per pair, and scissors at 1d. per pair, that there are razors sold at 1s. per dozen, which will not shave, and razors which will shave well, at 1s. each.

It would be useless to give a more detailed account of the articles in this class. We must limit ourselves to those which obtained marked distinction, and to new modes of production, new demands of fashion, in order that our countrymen may reap some benefit from an Exhibition which they could not visit, though they contributed to it so nobly.

The sixteenth class, to which we now come, related to *the fabrication of metal articles of ordinary use*. It would be tedious to mention all the articles comprised in the extensive exhibition of this class, to which so many had contributed, but in which the improvements apparent bore no comparison to those cited in the other classes relating to the manufacture of metallic articles: for the simple reason, probably, that articles of this class being in every day use, have been speedily brought to a certain height of perfection, which cannot be exceeded, except by the silent working of time.

We have already noticed the high intelligence manifested in the manufacture of cast-iron articles in Europe, and the beautiful exhibition made by the Coalbrookdale Company, whose articles occupied a space near that of Canada. Other manufacturers obtained notice, as Mr. Ducel and the foundry at Val d'Osne in France, and Messrs. Réquillé, Pecqueur and Buckens at Belgium; but as we have no commentary to make of any practical utility, it would be tedious to enumerate the

various branches composing the sections of this class, particularly as it is connected with those which precede and follow it.

Among the articles in copper, we noticed the large pieces of wire cloth and metallic sieves, contributed by the German States and the sheet-copper sent by Prussia and France. We must not omit to mention the collection of utensils and articles of zinc, by the *Société de la Vieille Montagne*. As instances of the precious metals applied to ordinary uses, and to utensils, for chemical manipulation, the articles exhibited by Messrs. Desmontis, Chapuis and Co. of France, and those by Messrs. Benham and Froud of England, obtained notice.

The most successful in the fabrication of metal articles for common purposes were Messrs. Delloye-Mathieu of Belgium, the house of Bochum of Prussia, and Messrs. Dietrich, Barbezat, Mouchel and Roswag, and the house of Romilly in France.

The next class, the seventeenth, relates exclusively to articles of luxury, and includes *goldsmiths' work, jewelry and the fabrication of bronzes*.

On the subject of jewelry and goldsmiths' work, we shall say nothing, inasmuch as we could only give a list of names which would convey a very faint idea of the wealth exhibited; moreover the names may be found in the preceding series. We shall, however, say a few words relative to the last section in this class, namely that of the bronzes.

This branch which is essentially allied to art, is peculiarly Parisian. Within these few years the discovery of the galvanoplastic art, that of the method of copying by a mechanical process, the master-pieces of sculpture, and that of the use of zinc, and some economical compounds, have greatly enlarged the field of this species of manufacture, by enabling its professors to sell, at prices which are within the reach of persons of middling fortune, fine copies of the great works. It is possible, for instance, thanks to electro metallurgy, to procure for a few shillings, a copy of a bas-relief, on a reduced scale, but possessing all the merit of the original in its relative proportions.

The process of copying, by a mechanical process, here mentioned, is due to two operators, of artistic talent whose names ought to be placed in record, Messrs. Collas and Sauvage. The processes of these artists are different, but both are perfectly successful. The sale of real works of art, at cheap rates, must evidently produce an immense effect in the taste of the people. Messrs. Susse, Barbedienne and others, for instance, are prepared to supply on terms within the means of persons of ordinary fortune, copies of the *Venus of Milo*, and of the *Apollo Belvedere*, in short of all the master-pieces of modern and ancient statuary in plaster; and copies in metal on a smaller scale at moderate prices.

To this class belong also these beautiful imitations of plants in metal, with their natural colors; with such plants covered with imperishable leaves, and unfading flowers, the fountains of the Palace of the Exhibition were embellished. Prussia seems to reserve to itself the exclusive privilege of fabricating those beautiful castings, of velvet smoothness, imitating the finest lace-work, and ornaments which no one else can imitate.

The Universal Exhibition of 1855 was rich in articles of the eighteenth class, namely that of glass, porcelain and pottery, in respect both of quantity and excellence.

In the manufacture of bottle-glass, the inhabitants of the wine growing countries naturally take precedence, as *necessity is the mother of invention*; accordingly France, Austria and the Rhenish provinces sent the finest specimens of bottles and glasses; Austria especially, had in the annexe a trophy of bottles full of wine, exhibiting at the same time the wines and the vessels in which they are deposited for exportation.

Numerous were the articles of window and plate glass, which were exhibited from all the countries of Europe. The two large plates from France especially, and one from Belgium, were looked upon as models of perfection, and triumphs over the difficulties of the art. The same may be said of a collection of glass vessels, contained one within another, to the number of one hundred and four.

France, Austria, and Bavaria were distinguished for their exhibitions of crystals. With respect to crystal lustres, France and England are the sole producers, and this manufacture, the handmaid of luxury, was magnificently represented by two candelabra and the large lustre from the French crystal works of Baccarat, and by a candelabrum from Messrs. Osler & Co. of England.

We have to notice an experiment made in France with signal success in the manufacture of crystal. This consisted in substituting boracic acid or silix and zinc for lead. It produces a material harder and less fusible, and renders the glass infinitely preferable to all others for optical purposes; but more refractory for engraving and gilding by heat.

The manufacture of crystals in Bohemia, presents a fact, seen elsewhere and in other pursuits, but which is worthy of being noticed and kept constantly before the eyes of political economists and the heads of industrial establishments: labor carried on by families at home. Those magnificent crystals so perfectly cut and polished, are wrought and perfected, by country people and their families, in their cottages, at those seasons when it is impossible to pursue the labors of the field. We have no time to comment on this fact, but it contains the solution of a problem in social

economy, the corollary of which is the maintenance of a healthy equilibrium between the aggregate of population and the number engaged in agriculture, and the prevention of too great a centralization of the masses, too often the origin and cause of misery and demoralization. The ceramic art has made wonderful advances. The potter now manufactures porticoes, as he formerly fashioned milk-pots. He is become an artist, and statues or groups of statues issue from his hands. He proves that *form, not matter, rules in work of art*. It would be tedious to describe all that was exhibited in pottery, common or monumental, in earthenware or porcelain, branches in which all contended for the palm; always excepting the porcelain of Sevres, which had no equal, though it found many imitators. One word we must say on those machines for tempering and grinding clay, for bricks and earthen pipes, and those moulding-machines, which turn out bricks and pipes, with a saving of time and money which are truly astonishing. Several of them were in operation in the annexe, particularly in the French and English compartments. The most important feature, perhaps, of this mechanical fabrication, consists in the fact, that any one could purchase at a reasonable rate, these pipes for deep drainage which are destined, by their general use, to effect a total change in the agriculture of the world. As our space does not permit us to describe these processes, the adoption of which is becoming universal, and which render art so largely subsidiary to the pursuits of agriculture, we shall mention the names of the two persons who have effected the most in furtherance of this great end, and whose publications ought to be read by all educated farmers, particularly those who possess capital. It may easily be supposed that we mean the Marquis de Bryas, and Mr. Parkes the English Engineer.

## VII.

## SIXTH GROUP.

## MANUFACTURE OF TISSUES.

*Classes 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.*

We shall cast a rapid glance over the nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third classes. These comprehended almost a fourth part of the whole number of exhibitors at the Great Exhibition, that is to say, 5,000. The general aim in the manufacture of tissues is low prices. Accordingly spun cotton, which ten years ago cost 6s. per yard, now costs but 3s., and woollen cloths were exhibited in the Economical Gallery costing only 2s. per yard. This advance towards cheapness seems to be made from time to time, subject to two conditions: at first, it is cheapness only: that is to say, the diminished cost is obtained in the first place, generally speaking, at the expense of quality; but, that point being attained, the manufacturer perceives the necessity of improving the intrinsic value of the article, and, while the selling price remains at the same point, the goods improve, so that after the lapse of a few years, an article is produced at half the primitive cost, fully equal in value, intrinsically, to that of the previous period.

England occupies the first place among the nations for the quantity of cotton manufactured in every form of preparation, and stands second to none in respect of quality; except, perhaps, in a kind which seems peculiar to the town of Lille. This is an imitation of watered silk (*moire antique*) in cotton. England produces nearly one-half of all the cotton goods sold throughout the world. Its factories contain 18,000,000 spindles, and spin nearly 600,000,000 lbs. of cotton yearly. France reckons 4,500,000 spindles, and produces 144,000,000 lbs. of cotton yarn. In Europe, Austria stands next to France, Prussia and the Zollverein to Austria, next Spain, then Belgium. This gradation refers to quantity. In respect to quality, all countries are perceptibly on the same level. We here speak only of the countries which took a serious part in this section of the Exhibition. Of others, it appears that the United States reckon nearly 6,000,000 spindles, and accordingly take rank next after England;

and that Russia stands next to Austria in respect of quantity; but that neither the United States nor Russia has, in respect of quality, all considered, attained the perfection achieved by the nations above mentioned, in many branches of the cotton manufacture. There is a tendency, on every hand, to introduce a combination of cotton with other materials of textile fabrics, substituting it, in many kinds of goods, for wool, flax, hemp, and even silk. This is natural, with a view to cheapness; thus we have wool and cotton, silk and cotton, linen and cotton, and cotton mixed with various other materials.

In the manufacture of flax and hemp, France, Austria, Prussia, and Ireland stand foremost, and *equal*, in respect of quantity. Ireland takes precedence, perhaps, in respect of the production of ordinary goods, but France is far before that country, in fancy goods and the finer articles generally. Nearly all (or at least the greater part of) the articles of this class, from the United Kingdom, are manufactured in Ireland. Belgium shares the distinction of France in respect of quality, and is on a par with the German States, and next after the countries above mentioned, in regard to quality.

In the manufacture of linen and hempen goods, particularly of the former, a great part of the spinning, on the Continent, is still done by hand. It would be a question worthy of consideration, how far we might succeed, by a suitable organization of domestic labor, and in circumstances favorable to substantial competition with the large manufacturing establishments, in producing the same articles, and thus diminishing the still increasing centralization of the masses, which is attended, in the large factories, by that mixture of all ages and both sexes, which produces demoralization and wretchedness.

Several new materials for the loom, or but recently used to a serious extent, now engage public attention. One is the *Urtica Nivea*, of which England exhibited manufactured specimens, under the name of China Grass. Others are the *Agave*, Manilla hemp, the fibres of the cocoa-nut, the palm, of the mulberry, the date, and of a number of others. What do not the savage tribes of the Pacific contrived to effect with the bark of the cedar? It is one of the principal objects of mechanical invention of the day to discover methods of applying new materials to the textile art, which till recently was limited to the use of hemp and flax. This is a result of the constantly increasing demand, especially for naval purposes.

This fact which has been evident for so many years, ought to lead us to consider that in Canada our soil and our climate, and the hydrological conditions of the country are, admirably adapted for the cultivation of hemp, which in fact used to be exported from Canada.

In woollen manufactures the same relative positions are taken, that is to say, that France, Austria, Prussia, England, the United States and Belgium rank first with respect to the quantity produced; and that nearly all the nations are on a par with respect to the quality of the wool produced. It is, however, but just to add, that the progress in England, France and Belgium as regards fine cloths, is due entirely to the efforts of the manufacturers, whilst as regards Austria, Prussia and Saxony, their position is partly due to their altogether special situation with reference to the production of the raw material; the flocks of Saxony, Silesia, Hungary and Moravia produce the finest wool in the world.

With respect to the price of cloths of similar qualities, the different countries appear to rank as follows: Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Belgium, France and England; the cheapness of material and low price of labor are conditions peculiarly in favor of Austria.

Woollen stuffs are divided in the first place into embroidered, woven and felted; the woven stuffs are divided into three special classes, light and napless fabrics made of long carded wool, fullered and milled fabrics, made of short carded wool, and lastly, mixed fabrics, a sufficiently vague definition.

In England the fabrics are principally of long wool; Austrian manufactures are of short wool; France excels in the class of novelties and embroidered stuffs; French cashmires are the only ones which can compete with those of India.

Next to the woollen fabrics are placed all those fabrics in which the skins and hair of different animals constitute the only material, or are mixed with cotton, wool or thread.

Germany alone has exhibited stuffs made from wool taken from the rags of old cloth. This manufacture the French call *Renaissance*. Holland formerly so celebrated for her cloth manufactures and so proud of her special fame, has now lost her glory, and presents perhaps the most striking instance, in this branch, of rapid and complete decay.

Of silk manufactures there were about one thousand exhibitors, the countries holding the first rank in this department were as follows: France 521 exhibitors, Switzerland 94, Austria 86, Prussia 49, the Sardinian States 37, England 35, Spain 30, Tuscany 30, States of the Church 12,—there were also others from several other States.

It appears that France alone produces nearly one-half of all the articles in silk which are sold throughout the whole world, and in this branch of industry France is distinguished, both by the superiority and quantity of her productions. Nothing can compare with the articles of silk from the manufactories of Lyons, Paris and St. Etienne.



For the purposes of this work it is useless to give more than that general formation which no one ought to be without, with respect to the various branches of manufacture and which may tend to enlighten the merchant to a certain extent with reference to the situation of the various markets, and the respective qualities and prices of the articles.

Let us pass on to the articles in the twenty-third class, which comprises hosiery, carpets, embroideries, laces and gold and silver fringes.

To give an idea of the immense difference between the intrinsic values of the original materials employed in this class, it will suffice to say, that for the greater part of these manufactures, the price of the thread varies from 10s. of our money up to £250 per pound, that is to say, in the proportion of one to five hundred, and to give an idea of the importance of the manufacture of lace and embroideries, it will be enough to state that it employs in Europe about 1,300,000 women and young girls. This branch of industry is the more interesting, from the fact, that it is almost the only one which permits the work people to labor in their own dwellings, and which does not expose them to the dangerous promiscuousness of the factory. At this branch the young mother may work with her children around her, under her husband's own roof, and the young girl in the paternal domicile surrounded by her brothers and sisters under her mother's eye.

Imitation cotton lace is made by machinery and can be sold as low as one-half-penny per yard.

The materials of which these beautiful fabrics are composed, are linen, silk, woollen and cotton thread, sometimes mingled with gold or silver thread.

France and Belgium excel all other countries in the fabrication of laces, prints and embroidery. France surpasses Belgium in the making of black and white silk laces, and fancy articles; Belgium excels France in Brussels and Valenciennes points. Next to these two countries rank Austria, Switzerland and Scotland. In the manufacture of laces, twists, &c., in fact lace making and embroidery in general, particularly embroidery for religious purposes, France, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland hold the highest rank.

In tapestry work there is one branch which the workers carry on at home; this is peculiar to Sweden, and has attracted attention as an art, as a production, and as a social question; this is the manufacture of tapestry embroidered with the needle. We have only now a word to say of the beautiful French manufacture of tapestry; let us remark the tapestry from Aubusson and other factories and pass gradually to the

tapestry of Beauvais and Gobelins, which must be considered not so much in an industrial as in an artistic point of view. When by a line traced with worsted thread can be produced, the composition, drawing and coloring of Raphael's *Miraculous draught of fishes*, and Philippe Champaigne's *Dead Christ*, the worker must not only be an artist but a skilful one. Beauvais is devoted more particularly to the manufacture of tissues for house and furniture decoration.

To the exhibition of Gobelins hangings may be added the beautiful velvet carpets called *savonnerie*, which is now a branch of manufacture at Gobelins. One of these carpets, the velvet of which, worked with the needle, is more than an inch in thickness, and at which four workmen have labored seven years, is worth £6,000.

The countries which ranked next to France in tapestry work, were England, Austria and Prussia.

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## VIII.

### SEVENTH GROUP.

FURNITURE AND DECORATION, ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, &c., AND DRAWING  
AND MODELLING APPLIED TO INDUSTRY, PRINTING AND MUSIC.

*Classes, 24, 25, 26, 27.*

The exhibition of furniture resulted in great success to France, and especially to Paris; the only fault found with the exhibitors was, that they did not display specimens enough of the common furniture in ordinary use. It is impossible to describe the richness and beauty of this vast collection of French furniture.

We remarked as deserving of praise an English pier glass with a rose wood frame, from a design by Mr. Brigneaux, a French artist, the workmanship, however, was altogether English; a fine oak book-case from Denmark, and some pulpits for churches, and a niche carved in oak, with a statue of the Virgin, by a Dutch artist.

In all these branches, designs have to be obtained from Paris or the other industrial centres of France, and this should not be forgotten by those of our cabinet makers who are desirous of being initiated into the secrets of *harmony and mathematical precision in the adjustment of the parts and taste in the decorations and accessories.*

In the other branches of decoration, France always maintained a vast superiority, but the foreign exhibitions were more worthy of remark than on the former occasion in 1851; thus Austria exhibited fine carvings in Wagram stone; Rome, Tuscany, and Sardinia, fine mosaic work applied to decorative furniture; England, some magnificent work boxes, Scotland, her fancy articles shewing the various tartans; Germany, her fancy smoking contrivances.

In Morocco leather work, England and France evince decided superiority.

For paper hangings, France took the same rank which she had carried by assault for furniture. It would be alike useless and tedious to enter into details respecting the different materials employed in the manufacture of furniture, &c., carton-pierre, papier maché, &c.: we have only to observe that Paris alone manufactures £200,000 worth of furniture, and therefore as the different varieties of timber are the chief materials in this branch of industry, which is daily increasing in importance, it is a market, the conditions of which Canada ought to study with some care.

The twenty-fifth class was divided into two principal sections, articles of clothing properly so called, and fancy articles including canes, fans, parasols, and other fancy articles. In this class, as in all those in which taste alone is to be consulted, Paris gives the law, and France manufactures for the whole world. From this general rule, we may except the hats and fabrics of straw from Tuscany, Switzerland and Belgium, the delicate fancy articles in wood from Switzerland, which are equal to those of France of the same kind, some hair work from Prussia, meerschaum pipes from Austria, and some cheap articles in gloves, hats and umbrellas from England.

The most remarkable articles in point of usefulness at the Exhibition of 1855, were some water-proof fabrics of various kinds, seamless clothing of felt, and clothing sewed by machinery.

This exhibition of clothing presents a very picturesque appearance, due to the exhibition of historical costumes by the property purveyors to the Paris theatres, and the national and provincial costumes of the different countries, turbans, vests, and embroidered caftans from the countries where Islamism prevails, the gauzes and costumes of crimson velvet worked

with gold from Greece, clothing of various materials adorned with feathers and shell-work and the spoils of the chase, by the Aborigenes of America, Africa, and Oceanica, and above all, the precious stuffs and gauzes embroidered with gold and precious stones used by the Princes of India.

In this class is comprised the vast collection of toys, consisting of dolls, figures, automata, and a thousand other trifles, usually placed on the mantel piece or drawing-room table. In that class France, England, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg are the most distinguished: the United States exhibited some toys of India rubber, and India some figures in ivory and ebony representing the manners and customs, animals and plants so peculiar to the East. It would be useless, indeed impossible, to enter into any longer details respecting these classes, which, in an examination of this nature possess interest only as a whole, and for which a brief description suffices.

The twenty-sixth class, relating to drawing, and modelling, applied to industry, letter press and copper plate printing, photography, printing and binding deserves a longer and more detailed examination than the classes preceding.

In the happy application of art to industry and the introduction of taste into manufactured articles, we must notice particularly two mechanical processes, both producing the same effects by slightly different means, viz., the reproduction with the greatest exactitude, in fact a mathematical exactitude of every description of object in relief and consequently of the *chef d'œuvres* of sculpture and statuary. These processes invented almost at the same time by two Frenchmen, Messrs. Sauvage and Collas in 1836, have already worked wonders, especially in the manufacture of bronzes and plaster casts, the entire aspect of which they have altogether renewed; the two master-pieces exhibited to illustrate these processes were a statue, in plaster of the Venus of Milo, increased one-half, placed by the side of a reduction by one-half of the same work, and the equestrian statue in bronze of the Emperor Napoleon the Third, increased to double the size, from the model by Mr. Debay. A host of other copies of all sizes and of different materials, ancient and modern master-pieces, were exhibited in the Palace and the annexes.

By means of wax, every variety of created being with all their colors, reflections, physical appearances, varieties of shade and transparency have been reproduced. Even oysters have been copied in spite of the softness of the substance which characterises them, and the reflections ever fleeting of the mother of pearl composing their shells; copied we say with a perfection which

astonishes and confounds one : this discovery has rendered immense service to the physical sciences, and to medical study.

Beautiful carvings in wood and ivory and mouldings of different materials both natural and artificial, form part of the fine and interesting exhibition in the class we are now considering. The artists in these different branches appear to have paid special attention to religious art, and from it to have derived their most beautiful conceptions, and their most delicate execution. There seems indeed to be some indefinable connection between the material employed by the artist and the subjects which he treats; for example there are groups and statues which are much more effective in bronze than in marble and *vice versa*; some descriptions of marble are more suited for certain attitudes than for others, and this the artist feels; there is one subject which almost all ivory carvers have treated,—the *Ecce Homo*—is not ivory admirably calculated to represent the sublime sacrifice of the Saviour?

Carton-pierre appears to enjoy special favor among the artificial substances employed in decoration, the frames of the magnificent pier glasses in the exhibition were composed of this material.

Leather has been adapted to purposes of decoration and beautiful hanging of leather worked in relief were to be seen in the palace of industry.

Nearly all the countries of Europe have exhibited in the branches just referred to; France took the lead in this great concourse; Austria possesses the art of producing wax figures; England exhibited beautiful decorations in carton pierre, amongst other things, a church altar surmounted by a statue of the Virgin; and some beautiful medallions with hunting subjects. Italy, and particularly Florence, has distinguished herself by her preparations in wax of subjects in natural history.

Lithography which has, in France especially, been brought to such perfection, is particularly valuable as a means of reproducing paintings from the fact of its being able to exemplify the style and tone of the painter with greater fidelity than engraving either on wood or steel. This art has recently received a new application which goes by the name of *chromolithography*, by which term we may understand *engraving on stone with colors*. This process consists in the drawing upon as many stones as there are colors or tints to apply, drawing on each stone only the part to be produced in one particular color; the difficulty lay in giving the exact precision to the different sections of the entire piece, and adjusting exactly the divisions in all the details of the execution. This difficulty has been overcome and perfection has been attained. Mr. Dufour, the author of the celebrated *Atlas Dufour*, has given to Mr. Logan a charming copy reduced

of the Geological chart of Canada, in which are contained 23 different shades and colors. Copies are produced in this style of illuminated manuscripts, the works of pious monks of the middle ages, which are brought out with inconceivable fidelity and skill.

After France, Austria and England are the two countries in which lithography and chromolithography are cultivated with the greatest success. We may remark that by means of chromolithography, the price of colored maps and pictures has been reduced in the proportion of three to one.

England maintains her old superiority in the style of engraving called by the English *mezzotinto*, and which the French name *manière noire*.

It is useless to enlarge on the beauty of copper and steel engravings. In wood engraving, which appears to have reached the zenith of its glory, the different countries in which this art has been carried out, appear to have attained about equal success, the process being more mechanical than in the other branches of engraving.

The imitation of water colors is only carried out in England to any great extent.

The astonishing and curious invention of Mr. Daguerre has, since it left his hands, undergone various modifications; besides daguerreotypes we have now photographs taken on paper, *heliography*, that is to say, a style of engraving in which light takes the place of the burin of the engraver. In this latter branch the exhibitions from France, England, Greece, Florence, Rome and Munich were especially worthy of notice.

We must not leave this subject without referring to the works of Messrs. Solomon and Garnier of Chartres, who, by the application of a discovery made by Mr. Niepce of St. Victor, have by a series of processes in which *iodine, mercury, acids and thick ink* are the principal materials, successively or simultaneously employed, succeeded in producing at will and very rapidly, copies of crayon drawings, specimens of typography and of prints or engravings exactly similar to the original models.

It would be impossible to describe the perfection at which typography has now arrived. The two principal establishments in the world have illustrated the history and progress of this wonderful art, which has changed the aspect of the world. If *Æsop*, returning to the world had again to answer the double question, "Which is the best and worst thing?" Instead of answering as he did before, "The tongue," he would certainly say it was the art of printing. Let us return to the establishments to which we referred, viz: the Imperial Printing Offices of France and Austria.

The Imperial Printing Office of France exhibited, as shewing the utmost degree of perfection in typography attained in 1855, a folio edition of the *Imitation de Jésus Christ*, with the translation into French verse by Pierre Corneille, ornamented with vignettes and arabesques, executed by purely typographical processes. All the Fs in this edition bear the distinguishing mark of the type of the Imperial Printing Office of France, that is to say, a small mark to the left of the letter, the distinctive sign of all the printed matter issuing from this establishment.

The Imperial Printing Office of Austria exhibited, as the invention most remarkable for its novelty, magnificent specimens obtained by the process styled *methode naturelle*, invented in that fine establishment. These consisted of collections of plants, leaves, roots, ferns, sea-weeds, skins, and other produce of living animals, also laces and tissues. These productions in demi-relief are obtained by the impression of the object itself on a thin sheet of lead, and then taken from the surface of this ductile metal by the electrotype process. In order to obtain the first impression on the lead, the leaf or other object is placed between a plate of lead and another of polished steel or copper, and the whole is then submitted to the action of a rolling press. Nothing can exceed the beauty and fidelity of these copies; by means of this process all public institutions may be provided with copies of those beautiful herbals which are now confined exclusively to a few great and old families, for it is impossible by any other means to produce in relief the characteristics of plants which it may be sought to study.

In this class also is comprised the exhibition of designs for manufactures, an art which gives that superiority to France in all classes of products in which good taste is of any importance. A manufacturer here executes everything in accordance with a design prepared by an artist who devotes himself specially to the branch; the latter has nothing whatever to do with the mechanical processes, and the business of the workman is only to produce with exactness the design submitted by the artist. In the panorama we perceive the most beautiful designs for stuffs, ornamental and fancy articles and articles of clothing and furniture.

Type founding, being the chief element of good and beautiful typography, it is needless to say what perfection it has attained. The progress in this manufacture which has enabled typography to rival engraving and lithography in the production and imitation of arabesques and penmanship is due to Mr. Derriey of Besançon, an artist and type founder, to whom is principally due the bringing to perfection of vignettes in typography. Now, however eccentric may be the signature of a man of law, an exact typographic imitation of it may be produced by moveable type.

Book binding was represented at the Exhibition in all its varied forms from the monumental styles exhibited in the French and Austrian compartments, works of art in which the purest taste has been displayed and in the preparation of which the most valuable materials have been employed and fashioned in a thousand ways, to the cheap bindings in cotton, numerous specimens of which were sent by England. Illuminated covers for the decoration of drawing-room tables or for school prizes were exhibited by Mr. Lenègre of Paris. We notice also beautiful gilded covers and metallic binding, by Mr. Gasté of Paris, applied to public registers and mercantile books, and which by their peculiar style and solidity form a distinct branch of the manufacture.

The twenty-seventh class, which is the last which relates to manufactures, includes musical instruments of all kinds.

We shall only offer a few general remarks to note the most recent improvements in this class, which numbered nearly 500 exhibitors, of whom 350 were French.

An improvement which it is said has worked wonders, as regards sound in wind instruments of wood, is the enlarged arrangement at the outside of the holes, which in these instruments are not stopped directly by the fingers, but by means of a small contrivance for the purpose.

In wind instruments of copper, it seems that by allowing large diameters to the curves, an immense effect is produced in the quantity and quality of the sound.

The celebrity of Italian violins from the town of Cremona is well known. This reputation was due to four or five makers, who no longer exist, but whose talent was such that great *artistes* have paid as much as £1,000 for a *Cremona*, for so are these violins called. A Parisian maker, Mr. Vuillaume, has succeeded in imitating so perfectly that the difference cannot be distinguished, the style, workmanship, arrangements and the varnish of Cremonas, and what is better still, the real merit as regards sound, of these celebrated instruments, satisfying thus both caprice and necessity: this caprice perhaps should not be called so, for without its exigencies such great perfection might never have been attained.

We shall say nothing of the organs, harmoniums and pianos, of which there are about 400 specimens. Every one knows the name of Erard, whose pianos have as great a reputation as the violins of Cremona. The head of this firm died during the Exhibition and the direction passes to the nephew of the deceased, who was himself a nephew of his predecessor. This firm has acquired a princely fortune, and owns the celebrated



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estate of Passy, known as the Chateau de la Muette. The firm of Erard has a branch in London.

We may mention the mechanical piano by Mr. Debain of Paris, on which you may play without being a musician, as you play on a barrel organ, by turning a handle, but, by means of an excellent piano keyboard, (the very best if you like) the keys of which are acted upon by notes of music, represented on small boards by metallic points, which perform like a great master. Thus you have one of Mr. Debain's mechanical pianos, you ask for the music of a new opera, it is sent to you noted on a board, with the breves, crochets, &c., you place it in the slide of your piano, you set some one to turn the handle, and you hear the opera beautifully executed. Mr. Debain gives nearly 100 pieces of music noted on boards to those who purchase his pianos.

The countries which most distinguished themselves in the fabrication of musical instruments, were France, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Italy and Belgium. Naples is particularly celebrated for her inimitable *chanterelles*. Of copper instruments Austria had as many exhibitors as France. This was we believe the only section in the whole exhibition in which a foreign state had as many exhibitors as France.

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## IX.

### THIRTY-FIRST CLASS.

We have already referred to this interesting class of domestic economy. In the recapitulation of prizes we shall see the success obtained respectively by each nation; let us here mention the classes in which the different nations excelled in cheap productions. In this class were comprised articles connected with printing destined to furnish means of instruction to the working classes. In this class Messrs. Mame & Co. of Tours, have received the Great Medal of Honor, for their educational works, and other publications, combining excellence of quality, at a low price, the combination of which two elements alone constitutes cheapness.

In the section relating to the preparation of articles of food, we remark with interest the various Italian meals and pastes, the meals and preserved

meats of France, and Canada, the beautiful preserved fruits and vegetables of France, the French and Rhine wines. The countries which are distinguished in this section are,—in the order of success obtained,—France, Portugal, Sardinia, the German States, and Canada. Austria exhibited some wine of good body, at an excessively low price, and Spain some dried fruits at very moderate prices.

In the section relating to clothing, we admired the cheap French cloths, but especially those of Austria and Prussia, the French boots and shoes, the Prussian and English cottons, and the cheap Austrian and Belgium linens. As regards the number of prizes obtained in this section, the different countries ranked as follows: France, Austria, Prussia, England, the German States, Portugal, Canada and Belgium.

In the section relating to dwellings we remarked, French and English economical methods of building, economical contrivances for lighting from France, Belgium and Portugal. France exhibited nearly all the articles in this section.

In the section relating to furniture, we observed iron furniture from England and France, furniture of common woods from France, delf and stoneware from England, France, and Portugal, and a fine collection of coopers' work from the United States.

We have already stated that, in this class, articles connected with printing at low prices, destined for the education of the poorer classes were admitted. In this branch France obtained several prizes, and Prussia also for cheap engravings, destined for popular education.

It must be borne in mind that to derive profit from these observations, it is necessary, in each class, to refer simultaneously to the different series, and to the recapitulation which immediately follows the fourth series, which contains the total number of prizes awarded to each country,—this number may be compared, with the number of exhibitors given at the commencement of these observations; these series are rendered complete each one by the others.

Our labors are now brought to an end. A writer has said: "Let us hope that this great exhibition will not be looked upon only as a simple matter of curiosity on the part of the public, or as a simple question of publicity and progress on the part of the exhibitors;" were that all indeed, the exhibition being concluded, nothing more remains. We have endeavoured to derive from it some little information for Canada, and have managed that some written documents shall remain in Europe, which may serve to perpetuate for the benefit of the country, the useful and practical remembrance of our own exhibition. Our motto has been: "To diffuse information respecting Canada, and to study the industry of other countries."

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## FOURTH SERIES.

### A FEW WORDS ON THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF BREEDING ANIMALS.

The grand agricultural exhibition of breeding animals was held in the Champ de Mars during the first month of the Industrial and Art Exhibition which took place at Paris; it formed a necessary addition to the class of the great exhibition relating to agriculture.

The place set apart for this exhibition was a portion of the west side of the lawns which border the Champ de Mars. Five rows of tents and stalls tastefully ornamented, served as shelter for the 1684 animals sent thither from the different countries of Europe; wide passages, and squares adorned with sparkling fountains and the trees in the vicinity, afforded shade, air, space and ventilation to the thousands of visitors assembled there from all points.

The only species of animals admitted were, horned cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. The classification had provided two principal sections in each class, viz: male or female animals of breeds foreign to France, born and raised by foreigners out of the country, the property either of foreigners or natives; and male or female animals of either French or foreign breeds, pure or crossed, born and raised in France. Each section was further divided into a certain number of classes, comprising the different breeds.

At the close of the exhibition, His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture deduced the conclusions to be drawn from the general results of the exhibition: "From comparative study," said His Excellency, "may be drawn a rule to a certain degree fundamental. The three qualities (in horned cattle,) meat, milk and labor are very rarely united. The predominance of one of these qualities speedily demonstrates the absence of the other two."

After an analytical study of the exhibition, of the different varieties of horned cattle, it seems clear: That the breeds which appear to unite the largest proportional average of the three qualities specified, are the French breeds of Salers, Aubrac, and Parthenai.

The breeds which were distinguished the most, for the quality of meat, are the English Durham breed, which exceeds all the known breeds in

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this respect and in point of precocity, and also the English Hereford and Devon breeds.

The breeds which combine to the greatest degree, the two qualities of milk and meat, are the Dutch breed, the Swiss, Fribourg and Schwitz breeds, the English Ayrshire breed; the Scotch breed, and the French Normandy and Flanders breeds.

The French Charolais combines to the greatest degree, the two qualities of meat and labor. This breed exhibits great beauty of form.

The Breton and Alderney are for their size the best for milk. The Breton breed particularly, is extremely small and the elegance of its form gives it the appearance of an animal intended to ornament a park, rather than the appearance of a farm animal.

The qualities of meat have attained their highest state of developement in England; those of milk and labor in France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

The finest breeds of sheep, for wool, are those of Saxony, Spain, France and Austria. The quality of sheep, in the way of meat, has attained the greatest perfection in England.

In conclusion, it appears that the finest breeds of horned cattle in their respective qualities are, the Durham, Flemish, Hereford, Norman, Schwitz, Swiss, Parthenai, Ayrshire and Charolais. In the section of sheep, the pure or crossed merinos are far superior to the others. As regards pigs, the Craonaise and Leicester breeds appear to be preferred.

To give an idea of the munificence of the French Government, it is sufficient to say, that the first prizes in the different categories of the horned cattle class, consisted of a gold medal and the sum of £50. The French Government extended to this portion of the Great Exhibition, the same idea of rewarding, besides the exhibitors themselves, the subordinate workman, &c., and awarded prizes consisting of medals and sums of money to the stewards, bailiffs and farm servants, recommended as having contributed to obtaining the desired results.

The population of Canada, being especially an agricultural one, they will read, not without interest, the names of some of the great European breeders. In order that the most distinguished of these may be known, we propose to give here the names of those who took the first prizes in the different classes, sections and categories.

## I.

## FIRST CLASS.

## HORNED CATTLE.

*First Section.*

Animals of breeds foreign to France, born and raised out of the country :

*First Category*—Short Horned Durhams.

1st prize for a bull 16 months old, the Marquis of Talhouet de la Sarthe, France.

1st prize for a cow of 20 months old, Lord Leversham.

1st prize for a cow 4 years old, Mr. Stratton, England.

*Second Category*—Hereford breed.

1st prize for a bull 8 years old, Lord Berwick.

1st prize for a cow 43 months old, Mr. W. Perry, England.

*Third Category*—Devon, Sussex and analogous breeds.

1st prize for a Devon bull 5 years and 8 months old, Mr. G. Turner, England.

1st prize for a Devon cow, H. R. H. Prince Albert.

*Fourth Category*—Ayrshire, Alderney and Scotch breeds.

1st prize for a Scotch bull 39 months old, Lord Talbot.

1st prize for an Ayrshire cow, 6 years old, the Marquis de Vogue du Cher.

*Fifth Category*—Dutch breed.

1st prize for a bull 3 years old, the Agricultural Colony of Gaillon, in France.

1st prize for a cow 7 years old, Mr. Gilles of Saine and Marne.

*Sixth Category*—Swiss breed.

1st prize for a bull 2 years old, Dr. Muller of Switzerland.

1st prize for a cow 7 years old, Mr. Charles Muller of Switzerland.

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*Seventh Category*—Schwitz breed.

1st prize for a bull 42 months old, Mr. Chabert of Lower Rhine.

1st prize for a cow 9 years old, Mr. Bella, Director of the French School of Grignan.

Altogether 62 prizes and honorable mentions were awarded in the seven preceding categories.

*Second Section.*

Animals of French and foreign breeds born and raised in France.

*First Category*—Norman breed.

1st prize for a bull 32 months old, Mr. Lainé of the Lower Seine.

1st prize for a cow 5 years old, Mr. Lechantier of Calvados.

*Second Category*—Flemish breed.

1st prize for a bull 30 months old, Mr. Demarelle of l'Aisne.

1st prize for a cow 8 years old, Mr. Douville of La Somme.

*Third Category*—Charolais breed.

1st prize for a bull 23 months old, the Count de Bouille, de la Nièvre.

1st prize for cow 30 years old, Mr. Louis Massé, du Cher.

*Fourth Category*—Garonnais and Agenais breeds.

1st prize for a bull 17 months old, Mr. Truel de Beaulieu of the Department of Haute-Vienne.

1st prize for a cow 4 years old, Mr. de Lavergne of Gers.

*Fifth Category*—Comtois breed.

1st prize for a bull 10 months old, Messrs. Tourtel Brothers of La Meurthe.

1st prize for a cow 4 years old, Mr. Chaupy of Doubs.

*Sixth Category*—Mountain breed.

1st prize for a Limousin bull 34 months, Mr. Tarnaud of Haute-Vienne.

1st prize for an Aubrac cow 26 months, Mr. Charles Durand of la Lauzère.

*Seventh Category*—Parthenais, Cholatais and Nantais breeds.

1st prize for a Chalotais bull, 12 months, Mr. David of La Loire-inférieure.

1st prize for a Chalotais cow 6 years, the same, Mr. David.

*Eighth Category*—Breton breed.

1st prize for a bull 23 months, Mr. Guenevoux, of Ile-et-Villeine.

1st prize for a cow 23 months, Mr. Allier.

*Ninth Category*—Other French breeds.

1st prize for a Breton bull 5 years, Count de Champagny du Morbihan.

1st prize for a Lorraine cow 6 years, Mr. Pargou of La Meurthe.

*Tenth Category*—Pure Durham breed raised in France.

1st prize for an ox of 20 months, Mr. Boutton-Lévêque.

1st prize for a cow 29 months, the Count of Falloux.

*Eleventh Category*—Other pure foreign breeds.

1st prize an Ayrshire bull 21 months old, the Marquis of Dampierre.

1st prize for a Swiss cow of 6 years old, Mr. Thiérait Abbé of Marne.

*Twelfth Category*—Cross breeds.

1st prize for a Norman-Durham bull 3 years old, Mr. Gregoire of Marne.

1st prize for a Durham-Cotentine cow of 3 years old, Mr. Cecire of l'Orne.

In this second section of the first class, there were awarded 86 prizes and honorable mentions of all sorts.

## SECOND CLASS.

## SHEEP.

*First Section.*

Animals born and raised in foreign countries.

*First Category*—Merinos and half-breed Merinos.

No first prizes were awarded in this category.

2nd prize for a ram of 2 years old, Mr. C. Collin of Holland.

2nd prize for a lot of Merinos-negretti sheep, the same, Mr. Collin.

*Second Category*—Breeds with long wool.

1st prize for a ram of Leicester breed, Mr. Ringdom of Lynch.

1st prize, *ex-æquo*, for a Leicester ram, Mr. L. C. Watkins.

1st prize for a Leicester sheep, Mr. G. Turner of England.

*Third Category*—Breeds from Holland, Texel, Cotswold and Oxford.

1st prize for a Cotswold ram, Mr. Beale Brown of Switzerland.

1st prize, *ex-æquo*, for a Cotswold ram, Mr. Landy.

1st prize for an Oxford sheep, the same, Mr. Brown.

*Fourth Category*—South Down and analagous breeds.

1st prize for a South Down ram, Mr. Jonas Webb, of England.

1st prize for a South Down ram, Mr. Rigdon of England.

1st prize for a South Down ram, Mr. Allier of France.

In this section of the Second Class there were awarded altogether 40 prizes.

### *Second Section.*

French and foreign breeds born and raised in France.

*First Category*—Merinos and half-breed Merinos.

1st prize for a Merino ram, Mr. Simphal of l'Aisne.

1st prize for a lot of Merino sheep, Mr. Hutin of France.

*Second Category* :—Foreign breeds with long wool.

1st prize for a New Kent ram, Mr. Allier.

No first prizes for sheep in this class.

*Third Category* :—Foreign breeds with short wool.

1st prize for a ram of South Down breed, the same Mr. Allier.

No first prize was awarded for sheep.

*Fourth Category* :—Cross breeds.

1st prize for a half breed merino ram, Mr. Millaut, of Cher.

1st prize for a lot of Dishley merino sheep, Mr. Pluchet, of France.

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## THIRD CLASS.

### SWINE.

#### *First Section.*

Animals born and raised in foreign countries.

*First Category* :—Large breeds.

1st prize for a boar of Berkshire breed, Mr. Boutton Lévêque, of France.

1st prize for a Manchester sow, the Viscount of Curzay, of France.



*Second Category*:—Small breeds.

1st prize for a Leicester boar, Mr. Bacary Williams, of England.

1st prize for a Leicester cow, the same Mr. Williams.

The total number of prizes and honorable mention granted in this section was 11.

### *Second Section.*

French and foreign breeds raised in France.

*First Category*:—Pure French breeds.

1st prize for a boar of *Craonaise* breed, Mr. Boutin, of Maine and Loire.

1st prize for a sow of Augeronne breed, Mr. Allier, of France.

*Second Category*:—Different foreign breeds.

1st prize for an Essex boar, Mr. Allier.

1st prize for a cow of New Leicester breed, the Marquis of Dampierre.

In this section there were awarded in all 16 prizes.

## FOURTH CLASS.

### GOATS, RABBITS, &C.

1st prize for a he-goat, Mr. Giot, of France.

1st prize for rabbits, Mr. Gérard, of Paris.

There were awarded altogether 5 prizes in this class.

## FIFTH CLASS.

### POULTRY.

1st prize for poultry of Creveccœur breed, Mr. Chaumel Adam, of France.

1st prize for a lot of Cochin-China breed, Mr. Gérard, already mentioned.

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1st prize for a lot of Dorkings, Mr. Keyworth, of England.

1st prize for a lot of Spanish poultry, Mr. J. C. Baker, of England.

1st prize for a lot of Brahma fowls, the same Mr. Baker.

1st prize for a lot of Dutch breed, Mr. Gevers Deynout, of the Netherlands.

1st prize for a lot of Italian fowls, Mr. Gérard, of Paris.

1st prize for a lot of fowls of mixed breeds, the same Mr. Gérard.

1st prize for turkeys, the same Mr. Gérard.

1st prize for geese, the same Mr. Gérard.

1st prize for ducks, Mr. Lemaire, of France.

1st prize for pigeons, Mr. Burzeau, of France.

There were awarded altogether 28 prizes in this last class.

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RECAPITULATION  
OF THE  
PRIZES AWARDED.

NOTE.

The following extract from the lists of prizes awarded, by the International Jury, to the contributors from the different countries represented at the Exhibition, may be very useful to commerce in general, as being the expression of the degrees of advancement attained in the different branches of industry by the different nations of the world.

We have already seen that the exceptional prizes awarded by the Imperial Commission, under the titles of Grand Medals of Honor and Medals of Honor, are intended as the expression of the degree of perfection obtained, or of discoveries added to science, and in consequence are limited in number, in so far as general production is concerned.

In awarding the first and second class prizes, and the honorable mentions the good quality and comparative cheapness of the articles exhibited were more particularly considered. We have already seen, in the third series of observations upon the exhibition, mention made of the production in large quantity, of articles exhibited in the principal branches of industry. In order to form a correct opinion of the comparative state of manufactures in the different countries, we must not lose sight of the extent of population, and in order to study the industrial conditions of the various populations, we must examine the circumstances of situation, climate and extents of territory, in which they are situated.

At the end of each class is inserted a list of the prizes, awarded to the journeymen and overseers of the exhibitors of the different articles. The intention in adopting this description of prizes, has been to reward the personal merit of the artists, painters, sculptors and mechanics, whose talent, good conduct and zeal are the mainspring of the production of the articles exhibited. The number of these prizes in each branch of industry affords, to a certain extent, evidence of the social condition of each country, and still more of the solicitude of the heads of the different branches for their subordinates, as least as far as regards Europe.

We shall see at the conclusion of each class a detailed list of the prizes awarded to Canadian exhibitors. We should here mention with gratitude the services rendered in the Canadian portion of the Exhibition to the members of the Jury and others, by Messrs. De Puibusque, Hector Bossange and Maitland, Honorary Commissioners, residing in Paris. These gentlemen exerted for the benefit of Canada all the experience which their long residence in Paris gave them, and all their knowledge of the resources of Canada,—in fact they used all the zeal and energy which a spirit of kindness could suggest.

PRIZES OBTAINED BY THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES IN THE  
DIFFERENT CLASSES OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

FIRST CLASS.

Mining and metallurgy, comprising general statistics, the modes of working mines, the modes of preparing metals, coals and combustible minerals, iron, common metals, precious metals, coins and medals, non-metallic mineral productions.

PRIZES.

|                                                                |   |                                  |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----|
| Grand Medals of Honor                                          | } | Belgium.....                     | 3   |
|                                                                |   | Prussia .....                    | 1   |
|                                                                |   | Canada .....                     | 1   |
| Medals of Honor.....                                           | } | France .....                     | 5   |
|                                                                |   | Belgium .....                    | 2   |
|                                                                |   | Austria .....                    | 1   |
|                                                                |   | United Kingdom .....             | 1   |
|                                                                |   | Prussia .....                    | 1   |
|                                                                |   | Hanover .....                    | 1   |
| Medals of First and<br>Second Class, and<br>Honorable Mentions | } | France and her Colonies.....     | 143 |
|                                                                |   | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 65  |
|                                                                |   | Austria .....                    | 60  |
|                                                                |   | Prussia .....                    | 43  |
|                                                                |   | Belgium .....                    | 38  |
|                                                                |   | Zollverein .....                 | 22  |
|                                                                |   | Sweden and Norway.....           | 21  |
|                                                                |   | Spain.....                       | 12  |
|                                                                |   | Portugal.....                    | 11  |
| Tuscany .....                                                  | 9 |                                  |     |
| Sardinia.....                                                  | 4 |                                  |     |

|                                                                |   |                                 |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Medals of First and<br>Second Class, and<br>Honorable Mentions | { | United States .....             | 4 |
|                                                                |   | Ottoman Empire .....            | 2 |
|                                                                |   | Switzerland .....               | 2 |
|                                                                |   | States of Spanish America ..... | 2 |
|                                                                |   | States of the Church .....      | 1 |
|                                                                |   | Greece .....                    | 1 |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN AND WORKMEN.

Only one Medal of Honor was awarded, to Mr. Dusouich of France, Mining Engineer, for a Pamphlet.

|   |               |    |
|---|---------------|----|
| { | France .....  | 74 |
|   | Belgium ..... | 24 |
|   | Prussia ..... | 6  |
|   | Austria ..... | 4  |
|   | Hanover ..... | 1  |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

The Grand Medal of Honor was awarded to Sir William Logan, for his Geological Map of Canada, and as exhibitor of the greater part of the collection of minerals.

SECOND CLASS.

Everything relating to the management of trees, or to sporting fishing and hunting, and products obtained without cultivation, comprising statistics and general documents, management of the trees, hunting of terrestrial and amphibious animals, fishing, products obtained without cultivation, destruction of vermin, means used for acclimatizing animals and plants.

PRIZES.

|                       |   |                      |   |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Grand Medal of Honor  | { | France .....         | 1 |
| Medals of Honor ..... | { | Canada .....         | 1 |
|                       |   | British Guiana ..... | 1 |
|                       |   | Sydney .....         | 1 |

|                    |   |                                    |    |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------------|----|
|                    | { | France and her Colonies .....      | 40 |
|                    |   | United Kingdom and Colonies *..... | 27 |
|                    |   | Austria .....                      | 8  |
|                    |   | States of Spanish America .....    | 7  |
|                    |   | Spain .....                        | 5  |
|                    |   | Netherlands .....                  | 3  |
|                    |   | Portugal .....                     | 3  |
| Other Prizes ..... | { | Greece.....                        | 2  |
|                    |   | Sweden and Norway.....             | 2  |
|                    |   | United States .....                | 2  |
|                    |   | Tuscany.....                       | 1  |
|                    |   | Denmark.....                       | 1  |
|                    |   | Ottoman Empire.....                | 1  |
|                    |   | Switzerland.....                   | 1  |
|                    |   | Prussia .....                      | 1  |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN AND WORKMEN.

|  |   |                     |    |
|--|---|---------------------|----|
|  | { | France.....         | 19 |
|  |   | United Kingdom..... | 7  |
|  |   | Austria.....        | 5  |
|  |   | Spain.....          | 2  |
|  |   | Prussia.....        | 1  |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

A medal of honor was awarded to the government of Canada for all the collection of this class, and of the following class which belongs to the same group (see catalogue for names of contributors.)

A first class medal to the Hudson's Bay Company, for a collection of furs.

A first class medal to Mr. Andrew Dickson, of Kingston, for a collection of timber.

A second class medal to Messrs. Farmer and De Blaquièrè, of Woodstock, exhibitors of a collection of timber.

A second class medal to Mr. Sharples, of Quebec, for exhibiting a collection of timber.

\* The prizes given to Canada, as also those of all the other Colonies, in all the classes, are included in the number of those of the United Kingdom, and are reported with details at the end of each Class.

## THIRD CLASS.

Agriculture, comprising statistics and general documents, farming, agricultural tools and implements, general produce, special produce, rearing of useful animals, industries immediately connected with agriculture.

|                                                          |                                    |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Grand Medal of Honor.....                                | { United States.....               | 1   |
| Medals of Honor...                                       | { United Kingdom.....              | 5   |
|                                                          | { Austria.....                     | 3   |
|                                                          | { Denmark.....                     | 1   |
|                                                          | { Grand Duchy of Baden.....        | 1   |
| Other Prizes.....                                        | { France and her Colonies.....     | 356 |
|                                                          | { Austria.....                     | 90  |
|                                                          | { United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 68  |
|                                                          | { Portugal.....                    | 56  |
|                                                          | { Spain.....                       | 35  |
|                                                          | { Belgium.....                     | 31  |
|                                                          | { Greece.....                      | 21  |
|                                                          | { German States.....               | 21  |
|                                                          | { Prussia.....                     | 18  |
|                                                          | { Sweden and Norway.....           | 17  |
|                                                          | { Denmark.....                     | 11  |
|                                                          | { Tuscany.....                     | 10  |
|                                                          | { Sardinia.....                    | 9   |
|                                                          | { Netherlands.....                 | 9   |
|                                                          | { States of Spanish America.....   | 7   |
|                                                          | { Switzerland.....                 | 6   |
| { Ottoman Empire.....                                    | 6                                  |     |
| { United States.....                                     | 5                                  |     |
| { Tunis.....                                             | 1                                  |     |
| Prizes awarded to Overseers, Journeymen and Workmen..... | { France.....                      | 166 |
|                                                          | { Austria.....                     | 22  |
|                                                          | { Prussia.....                     | 6   |
|                                                          | { United Kingdom.....              | 5   |
|                                                          | { Zollverein.....                  | 5   |
|                                                          | { Denmark.....                     | 4   |
| { Belgium.....                                           | 3                                  |     |
| { United States.....                                     | 1                                  |     |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

|                       |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| First Class Medals... | { | Mr. Cross of Montreal, for cheese.<br>Canada Company, Toronto, for wheat.<br>Lyman & Co., Montreal, for seeds.<br>Mr. Shaw, Toronto, for chicory.<br>Mr. Perry, Montreal, Mechanic.                                                                                                  |
| Second Class Medals.  | { | Mr. Fisher, of Montreal, for seeds.<br>Mr. Fleming, of Toronto, for seeds.<br>Mr. Laurent, of Varennes, for oats.<br>Mr. Morse, of Milton, for a plough.<br>Mr. Shaw of Toronto, for seeds.<br>Mr. Shepperd, of Montreal, a collection of seeds.<br>Mr. Wade, of Cobourg, for seeds. |
| Honorable mention...  | { | Mr. Coffin, of Gaspé, for wheat.<br>Mr. Evans, of Montreal, for seeds.<br>Mr. Kempton, of Ste. Thérèse, for seeds.<br>Mr. Jarvis, Toronto, for hops.<br>Reverend Mr. Villeneuve, Montreal, for wheat<br>and peas.                                                                    |

FOURTH CLASS.

Machinery in general, as applied to industry, apparatus for weighing and guaging, instruments used for conveying power and detailed portions of machinery, horse gins, windmills, hydraulic machines, steam engines and air engines, machines used in moving heavy weights, hydraulic engines for lifting, ventilators and bellows.

|                             |   |                           |   |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| Grand Medals of honor ..... | { | France.....               | 1 |
|                             |   | Sweden.....               | 1 |
| Medals of Honor.....        | { | France.....               | 4 |
|                             |   | United Kingdom.....       | 1 |
|                             |   | Grand Duchy of Baden..... | 1 |



|                   |   |                                   |     |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|
|                   | { | France and Colonies .....         | 128 |
|                   |   | United Kingdom and Colonies ..... | 25  |
|                   |   | Prussia .....                     | 8   |
|                   |   | Belgium .....                     | 4   |
|                   |   | United States .....               | 3   |
|                   |   | Austria .....                     | 1   |
| Other Prizes..... | { | Sweden and Norway .....           | 1   |
|                   |   | Netherlands .....                 | 1   |
|                   |   | Switzerland .....                 | 1   |
|                   |   | Denmark .....                     | 1   |
|                   |   | Spain .....                       |     |
|                   |   | Sardinia .....                    | 1   |
|                   |   | Zollverein .....                  | 1   |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN AND WORKMEN.

|   |                |   |
|---|----------------|---|
| { | France .....   | 5 |
| { | Portugal ..... | 1 |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

First Class Medal, Mr. George Perry, of Montreal, for a fire engine.

Honorable mention, Mr. Lemoine, of Quebec, for a fire engine.

FIFTH CLASS.

Special machinery and apparatus for railways and other modes of transport, comprising apparatus for carrying burdens on the arm, the back, or the head, specimens of harness and saddlery, materials and apparatus for wheelwrights' work and carriage making, carriages, railway apparatus, apparatus for water conveyance, air balloons.

|                             |   |                      |   |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|---|
| Grand Medals of Honor ..... | { | France .....         | 1 |
|                             |   | Austria .....        | 1 |
|                             |   | Prussia .....        | 1 |
| Medals of Honor.....        | { | France .....         | 8 |
|                             |   | United Kingdom ..... | 6 |
|                             |   | Belgium .....        | 3 |
|                             |   | Austria .....        | 1 |
|                             |   | Wurtemberg .....     | 1 |
|                             |   | Hanover .....        | 1 |

|                    |                                    |    |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----|
| Other Prizes.....  | { France and her Colonies.....     | 72 |
|                    | { United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 36 |
|                    | { Belgium.....                     | 9  |
|                    | { Austria.....                     | 8  |
|                    | { Zollverein.....                  | 6  |
|                    | { Netherlands.....                 | 3  |
|                    | { Prussia.....                     | 2  |
|                    | { Sardinia.....                    | 2  |
|                    | { Tuscany.....                     | 2  |
| { Switzerland..... | 1                                  |    |

## PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN AND WORKMEN.

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| { France.....         | 8 |
| { Austria.....        | 4 |
| { United Kingdom..... | 3 |
| { Belgium.....        | 3 |
| { Sardinia.....       | 3 |
| { Prussia... ..       | 2 |

## PRIZES TO CANADA.

Honorable mention to Mr. Barrington of Montreal, for a harness.

## SIXTH CLASS.

Special machinery and apparatus for workshops, comprising separate pieces of machinery and apparatus for workshops, machines used in mining operations machinery used in building, machines for working non-metallic minerals, metallurgic machines, apparatus and mechanical contrivances used in workshops, machines used in the manufacture of small articles in metal, machines used in the felling of trees and in their after treatment, machinery used in agriculture and in the preparation of alimentary substances, machines used in the chemical arts, machines used in connection with dyeing and printing, machines used only in certain trades.

|                       |                       |   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Grand Medals of Honor | { France.....         | 2 |
|                       | { United Kingdom..... | 1 |
|                       | { Denmark.....        | 1 |

|                      |   |                                  |     |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----|
| Medals of Honor..... | { | France.....                      | 3   |
|                      |   | United Kingdom.....              | 1   |
|                      |   | United States.....               | 1   |
| Other Prizes .....   | { | France and her Colonies.....     | 199 |
|                      |   | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 30  |
|                      |   | Belgium.....                     | 9   |
|                      |   | United States.....               | 9   |
|                      |   | Zollverein.....                  | 7   |
|                      |   | Prussia.....                     | 4   |
|                      |   | Sweden and Norway.....           | 4   |
|                      |   | Austria.....                     | 3   |
|                      |   | Switzerland.....                 | 3   |
|                      |   | Tuscany.....                     | 2   |
|                      |   | Portugal.....                    | 1   |
| Spain.....           | 1 |                                  |     |
| Netherlands.....     | 1 |                                  |     |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN AND WORKMEN.

|   |                  |   |
|---|------------------|---|
| { | Sardinia ..      | 6 |
|   | Tuscany.....     | 4 |
|   | Switzerland..... | 3 |
|   | Austria.....     | 3 |
|   | Netherlands..... | 2 |
|   | Zollverein.....  | 1 |
|   | France.....      | 1 |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

First Class Medal to Mr. Rodden of Montreal, for a Machine for carpenters' work.

Second Class Medals to { Mr. Munro of Montreal for a Planing and Grooving Machine.  
Mr. Paige of Montreal, for a large Threshing Machine.

Honorable Mentions.. { Mr. Dunn of Montreal, a nail making machine.  
Mr. Rice of Montreal, a sifting machine.  
Messrs. Dion & Lepage, Rimouski, a model of a threshing mill.

## SEVENTH CLASS.

Special machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of woven fabrics, comprising instruments used in spinning and weaving, machines used in the preparation and spinning of cotton, machines used in the preparation and spinning of flax and hemp, machines used in the preparation and spinning of wool, machines used in the preparation and spinning of silk, rope making, lace making and special machines, weaving of the low warp and high warp, looms for making hosiery, apparatus and machinery for bleaching, dyeing, dressing, and the folding of fabrics.

|                       |                                   |     |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Grand Medals of Honor | France.....                       | 2   |
|                       | United Kingdom.....               | 1   |
| Medals of Honor.....  | France.....                       | 3   |
|                       | United Kingdom.....               | 1   |
|                       | Belgium .....                     | 1   |
| Other Prizes .....    | France and her Colonies.....      | 130 |
|                       | United Kingdom and Colonies ..... | 24  |
|                       | Prussia .....                     | 9   |
|                       | Belgium .....                     | 8   |
|                       | Austria .....                     | 7   |
|                       | United States .....               | 4   |
|                       | Portugal .....                    | 3   |
|                       | Zollverein .....                  | 3   |
|                       | Switzerland.....                  | 1   |
| Spain.....            | 1                                 |     |

## PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN AND WORKMEN.

|   |                     |   |
|---|---------------------|---|
| } | France.....         | 8 |
|   | Austria .....       | 4 |
|   | United Kingdom..... | 3 |
|   | Belgium .....       | 3 |

No prizes to Canada in this class.

## EIGHTH CLASS.

Arts relating to the exact sciences and to instruction, comprising standard weights and measures, documents of all kinds relating to the different weights and measures used in each country, clock work, optical instruments and apparatus of all kinds used in measuring space, instruments employed in the study of physics, chemistry and meteorology, maps, models and documents relating to astronomy, geography, topography and statistics, apparatus used in the study of the sciences, materials for elementary instruction.

|                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Grand Medals of Honor—France.....  | 2                                     |
| Medals of Honor ....               | { France..... 6                       |
|                                    | { Switzerland..... 4                  |
|                                    | { United Kingdom..... 2               |
|                                    | { United States..... 2                |
|                                    | { Sweden..... 1                       |
| Other Prizes.....                  | { France and her Colonies..... 197    |
|                                    | { Switzerland..... 63                 |
|                                    | { United Kingdom and Colonies..... 18 |
|                                    | { Austria..... 11                     |
|                                    | { Zollverein..... 11                  |
|                                    | { Sweden and Norway..... 11           |
|                                    | { Prussia..... 10                     |
|                                    | { Netherlands..... 8                  |
|                                    | { Denmark..... 6                      |
|                                    | { Belgium..... 4                      |
|                                    | { United States..... 2                |
|                                    | { Portugal..... 2                     |
| { Tuscany..... 2                   |                                       |
| { Sardinia..... 2                  |                                       |
| { Sicily..... 1                    |                                       |
| { States of Spanish America..... 1 |                                       |

## PRIZES TO JOURNEYMEN, OVERSEERS, AND WORKMEN.

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| { France.....      | 4 |
| { Switzerland..... | 2 |

No prizes to Canada in this class.

NINTH CLASS.

Manufactures relating to the economical production and employment of heat, light and electricity, comprising processes having for their object the employment of heat, cold, light and electricity derived from natural sources, processes having for their object the production of fire and light, combustibles to be used as cheap fuel, warming and ventilation of the houses, production and employment of heat and cold in domestic economy, production and use of heat and cold in the arts, lighting, lighthouses, signals and ærial telegraphs, production and employment of electricity.

|                       |   |                                  |     |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----|
| Grand Medals of Honor | { | France.....                      | 2   |
|                       | { | United Kingdom.....              | 1   |
| Medals of Honor.....  | { | France .....                     | 7   |
|                       | { | Austria .....                    | 1   |
|                       | { | Switzerland.....                 | 1   |
| Other Prizes.....     | { | France and her Colonies.....     | 127 |
|                       | { | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 25  |
|                       | { | Belgium.....                     | 12  |
|                       | { | Prussia.....                     | 6   |
|                       | { | Austria.....                     | 5   |
|                       | { | United States.....               | 3   |
|                       | { | Sweden and Norway.....           | 2   |
|                       | { | Zollverein.....                  | 2   |
|                       | { | Denmark .....                    | 2   |
|                       | { | Portugal .....                   | 1   |
|                       | { | Switzerland .....                | 1   |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN AND WORKMEN.

A grand medal of honor to Professor Faraday, of London.

|  |   |                  |   |
|--|---|------------------|---|
|  | { | France .....     | 5 |
|  | { | Belgium.....     | 2 |
|  | { | Switzerland..... | 2 |
|  | { | Austria.....     | 1 |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

A second class medal to Mr. Rodden, of Montreal, for a cooking stove.

TENTH CLASS.

Chemical manufactures, dyeing and printing, paper, leather, skins, india rubber, comprising chemical products, fatty substances, rosins, scents, soaps, varnishes and all kinds of coatings, india rubber and gutta percha, paper and paste-board, bleaching, dyeing, printing, colors, inks and pencils, tobacco, opiums and various narcotics.

|                        |   |                                   |     |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Grand Medals of Honor. | { | France .....                      | 1   |
|                        |   | United Kingdom .....              | 1   |
|                        |   | United States .....               | 1   |
| Medals of Honor .....  | { | France .....                      | 8   |
|                        |   | United Kingdom .....              | 2   |
|                        |   | Tuscany .....                     | 1   |
|                        |   | Prussia .....                     | 1   |
|                        |   | Grand Duchy of Hesse .....        | 1   |
|                        |   | Austria .....                     | 1   |
| Other Prizes .....     | { | France and her Colonies .....     | 387 |
|                        |   | Zollverein .....                  | 70  |
|                        |   | United Kingdom and Colonies ..... | 69  |
|                        |   | Prussia .....                     | 60  |
|                        |   | Austria .....                     | 56  |
|                        |   | Belgium .....                     | 42  |
|                        |   | Spain .....                       | 17  |
|                        |   | Switzerland .....                 | 14  |
|                        |   | Netherlands .....                 | 14  |
|                        |   | Portugal .....                    | 12  |
|                        |   | Sweden and Norway .....           | 12  |
|                        |   | Sardinia .....                    | 11  |
|                        |   | States of South America .....     | 7   |
|                        |   | Tuscany .....                     | 7   |
|                        |   | Denmark .....                     | 3   |
|                        |   | United States .....               | 2   |
|                        |   | States of the Church .....        | 2   |
|                        |   | Holland .....                     | 1   |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN AND WORKMEN.

A grand medal of honor to Mr. Chevreul, of Paris.

|                    |   |                      |    |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|----|
| Other Prizes ..... | { | France .....         | 35 |
|                    |   | United Kingdom ..... | 9  |
|                    |   | Austria .....        | 7  |
|                    |   | Switzerland .....    | 4  |

PRIZES AWARDED TO JOURNEYMEN, OVERSEERS AND WORKMEN.

|   |                    |   |
|---|--------------------|---|
| { | Belgium .....      | 3 |
|   | Portugal .....     | 2 |
|   | Spain.....         | 1 |
|   | German States..... | 1 |

No prizes were awarded to Canada in this class.

ELEVENTH CLASS.

Preparation and preservation of alimentary substances comprising flour, fecula and their extracts, sugar and sweet substances, fermented drinks, preserves and condiments, preparations from cocoa, coffee, tea, &c., confectionery and products of distillation, apparatus and processes for the preparation of food.

|                       |                           |                                  |     |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|
| Grand Medal of Honor. | {                         | France.....                      | 1   |
| Medals of Honor ....  |                           | France .....                     | 4   |
|                       |                           | Zollverein.....                  | 1   |
| Other Prizes.....     | {                         | France and her Colonies .....    | 420 |
|                       |                           | Portugal.....                    | 77  |
|                       |                           | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 72  |
|                       |                           | Austria .....                    | 60  |
|                       |                           | Spain.....                       | 28  |
|                       |                           | Zollverein.....                  | 27  |
|                       |                           | Prussia .....                    | 19  |
|                       |                           | Netherlands .....                | 16  |
|                       |                           | Sardinia .....                   | 14  |
|                       |                           | Belgium .....                    | 12  |
|                       |                           | States of Spanish America .....  | 10  |
|                       | Tuscany .....             | 8                                |     |
|                       | Greece .....              | 5                                |     |
|                       | Switzerland .....         | 5                                |     |
|                       | Ottoman Empire .....      | 2                                |     |
|                       | Sweden and Norway .....   | 2                                |     |
|                       | States of the Church..... | 1                                |     |
|                       | United States.....        | 1                                |     |



## PRIZES AWARDED TO JOURNEYMEN, OVERSEERS AND WORKMEN.

|                                    |                 |    |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----|
| Large Medals of Honor—France ..... | 2               |    |
| Other Prizes .....                 | {               |    |
|                                    | { France .....  | 30 |
|                                    | { Austria ..... | 10 |
|                                    | { Belgium ..... | 10 |

## PRIZES TO CANADA.

2nd Class Medals—Government of Canada for the Canadian collection  
(see in catalogue the names of contributors to this class.)

Mr. Clarke Fitts, of Montreal for biscuits.

|                      |   |                                                      |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------|
| Honorable mentions.. | { | Mr. Gamble, of Etobicoke, for flour                  |
|                      |   | Mr. Lawson, of Montreal, for flour and biscuit.      |
|                      |   | Mr. McDougal, of Montreal, for flour.                |
|                      |   | Mr. Nasmith, of Toronto, for biscuit.                |
|                      |   | Mr. Proctor, of Montreal, for flour and Indian corn. |
|                      | { | Mr. Robb, of Montreal, for biscuits.                 |

## TWELFTH CLASS.

Hygiene, Pharmacy, Surgery, Medicine, comprising, Hygiene and Public Health, Hygiene in Private Life, Use of Water, Vapour and Gas, Anatomy of Man, and Comparative Anatomy, Veterinary Medicine and care of Horses.

|                              |   |                                   |     |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Large Medals of Honor .....  | { | France .....                      | 2   |
|                              | { | United Kingdom .....              | 1   |
| Medal of Honor.—France ..... |   |                                   | 1   |
| Other Prizes .....           | { | France and her Colonies .....     | 147 |
|                              |   | United Kingdom and Colonies ..... | 29  |
|                              |   | Zollverein .....                  | 11  |
|                              |   | Sweden and Norway .....           | 9   |
|                              |   | United States .....               | 9   |
|                              | { | Austria .....                     | 6   |

|                   |   |                                |   |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
|                   | { | Sardinia.....                  | 5 |
|                   |   | Netherlands.....               | 5 |
|                   |   | Spain.....                     | 3 |
|                   |   | Prussia.....                   | 2 |
|                   |   | Tuscany.....                   | 2 |
| Other Prizes..... | { | Belgium.....                   | 1 |
|                   |   | Ottoman Empire.....            | 1 |
|                   |   | States of Spanish America..... | 1 |
|                   |   | Denmark.....                   | 1 |
|                   |   | Greece.....                    | 1 |
|                   |   | Portugal.....                  | 1 |
|                   |   | Switzerland.....               | 1 |

PRIZES AWARDED TO JOURNEYMEN, OVERSEERS AND WORKMEN.

|             |    |
|-------------|----|
| France..... | 16 |
|-------------|----|

PRIZES TO CANADA.

|                      |   |                                                                             |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Second Class Medal.. | { | Mrs. McCulloch, of Montreal, for a collection of stuffed birds from Canada. |
| Honorable Mentions.. | { | Mr. Croft, of Toronto, for officinal preparations.                          |
|                      |   | Mr. Lyman, of Montreal, for officinal preparations.                         |

THIRTEENTH CLASS.

Naval and military arts, comprising the principal elements of the materials used in Ship-building, and of the art of navigation, swimming apparatus, life-boats and diving-bells, drawings and models of ships, boats, &c., used on rivers, canals and lakes, and in commerce and deep sea fishing, drawings and models of vessels of war and military engineering, materials of war and military equipage, equipment of troops, arms and projectiles, pyrotechnics.

|                       |   |                     |   |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Large Medals of Honor | { | France.....         | 3 |
|                       |   | United Kingdom..... | 1 |
|                       |   | Belgium.....        | 1 |
|                       |   | Prussia.....        | 1 |
| Medals of Honor....   | { | France.....         | 7 |
|                       |   | Belgium.....        | 3 |
|                       |   | Prussia.....        | 2 |

|                   |                                  |     |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----|
|                   | France and her Colonies.....     | 147 |
|                   | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 32  |
|                   | Belgium .....                    | 28  |
|                   | Austria .....                    | 9   |
|                   | Prussia .....                    | 9   |
|                   | Sweden and Norway... ..          | 7   |
|                   | United States.....               | 7   |
|                   | Zollverein.....                  | 5   |
| Other Prizes..... | Switzerland.....                 | 5   |
|                   | Netherlands .....                | 4   |
|                   | Spain .....                      | 3   |
|                   | Greece .....                     | 1   |
|                   | Tuscany .....                    | 1   |
|                   | Ottoman Empire .....             | 1   |
|                   | Denmark .....                    | 1   |
|                   | Portugal .....                   | 1   |

PRIZES AWARDED TO JOURNEYMEN, OVERSEERS AND WORKMEN.

Large medal of honor to Mr. Dupuy de Lôme, of Paris.

|                   |                 |    |
|-------------------|-----------------|----|
| Other Prizes..... | { France.....   | 41 |
|                   | { Austria ..... | 2  |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

|                       |                                                                |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| First Class Medal.... | { Mr. Lee, of Quebec, for models of steam and sailing vessels. |
| Second Class Medal..  | —Mr. Cantin, of Montreal, for boat oars.                       |
| Honorable Mention ..  | { Captain Thomas of Toronto, for a model of a life-boat.       |

FOURTEENTH CLASS.

Civil Engineering comprising building materials, the divers branches of work connected with building, foundations, works in connexion with marine navigation, roads and railways, bridges, distribution of water and gas, special buildings.

|                       |                        |   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| Large Medals of Honor | { United Kingdom ..... | 2 |
|                       | { France .....         | 1 |
| Medal of Honor.....   | —France.....           | 1 |

|                    |   |                              |     |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------|-----|
|                    | { | France and her Colonies..... | 209 |
|                    |   | United Kingdom.....          | 37  |
|                    |   | Prussia .....                | 15  |
|                    |   | Belgium .....                | 14  |
|                    |   | Sweden and Norway.....       | 13  |
|                    |   | Austria .....                | 9   |
|                    |   | Tuscany .....                | 8   |
|                    |   | Zollverein .....             | 6   |
|                    |   | Sardinia .....               | 5   |
| Other Prizes ..... | { | States of the Church.....    | 5   |
|                    |   | Switzerland .....            | 4   |
|                    |   | Spain.....                   | 4   |
|                    |   | Netherlands.....             | 3   |
|                    |   | Grece.....                   | 2   |
|                    |   | Portugal .....               | 1   |
|                    |   | Tripoli.....                 | 1   |
|                    |   | Denmark .....                | 1   |
|                    |   | Switzerland.....             | 1   |
|                    |   | United States.....           | 1   |

PRIZES AWARDED TO JOURNEYMEN, OVERSEERS AND WORKMEN.

Large medals of Honor to Messrs. De Montricher, Poirée and Vicat, of France.

|                    |   |               |    |
|--------------------|---|---------------|----|
| Other Prizes ..... | { | France.....   | 65 |
|                    |   | Belgium.....  | 10 |
|                    |   | Austria.....  | 2  |
|                    |   | Prussia ..... | 1  |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

First Class Medals .. { Public WorksOffice, for models and materials.  
 Geological commission, for building materials.  
 Mr. Ostell, of Montreal, for wooden doors and window sashes.

Second Class Medal to Mr. Brown, of St. Catherines, for building materials.

Honorable Mentions . { Shipton Slate Company, for slates.  
 Hamilton International Company, for asphalt.  
 Mr. Gauvreau, of Quebec, for Quebec hydraulic cement.

FIFTEENTH CLASS.

Steel and its products comprising the manufacture of steel for the market, manufacture of special kinds of steel, springs, cutlery, steel tools, various steel manufactures.

|                        |   |                                  |     |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----|
| Large Medals of Honor. | { | France .....                     | 1   |
|                        |   | United Kingdom.....              | 1   |
|                        |   | Prussia.....                     | 1   |
| Medals of Honor....    | { | United Kingdom.....              | 3   |
|                        |   | France.....                      | 2   |
|                        |   | Austria.....                     | 2   |
|                        |   | Prussia.....                     | 2   |
|                        |   | Wurtemberg.....                  | 1   |
| Other Prizes .....     | { | France and her Colonies.....     | 125 |
|                        |   | Austria .....                    | 60  |
|                        |   | Prussia.....                     | 57  |
|                        |   | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 54  |
|                        |   | Switzerland .....                | 8   |
|                        |   | Zollverein .....                 | 6   |
|                        |   | Sweden and Norway .....          | 6   |
|                        |   | Belgium.....                     | 5   |
|                        |   | Tuscany .....                    | 2   |
|                        |   | Denmark.....                     | 2   |
|                        |   | Spain.....                       | 1   |
|                        |   | Portugal.....                    | 1   |

PRIZES AWARDED TO JOURNEYMEN, OVERSEERS AND WORKMEN.

|  |   |               |    |
|--|---|---------------|----|
|  | { | France.....   | 26 |
|  |   | Austria ..... | 12 |
|  |   | Prussia ..... | 9  |
|  |   | Belgium ..... | 2  |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

|                      |   |                                        |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------------------|
| Second Class Medals. | { | Mr. Scott, of Montreal, for tools.     |
|                      |   | Mr. Higgins, of Montreal, for axes.    |
|                      |   | Mr. Parkyn, of Montreal, iron shovels. |
| Honorable Mentions . | { | Mr. Date, of Galt, for tools.          |
|                      |   | Mr. Dawson, of Montreal, for planes.   |
|                      |   | Mr. Wallace, of Montreal, for planes.  |

SIXTEENTH CLASS.

General metal work, comprising elaboration of metals and alloys, wires, large tubes, copper ware, sheet iron, tin ware, metal wire work, ironmongery and nail-making, locksmith's work and hardware, zinc work, lead work, tin work and various white alloys, precious metals.

|                                 |   |                                  |     |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----|
| Large Medals of Honor.          | { | Belgium .....                    | 1   |
|                                 |   | Prussia.....                     | 1   |
| Medal of Honor.....—France..... |   |                                  | 5   |
|                                 | { | France and her Colonies.....     | 180 |
|                                 |   | Prussia .....                    | 56  |
|                                 |   | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 55  |
|                                 |   | Zollverein .....                 | 35  |
|                                 |   | Austria.....                     | 30  |
|                                 |   | Belgium.....                     | 29  |
| Other Prizes.....               | { | Sweden and Norway .....          | 6   |
|                                 |   | Netherlands .....                | 4   |
|                                 |   | Tuscany.....                     | 4   |
|                                 |   | Switzerland .....                | 3   |
|                                 |   | Portugal.....                    | 3   |
|                                 |   | Denmark .....                    | 3   |
|                                 | { | Turkey .....                     | 1   |

PRIZES AWARDED TO JOURNEYMEN, ONERSEERS AND WORKMEN.

|  |   |                  |    |
|--|---|------------------|----|
|  | { | France .....     | 53 |
|  |   | Belgium.....     | 17 |
|  |   | Austria .....    | 7  |
|  |   | Prussia.....     | 3  |
|  |   | Zollverein ..... | 1  |
|  | { | Tuscany .....    | 1  |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

|                      |   |                                                |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------------------------|
| Honorable Mentions . | { | Mr. Peck, of Montreal, for nails.              |
|                      |   | Mr. Jones, of Gananoque, for iron instruments. |
|                      |   | Mr. Parkyn, of Montreal, for iron instruments. |
|                      | { | Mr. Rice, of Montreal, for tin.                |

SEVENTEENTH CLASS.

Goldsmith's and silversmith's work, jewellery, bronzes, comprising processes used in goldsmith's work, cutting and engraving of stones used in jewellery, manufactures of precious metals, plated goods, jewellery, imitation jewellery, jewellery made of various metals, statues, bronzes.

|                                   |                                    |     |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Large Medals of Honor—France..... | 2                                  |     |
| Medals of Honor....               | { France .....                     | 11  |
|                                   | { United Kingdom.....              | 3   |
|                                   | { Prussia.....                     | 2   |
|                                   | { Netherlands.....                 | 1   |
|                                   | { Spain.....                       | 1   |
| Other Prizes.....                 | { France and her Colonies .....    | 187 |
|                                   | { Prussia.....                     | 18  |
|                                   | { United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 15  |
|                                   | { Austria .....                    | 11  |
|                                   | { Switzerland .....                | 9   |
|                                   | { Spain .....                      | 6   |
|                                   | { Zollverein.....                  | 6   |
|                                   | { Sweden and Norway.....           | 5   |
|                                   | { States of the Church.....        | 4   |
|                                   | { Belgium .....                    | 4   |
|                                   | { Netherlands.....                 | 4   |
|                                   | { Denmark.....                     | 2   |
|                                   | { Naples.....                      | 1   |
|                                   | { Tuscany.....                     | 1   |
|                                   | { Portugal .....                   | 1   |
| { States of Spanish America.....  | 1                                  |     |
| { Tunis.....                      | 1                                  |     |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN.

Large Medal of Honor to Mr. Vechte of Paris.

|                   |                             |    |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----|
| Other Prizes..... | { France.....               | 81 |
|                   | { United Kingdom.....       | 16 |
|                   | { Prussia.....              | 9  |
|                   | { Austria.....              | 5  |
|                   | { Belgium.....              | 2  |
|                   | { States of the Church..... | 1  |
|                   | { Netherlands.....          | 1  |

No prizes awarded to Canada in this class.

EIGHTEENTH CLASS.

Glass and pottery comprising general processes used in making glass and pottery, window glass and mirror glass, bottle glass, crystal glass, crystal, &c., for optical instruments, ornaments, common pottery and terra cotta, faience, stone ware, porcelain, artistical objects.

|                        |   |                                  |     |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----|
|                        | { | France.....                      | 3   |
|                        | { | United Kingdom.....              | 1   |
| Large Medals of Honor. | { | France.....                      | 4   |
|                        | { | Austria.....                     | 1   |
|                        | { | Prussia.....                     | 1   |
|                        | { | Belgium.....                     | 1   |
|                        | { | Bavaria.....                     | 1   |
| Medals of Honor....    | { | France and her Colonies.....     | 154 |
|                        | { | Austria.....                     | 25  |
|                        | { | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 25  |
|                        | { | Belgium.....                     | 15  |
|                        | { | Prussia.....                     | 13  |
|                        | { | Zollverein.....                  | 6   |
|                        | { | Netherlands.....                 | 4   |
|                        | { | Sweden and Norway.....           | 4   |
|                        | { | Tuscany.....                     | 2   |
|                        | { | Switzerland.....                 | 2   |
|                        | { | Portugal.....                    | 1   |
|                        | { | Denmark.....                     | 1   |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN.

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| France.....         | 47 |
| United Kingdom..... | 19 |
| Austria.....        | 8  |
| Belgium.....        | 6  |
| Prussia.....        | 4  |
| Denmark.....        | 3  |
| Spain.....          | 1  |
| German States.....  | 1  |
| Tuscany.....        | 1  |



No prizes to Canada in this class.

### NINETEENTH CLASS.

Cotton-manufactures comprising the materials used in the manufacture of cotton, raw cotton, prepared and spun pure cotton, fabrics, plain, pure cotton fabrics, figured, pure cotton fabrics for special purposes napped, light cotton fabrics, pure cotton fabrics, manufactured with coloured threads, pure cotton fabrics, printed, cotton velvet, mixed fabrics, cotton ribbons.

|                        |                                |     |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| Large Medals of Honor. | { United Kingdom.....          | 2   |
|                        | { France.....                  | 1   |
| Medals of Honor.....   | { France.....                  | 3   |
|                        | { Switzerland.....             | 2   |
|                        | { United Kingdom.....          | 1   |
|                        | { Prussia.....                 | 1   |
| Other Prizes.....      | { France and her Colonies..... | 192 |
|                        | { Switzerland.....             | 32  |
|                        | { United Kingdom.....          | 21  |
|                        | { Belgium.....                 | 21  |
|                        | { Austria.....                 | 18  |
|                        | { Prussia.....                 | 9   |
|                        | { German States.....           | 5   |
|                        | { Portugal.....                | 2   |
|                        | { Sweden and Norway.....       | 2   |
|                        | { Tuscany.....                 | 2   |
|                        | { Netherlands.....             | 2   |
|                        | { Denmark.....                 | 1   |
|                        | { Spain.....                   | 1   |

#### PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN.

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| France.....      | 85 |
| Switzerland..... | 6  |
| Belgium.....     | 5  |
| Netherlands..... | 1  |

No prizes awarded to Canada in this class.

## TWENTIETH CLASS.

Woollen and worsted manufactures, comprising illustrations of the processes, raw wool, hair and bristles, prepared and dyed, woollen yarn plain and twisted, bleached or unbleached dyed in grain or in piece, with or without a mixture of cotton, silk, &c., fabrics of carded wool milled, carded wool fabrics not milled or only slightly milled, combed wool fabrics, combed or carded wool fabrics mixed with cotton, combed or carded wool mixed with silk, floss silk, cotton, woollen shawls, cashmere shawls, horse hair fabrics.

|                           |   |                               |     |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----|
| Large Medals of Honor.    | { | France.....                   | 7   |
|                           |   | United Kingdom.....           | 1   |
|                           |   | Belgium.....                  | 1   |
| Medals of Honor....       | { | France.....                   | 7   |
|                           |   | Austria .....                 | 3   |
|                           |   | Prussia .....                 | 3   |
|                           |   | United Kingdom .....          | 2   |
| Other Prizes .....        | { | France and her Colonies ..... | 288 |
|                           |   | Prussia .....                 | 112 |
|                           |   | Austria .....                 | 59  |
|                           |   | United Kingdom.....           | 39  |
|                           |   | German States.....            | 30  |
|                           |   | Belgium .....                 | 24  |
|                           |   | Spain.....                    | 9   |
|                           |   | Sweden and Norway.....        | 6   |
|                           |   | Portugal .....                | 5   |
|                           |   | Netherlands .....             | 4   |
| China.....                | 2 |                               |     |
| Sardinia .....            | 1 |                               |     |
| States of the Church..... | 1 |                               |     |
| Turkey .....              | 1 |                               |     |

## PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN,

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| France.....         | 232 |
| Belgium.....        | 52  |
| Austria .....       | 16  |
| German States ..... | 19  |
| United Kingdom..... | 1   |

No prizes to Canada in this class.

TWENTY-FIRST CLASS.

Silk manufactures comprising the preparation of the silk, raw and thrown silk, plain fabrics and pure silk, fabrics of pure silk, figured, brocaded or with pattern, velvet and plush, fabrics for furniture, hangings and church decoration, fancy silk fabrics, mixed with gold, silver, cotton wool, flax, in which silk is the principal material, fabrics made of pure or mixed floss silk, silk ribbons.

|                                |   |                                  |     |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----|
| Large Medals of Honor          | } | France.....                      | 6   |
|                                |   | Lombardy.....                    | 1   |
|                                |   | Piedmont.....                    | 1   |
| Medals of Honor.....           | } | France.....                      | 25  |
|                                |   | Austria.....                     | 2   |
|                                |   | Prussia.....                     | 2   |
|                                |   | Switzerland.....                 | 2   |
|                                |   | United Kingdom.....              | 1   |
| Other Prizes.....              | } | France and her Colonies.....     | 253 |
|                                |   | Switzerland.....                 | 68  |
|                                |   | Austria.....                     | 65  |
|                                |   | Prussia.....                     | 35  |
|                                |   | Sardinia.....                    | 34  |
|                                |   | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 24  |
|                                |   | Tuscany.....                     | 20  |
|                                |   | States of the Church.....        | 11  |
|                                |   | Spain.....                       | 10  |
|                                |   | Greece.....                      | 7   |
|                                |   | Ottoman Empire.....              | 6   |
| Portugal.....                  | 6 |                                  |     |
| German States.....             | 4 |                                  |     |
| Belgium.....                   | 4 |                                  |     |
| States of Spanish America..... | 3 |                                  |     |
| Sweden and Norway.....         | 2 |                                  |     |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN.

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| France.....         | 51 |
| Austria.....        | 11 |
| United Kingdom..... | 4  |
| Prussia.....        | 4  |
| Belgium.....        | 1  |

No prizes to Canada in this class.

TWENTY-SECOND CLASS.

Flax and hemp manufactures, comprising the preparation of flax and hemp, flax, hemp and other vegetable fibres raw and prepared, thread from flax, hemp and other fibres, sail cloth and other coarse cloths, fine cloths and ticking cambrics, damasked and diapered fabrics, flax mixed with cotton or silk, fabrics made from other vegetable fibres than flax and hemp.

|                       |   |                           |     |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|-----|
| Large Medals of Honor | { | France .....              | 1   |
|                       |   | Ireland.....              | 1   |
| Medals of Honor.....  | { | Belgium .....             | 4   |
|                       |   | France .....              | 2   |
|                       |   | United Kingdom.....       | 1   |
|                       |   | Prussia .....             | 1   |
| Other Prizes.....     | { | France.....               | 129 |
|                       |   | Belgium.....              | 48  |
|                       |   | Austria .....             | 32  |
|                       |   | Prussia.....              | 32  |
|                       |   | United Kingdom.....       | 26  |
|                       |   | German States.....        | 16  |
|                       |   | Netherlands .....         | 4   |
|                       |   | States of the Church..... | 2   |
|                       |   | Portugal .....            | 1   |
|                       |   | Spain .....               | 1   |
|                       |   | Switzerland.....          | 1   |

No prizes to journeymen, &c., or to Canada in this class.

TWENTY-THIRD CLASS.

Hosiery, carpets, embroidery, lace of every kind, gold and silver fringes, comprising all articles of these different classes manufactured of silk, floss silk, wool, horse hair, thread and cotton.

|                       |   |              |   |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|
| Large Medals of Honor | { | France ..... | 4 |
|                       |   | Belgium..... | 1 |

|                                |   |                                  |     |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----|
| Medals of Honor.....           | { | France.....                      | 8   |
|                                |   | United Kingdom.....              | 3   |
|                                |   | Belgium.....                     | 1   |
| Other Prizes.....              | { | France.....                      | 289 |
|                                |   | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 59  |
|                                |   | Belgium.....                     | 39  |
|                                |   | Austria.....                     | 31  |
|                                |   | German States.....               | 22  |
|                                |   | Prussia.....                     | 19  |
|                                |   | Sweden and Norway.....           | 17  |
|                                |   | Switzerland.....                 | 15  |
|                                |   | Spain.....                       | 10  |
|                                |   | Sardinia.....                    | 9   |
|                                |   | Netherlands.....                 | 7   |
|                                |   | Greece.....                      | 5   |
|                                |   | Denmark.....                     | 4   |
|                                |   | Portugal.....                    | 3   |
|                                |   | Tuscany.....                     | 2   |
|                                |   | States of the Church.....        | 1   |
|                                |   | China.....                       | 1   |
| States of Spanish America..... | 1 |                                  |     |
| Turkey.....                    | 1 |                                  |     |
| Tunis.....                     | 1 |                                  |     |

## PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN.

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| France.....         | 377 |
| Belgium.....        | 18  |
| Austria.....        | 14  |
| United Kingdom..... | 7   |
| German States.....  | 2   |

## PRIZES TO CANADA.

Second class medal to Government of Canada for their collection.

|                      |   |                                                                   |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Honorable Mentions.. | { | Mrs. Jones, of Montreal, for a screen worked in wool.             |
|                      |   | Miss Parthenais, of L'Industrie, for embroidery in wool and silk. |

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 TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS.

Furniture and decoration, comprising decorative furniture made of stone, stony substances or in metal, cabinet work for daily use, fancy furniture and decorative articles characterized by the use of costly woods, ivory, shell, by sculpture and inlaid work, furniture of moulded substances, gilt, lacquered, &c., furniture made of reeds, cane, straw, &c., household utensils, upholsters' work, stained paper, stuffs and leather prepared for hangings, blinds, book-binding, &c., decorative painting, fittings for theatres, public ceremonies, &c., church furniture, ornaments and decorations.

|                       |                                    |     |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| Large Medals of Honor | { France.....                      | 3   |
| Medals of Honor.....  | { France .....                     | 3   |
|                       | { United Kingdom .....             | 2   |
|                       | { Prussia.....                     | 1   |
|                       | { Tuscany .....                    | 1   |
| Other Prizes.....     | { France and her Colonies.....     | 210 |
|                       | { United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 49  |
|                       | { German States.....               | 15  |
|                       | { Belgium .....                    | 14  |
|                       | { Austria .....                    | 11  |
|                       | { Prussia .....                    | 11  |
|                       | { Tuscany .....                    | 9   |
|                       | { Sardinia.....                    | 8   |
|                       | { Sweden and Norway.....           | 7   |
|                       | { Portugal .....                   | 6   |
|                       | { Netherlands .....                | 4   |
|                       | { States of the Church.....        | 4   |
|                       | { Switzerland.....                 | 3   |
|                       | { Greece.....                      | 2   |
|                       | { Spain .....                      | 2   |
| { Denmark .....       | 2                                  |     |
| { United States.....  | 2                                  |     |
| { Ottoman Empire..... | 1                                  |     |

## PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN.

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| France .....        | 115 |
| Prussia .....       | 13  |
| United Kingdom..... | 12  |

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Belgium .....             | 10 |
| States of the Church..... | 2  |
| Austria .....             | 2  |
| Switzerland .....         | 2  |
| Denmark ..                | 1  |

## PRIZES TO CANADA.

|                       |   |                                                         |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Second Class Medal... | { | Mr. Drum, of Quebec, for a chair of waved maple.        |
|                       | { | Mr. Hilton, of Montreal, for a collection of furniture. |
| Honorable Mentions..  | { | M. Bevis, of Hamilton, for a mosaic table.              |
|                       | { | Mrs. Widder, of Toronto, for a drawing room chair.      |
|                       | { | Mr. Mac Garvey, of Montreal, for rocking chairs.        |

## TWENTY-FIFTH CLASS.

Articles of clothing, objects of fashion and fancy, comprising materials used in making clothes, buttons, linen drapery, stays, braces and garters, coats and clothes, boots and shoes, gaiters and gloves, hats and caps, hair work, feather and bead head dresses, ornaments, artificial flowers, needle work, fans, screens, parasols, umbrellas, sticks, articles of hardware in wood, ivory and shell, &c. Dressing-cases, inkstands, fancy articles ornamented with ivory, &c., sheaths and manufactures in morocco leather and cardboard, basket work, &c., toys, dolls, wax figures, games of all kinds.

|                       |   |                     |   |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Large Medals of Honor | { | France.....         | 1 |
|                       | { | United Kingdom..... | 1 |
| Medals of Honor.....  | { | France .....        | 1 |
|                       | { | Austria .....       | 1 |
|                       | { | Tuscany.....        | 1 |
|                       | { | Switzerland .....   | 1 |

|                    |                                  |     |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-----|
|                    | France and her Colonies.....     | 506 |
|                    | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 136 |
|                    | Austria .....                    | 86  |
|                    | German States.....               | 44  |
|                    | Sweden and Norway .....          | 42  |
|                    | Prussia .....                    | 39  |
|                    | Portugal.....                    | 22  |
|                    | Belgium.....                     | 17  |
|                    | Greece.....                      | 16  |
| Other Prizes ..... | Switzerland.....                 | 12  |
|                    | Tuscany .....                    | 10  |
|                    | Spain .....                      | 10  |
|                    | Denmark .....                    | 9   |
|                    | Ottoman Empire.....              | 8   |
|                    | Sardinia .....                   | 7   |
|                    | Netherlands .....                | 6   |
|                    | States of Spanish America.....   | 3   |
|                    | United States.....               | 2   |
|                    | States of the Church.....        | 2   |
|                    | Tunis.....                       | 1   |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN.

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| France .....        | 286 |
| Austria .....       | 30  |
| United Kingdom..... | 17  |
| Belgium.....        | 8   |
| German States ..... | 6   |
| Switzerland.....    | 2   |

PRIZES TO CANADA.

|                        |   |                                                              |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Second Class Medals... | { | Mr. Barbeau, of Quebec, for hunting and riding boots.        |
|                        |   | Mr. Henders o of Quebec, for a beaver pelisse.               |
|                        |   | Mr. Mercier, of Quebec, for Indian work.                     |
|                        |   | The Montreal India Rubber Company.                           |
|                        |   | Mr. Smith, of Montreal, for a collection of boots and shoes. |



|                       |   |                                                                                 |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Honorable Mentions... | } | Mr. Mercier, of Quebec, Indian curiosities and furs.                            |
|                       |   | Messrs. Merryfield & Sheridan, of Toronto, for a collection of boots and shoes. |
|                       |   | Mr. Gauthier, of Montreal, for clothing.                                        |
|                       |   | Messrs. Scaubert & Robinson, of Toronto, for a collection of boots and shoes.   |
|                       |   | The Sisters of Providence, of Montreal, for wax work.                           |
|                       |   | Mrs. Rhodes, of Quebec, for ornamented bark work.                               |

TWENTY-SIXTH CLASS.

Drawing and modelling applied to industry, letter press and copper plate printing; photography, comprising writing, drawing and painting; lithography, autography and stone-engraving, engraving on metal or wood, stereotomy, moulds and stamps, printing.

|                       |   |                                  |     |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----|
| Large Medals of Honor | } | France.....                      | 1   |
|                       |   | Austria .....                    | 1   |
| Medals of Honor....   | } | France .....                     | 4   |
|                       |   | United Kingdom.....              | 1   |
|                       |   | Prussia.....                     | 1   |
| Other Prizes.....     | } | France and her Colonies .....    | 420 |
|                       |   | United Kingdom and Colonies..... | 86  |
|                       |   | German States .....              | 47  |
|                       |   | Prussia .....                    | 29  |
|                       |   | Austria .....                    | 27  |
|                       |   | Belgium.....                     | 18  |
|                       |   | Netherlands.....                 | 8   |
|                       |   | Switzerland.....                 | 8   |
|                       |   | Spain .....                      | 7   |
|                       |   | United States .....              | 7   |
|                       |   | States of Spanish America .....  | 6   |
| Sardinia.....         | 6 |                                  |     |
| Tuscany.....          | 5 |                                  |     |

|   |                            |   |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| { | States of the Church ..... | 5 |
|   | Portugal. ....             | 3 |
|   | Greece .....               | 3 |
|   | Ottoman Empire.....        | 3 |
|   | Denmark.....               | 3 |

## PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN.

|                         |                     |                     |    |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----|
| Large Medals of Honor { | France.....         | 1                   |    |
|                         | United Kingdom..... | 1                   |    |
| Other Prizes .....      | {                   | France.....         | 72 |
|                         |                     | Austria .....       | 6  |
|                         |                     | German States ..... | 6  |
|                         |                     | Belgium.....        | 5  |
|                         |                     | United Kingdom..... | 1  |

## PRIZES TO CANADA.

|                      |   |                                                            |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Honorable Mentions.. | { | Miss Cochran, of Quebec, for fruit in wax work.            |
|                      |   | Mr. Doane, of Montreal, for photographs.                   |
|                      |   | Mr. Miller, of Montreal, specimens of book-binding.        |
|                      |   | Mr. Palmer, of Toronto, specimens of daguerreotypes.       |
|                      |   | The Sisters of Providence of Montreal, fruits in wax work. |
|                      |   | Mr. Young, of Montreal, specimens of book-binding.         |

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**TWENTY-SEVENTH CLASS.**

Manufacture of musical instruments, comprising wind instruments in wood, horn, ivory, bone, shell, leather and metal; wind instruments with key-boards, stringed instruments, without key-boards, pulsatile instruments, automaton instruments, manufactured articles and accessories.

|                         |               |   |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|
| Large Medals of Honor { | France.....   | 4 |
|                         | Bavaria ..... | 1 |

|                          |   |                                |     |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----|
| Medal of Honor . . . . . | { | France . . . . .               | 5   |
|                          | { | France . . . . .               | 117 |
|                          | { | Austria . . . . .              | 22  |
|                          | { | German States . . . . .        | 7   |
|                          | { | Belgium . . . . .              | 6   |
|                          | { | United Kingdom . . . . .       | 4   |
|                          | { | Prussia . . . . .              | 4   |
|                          | { | Switzerland . . . . .          | 3   |
| Other Prizes .. . . . .  | { | United States . . . . .        | 3   |
|                          | { | Denmark . . . . .              | 2   |
|                          | { | Netherlands . . . . .          | 1   |
|                          | { | States of the Church . . . . . | 1   |
|                          | { | Spain . . . . .                | 1   |
|                          | { | Tuscany . . . . .              | 1   |
|                          | { | Sardinia .. . . .              | 1   |

PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN.

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| France . . . . .         | 29 |
| Austria . . . . .        | 4  |
| Belgium . . . . .        | 4  |
| Prussia . . . . .        | 2  |
| United Kingdom . . . . . | 1  |

NO PRIZES TO CANADA IN THIS CLASS.

To complete the number of all the prizes awarded in the arts, we must add the special prizes given exclusive of the classes; those awarded by a mixed Commission in the branches comprised in classes X, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, and XXIII united, and above all the prizes awarded in the additional class XXXI, established during the exhibition, for cheap articles of the descriptions most useful to the poorer and middle classes of society.

SPECIAL PRIZES EXCLUSIVE OF CLASSES.

|                           |   |                          |   |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Large Medals of Honor     | { | France . . . . .         | 2 |
|                           | { | United Kingdom . . . . . | 1 |
| Medals of Honor . . . . . | { | United Kingdom . . . . . | 1 |
|                           | { | Portugal . . . . .       | 1 |
|                           | { | Tuscany . . . . .        | 1 |
|                           | { | Cuba . . . . .           | 1 |
|                           | { | Netherlands . . . . .    | 1 |
|                           | { | British India . . . . .  | 1 |

PRIZES GRANTED BY A MIXED COMMISSION OF CLASSES X, XIX, XX,  
XXI, XXII AND XXIII.

|                       |   |                                   |    |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----|
| Large Medals of Honor | { | France.....                       | 4  |
| Medals of Honor.....  | { | France.....                       | 6  |
|                       |   | United Kingdom .....              | 2  |
|                       | { | France and her Colonies .....     | 59 |
|                       |   | United Kingdom and Colonies ..... | 31 |
|                       |   | Austria.....                      | 8  |
| Other Prizes.....     |   | Switzerland .....                 | 6  |
|                       |   | Prussia .....                     | 5  |
|                       |   | United States.....                | 2  |
|                       |   | Denmark .....                     | 1  |
|                       |   | Netherlands.....                  | 1  |

THIRTY-FIRST CLASS, ADDITIONAL.

Domestic economy comprising cheap articles of food, building, furniture and clothing.

|                       |   |                                   |     |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Large Medal of Honor. | { | France .....                      | 1   |
| Medals of Honor ..... | { | France .....                      | 5   |
|                       |   | Austria .....                     | 1   |
|                       | { | France and her Colonies .....     | 207 |
|                       |   | Prussia .....                     | 17  |
|                       |   | Austria.....                      | 15  |
|                       |   | United Kingdom and Colonies ..... | 11  |
| Other Prizes .....    |   | Portugal.. ..                     | 9   |
|                       |   | German States .....               | 5   |
|                       |   | Sardinia .....                    | 4   |
|                       |   | Belgium .....                     | 3   |
|                       |   | Spain.....                        | 1   |
|                       |   | United States .....               | 1   |

## PRIZES AWARDED TO OVERSEERS, JOURNEYMEN, AND WORKMEN.

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| France .....         | 9 |
| United Kingdom ..... | 2 |
| Belgium .....        | 1 |
| Prussia .....        | 1 |

## PRIZES TO CANADA IN THE TWENTY-SECOND CLASS.

|                       |   |                                             |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------------|
| Second Class Medals.  | { | Mr. Idler of Montreal, for preserved meats. |
|                       |   | Mr. Smith of Montreal for boots and shoes.  |
| Honorable mention.... | { | Mr. Cross of Montreal, for cheese.          |

## RECAPITULATION.

Grand total of the prizes awarded to each Country, exclusive of the categories of the Large Medals of Honor and Medals of Honor.\*

|                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| France and her Colonies.....       | 7,763 |
| United Kingdom and Colonies† ..... | 1,326 |
| Austria .....                      | 1,012 |
| Prussia .....                      | 724   |
| Belgium .....                      | 616   |
| German States.....                 | 475   |
| Switzerland .....                  | 293   |
| Sweden and Norway.....             | 263   |
| Portugal.....                      | 235   |
| Spain .....                        | 150   |
| Sardinia .....                     | 132   |
| Netherlands .....                  | 121   |
| Tuscany .....                      | 116   |
| United States .....                | 75    |
| Greece .....                       | 66    |
| Denmark .....                      | 62    |
| States of Spanish America... ..    | 49    |
| States of the Church.....          | 43    |
| Ottoman Empire.....                | 34    |
| Tunis .....                        | 4     |
| China .....                        | 3     |
| Sicily .....                       | 2     |
| Tripoli .....                      | 1     |

\* All these numbers and those preceding have been copied with care from the lists of the International Jury, and revised with minute attention.

† With regard to France and England, and especially the latter, the Colonies form a considerable amount in the total.



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R E P O R T  
OF  
S I R W. E. L O G A N.

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TORONTO, 3rd April, 1856.

SIR,—Having returned to Canada after the performance of the duties assigned to me in conjunction with Mr. J. C. Taché, as one of the special Commissioners to the Paris Industrial Exhibition, and brought with me the various medals awarded to the contributors of the collection of products sent from the province, I have the honor to inform you that these have been placed in the hands of the Provincial Secretary for safe-keeping, until such time as it shall please His Excellency the Governor General to order the distribution of them among those for whom they are finally intended.

These medals consist of one grand medal of honor, one medal of honor, thirteen first class and thirty second class medals. In addition to the names of the contributors to whom the medals were decreed, those of forty-three contributors appear in the official list as rewarded by an honorable mention; but beyond the publication in the official list there are no diplomas or documents of any kind connected with them.

In the official list of prizes published in France at the time of the distribution of the medals, nothing more is registered than the name of the contributor, the class comprehending his contribution, and the country from which it comes. A copy of this as relates to Canada, I now transmit to you; and you will perceive that, with no other official document as a guide, it would be impossible, without great liability to error, to state the grounds on which the awards have been made, or frame any report, comparing Canadian contributions with those of other countries, or putting forth what might be considered the general results of the Exhibition. This can only be done after the final reports of the juries have reached this country, and these were not expected to issue from the press sooner than three months from the time of my departure from Paris, towards the end of December.

They were at that time being framed, but no access was permitted to to them or to the bases on which they were founded, except to members of the juries, and no juror was allowed to examine more than the documents of the class to which he was attached. The only juror especially connected with Canada, was Mr. Hunt, of the geological survey, who was appointed by Prince Napoleon to the first-class—that including mineral products. All the facts relating to the proceedings of the jury on this class

are in his possession, and he is engaged in preparing a report which will embody such details regarding the applications of Canadian minerals as have been suggested by the opportunities and experiences afforded him by the Exhibition.

Accompanying this I transmit to you also a statement shewing how the Canadian collection has been disposed of since the close of the Exhibition, some of it having been presented to various institutions in Paris connected with the French government, part of it sold, some portion returned to Canada, and the remainder deposited in the Sydenham palace to form the nucleus of a collection of Canadian products, which the Canadian government, accepting an offer of space from the Directors of that institution, are disposed to place there, and to make worthy at once of the province, and of the building in which the collection will be displayed.

In addition to the foregoing documents, I hand you a statement of monies paid and received, by which you will observe there is a balance against me of (£6 19s. 3d. cy.) six pounds, nineteen shillings and three pence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

W. E. LOGAN.

To W. Rhodes, Esq., M. P. P.,  
Chairman of the Executive Committee,  
of the Paris Exhibition Commission.



LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED TO CANADIAN EXHIBITORS AT  
THE PARIS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

*Class I.*

Grand Medal of Honor,..... W. E. Logan,—Canada.

*Class II.*

Medal of Honor,..... Canada.

1st Class Medal, ..... Hudson Bay Co.,—Lachine.

A. Dickson,—Kingston.

2nd Class Medal,..... Farmer & DeBlacquièrè,—Woodstock.

G. Sharples,—Quebec.

*Class III.*

1st Class Medal, .. ..... Canada Company,—Toronto.

G. Cross,—Montreal.

W. C. Lyman & Co.,—Montreal.

A. Shaw,—Toronto.

A. Perry,—Montreal.

2nd Class Medal,..... J. Fisher,—Montreal.

J. Fleming,—Toronto.

D. Laurent,—Varennès,

L. Morse,—Milton.

A. Shaw,—Toronto.

G. Sheppard,—Montreal.

R. Wade,—Cobourg.

Honorable Mention, ..... A. Coffin,—Gaspé.

W. Evans,—Montreal.

A. Kimpton,—St. Thèrèse.

W. F. Jarvis,—Toronto.

Abbe Villeneuve,—Montreal.



*Class XIV.*

- 1st Class Medal, ..... Board of Works,—Quebec.  
 Geological Survey of Canada,—Montreal.  
 J. Ostell,—Montreal.
- 2nd Class Medal, ..... J. Brown,—St. Catherines.
- Honorable Mention, ..... Shipton Slate Co.,—Shipton.  
 International Mining Co.,—Hamilton.  
 P. Gauvreau,—Quebec.

*Class XV.*

- 2nd Class Medal, ..... R. Scott,—Montreal.  
 J. & J. Higgins,—Montreal.  
 W. Parkins,—Montreal.
- Honorable Mention, ..... H. & H. Dato,—Galt.  
 J. Dawson,—Montreal.  
 W. Wallace,—Montreal.

*Class XVI.*

- Honorable Mention, ..... Thos. Peck,—Montreal.  
 D. T. Jones,—Gananoque.  
 Wm. Parkins,—Montreal.  
 W. H. Rice,—Montreal.

*Class XXIII.*

- 2nd Class Medal, ..... Kingston.\*
- Honorable Mention, ..... Mad. J. Jones,—Montreal,  
 Mad. P. Partenais,—Industrie.

*Class XXIV.*

- 2nd Class Medal, ..... Wm. Drum,—Quebec.  
 J. & W. Hilton,—Montreal.

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\* This is awarded to the collective contents of a pavilion marked Kingston in which the products of the following contributors were exposed.

Simon Bean, worsted stockings, shawls, blankets and flannels; Madame Colby, worsted stockings, shawls and flannels; Madame Bouchard, worsted thread; Barber Brothers, flannels.

Honorable Mention, .....J. Bevis,—Hamilton.  
Miss Widder,—Toronto.

*Class XXV.*

2nd Class Medal, .....J. Barbeau, Quebec.  
Henderson & Co.,—Quebec.  
Canada India Rubber Co.,—Montreal.  
Indians of Canada.  
Smyth & Co.,—Montreal.

Honorable Mention, .....D. Mercier,—Quebec.  
Merrifield & Sheridan,—Toronto.  
Mad. Rhodes,—Quebec.  
Scandritt & Robinson,—Toronto.  
Sisters of Providence,—Montreal.

*Class XXVI.*

Honorable Mention, .....Miss Cochrane,—Quebec.  
J. C. Doane,—Montreal.  
R. & A Miller,—Montreal.  
T. J. Palmer,—Toronto.  
Sisters of Providence,—Montreal.  
A. Young,—Montreal.

*Class XXXI.*

2nd Class Medal,.....E. Idler,—Montreal.  
Smyth & Co.,—Montreal.  
Honorable Mention, .....G. Cross,—Montreal.

## S T A T E M E N T

SHEWING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ARTICLES SENT  
FROM CANADA TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION WERE  
DISPOSED OF.

*In this Table the designation of the Article is generally preceded by the name of  
the Exhibitor.*

1

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### CLASS I.

The collection of minerals in this class was distributed in part to the *Ecole des Mines* at Paris, and the remainder sent to Sydenham Palace. For details upon this class and those that follow we refer to the catalogue.

### CLASS II.

Bouchard, Pierre, specimens of maple sent to Sydenham.

Dickson, Andrew, specimens of timber, sent to Sydenham, as also the articles of the same class exhibited by Messrs. Farmer and DeBlaquiere, Gamble, Kennedy, Lavoie, Lévêque, Marmon, Moody, Saint Arnaud, Saint Armand, Sharples, Dubeau, Grant & Hall, Halliday, Lamouche, MacGibbon, and Manning.

Moore, Thomas, Paxton, Jennings and Smith, handles of tools and staves, distributed between the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, the Austrian Commission, Messrs. Goldenburg of Germany, and Sydenham Palace.

Mercier, David, divers articles sent back to owner.

Hudson's Bay Company, a collection of furs, part sold to the profit of Canada, part presented to the English Commission and the *Jardin des Plantes*, and the remainder sent back to Canada.

Murphy, M., fishing-lines, sold.

Peacock, John, artificial flies for fishing, presented to the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*.

## CLASS III.

Evans, W., plan of a Canadian farm, presented to the Imperial School at Grignon.

Bingham, J., an iron plough, sold.

Brough, R., rakes, some presented to the Imperial School at Grignon, and the remainder sent to Sydenham.

Dion & Lepage, large model of a thrashing machine, presented to the Imperial School of Grignon.

Glasford, George, scythes sent to Sydenham,

Jeffries, J., stump and root extractor,

Moody, Matthias, reaping and weeding machines.

Morse, a plough,

Paige, a thrashing machine,

Patterson, a plough.

Rice, a fanner, the foregoing were sold for the benefit of the Committee.

The whole of the collection of seeds and grains (see catalogue) was in part exchanged for seeds and grains from the following countries, viz: France, England, Austria, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, Tunis, Tuscany, States of the Church, Algeria, Norway and Denmark; part were presented to the *Société Impériale d'acclimatation de France*; to the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*; to the Imperial School of Grignon; to Mr. Vilmorin and other members of the Jury, and the remainder sent to Sydenham.

Perry, Alfred, hickory nuts, sent to Sydenham.

Robertson, wool; Southwick, wool; Corse & May, oil cake; all sent to Sydenham.

Cross, George, cheese, given to the French Exhibition of cheap articles.

Wade, R., cheese, damaged and lost.

## CLASS IV.

Ladd, C. P., scales, sent to Sydenham.

Rodden, scales, sent to Sydenham. Some articles from this contributor were sold to his profit, as they were his private property.

Fergusson, W. J., hose and pipe, sent back to Canada.

Lemoine, Louis, fire engine, do. do.

Perry, George, fire engine, sold to English Government.

## CLASS V.

Archambault, André, harness, sent to Sydenham.  
 Barrington, George, do., sold.  
 Combs, John, hames, sent to Sydenham.  
 Couvrette, Magloire, do. do.  
 Dean, Robert, leather portmanteau, sold.  
 Edward, W. R., saddles, sent to Sydenham.  
 Morris, Robert, harness, sent to Sydenham, leather portmanteau sold.  
 Trelkeld, I., collection of whips, sent to Sydenham.  
 Wiltse, Joseph, yoke, sold.  
 Gingras, Edward, a carriage, sent to Sydenham.  
 Leduc, Clovis, do. sold.  
 Saurin, Joseph, a sleigh, sent to Sydenham.  
 Holland, M., railroad spikes, sent to Sydenham.

## CLASS VI.

Dean, Robert, a portable forge, sold.  
 Lindlay, C., do. do. do.  
 Helme and Wade, boring machine, sent to Sydenham.  
 Ladd, C. P., flour mill, sent to Sydenham, sold.  
 MacLellan, a mortising machine ; Munro, a planing and grooving machine  
 Parsons, a brick making machine ; Rodden, cabinetmakers' machine ;  
 planing machine ; trenail making machine ; Dunn, a machine for mak  
 ing nails, all sold.

## CLASS VII.

Brough, R., Spinning jennies ; Taylor and Dockrill, a sewing machine, all  
 sent to Sydenham.

## CLASS VIII.

Hearn and Potter, an engineers' level, sent back to Canada.  
 Keefer, Thomas C., a topographical map of Canada, sent back to Canada.  
 Tanguay, L'Abbé, fossil bones, being a private contribution, were sent back  
 to the owner.

## CLASS IX.

- Scobell, I., pressed turf, sent to Sydenham.  
Ladd, C. P., an iron coffin, do. do.  
Macklin, O. S., a stove, sold in a damaged state.  
Prowse, G. F., a refrigerator, sent to Sydenham.  
Rodden, W., a kitchen stove, sold.  
Lyman, W., sponge, sent to Sydenham.  
Piper Bros., lanterns for locomotives, sent to Sydenham.  
Tetu, C. H., fish oil of different descriptions, part sent to Sydenham, and part furnished by Mr. Taché to the firm of Levasseur, at Paris, as samples.

## CLASS X.

- Brennan, Patrick, potash, sold.  
Carr, I., glue, sent to Sydenham.  
Lyman, W., alkaline salts, sold.  
MacFarland, Archibald, glue, sent to Sydenham.  
Townsend, T. W., chemical preparations, sent to Sydenham.  
Archambault, A., leather varnish, sent to Sydenham.  
Fisher, J., vegetable oil, sent to Sydenham.  
Fox, C. J., neats' foot oil, sent to Sydenham.  
Hearle, J. G., toilet soaps, sold.  
Keefer, T. C., porpoise oil, given for samples.  
Lafamme, A., oil cloths, sent to Sydenham.  
Lepage and Lévêque, porpoise oil, part given by Mr. Taché for samples, and the remainder sent to Sydenham.  
Lyman, S., wax, sent to Sydenham.  
Lyman, W., animal and vegetable oils, sent to Sydenham.  
Montreal India Rubber Co., boots and shoes, part sold, and part sent to Sydenham.  
Houghton and Wallace, leather, sold.  
Maclin, O. S., leather, sold.  
Têtu, C. H., porpoise leather, in part given for samples, and the remainder sent to Sydenham.  
Valois, Narcisse, tanned and dyed leather, sold.  
Andres, S. R., paper made from the plant *Gnaphalium*, given to the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*.  
Gingras, Pierre, dyed martin furs.



Lyman & Co., plants for dyeing in part, sent to the Imperial Manufactory of Gobelins, and the remainder sent to Sydenham.

Taché & Michaud, mineral paints, sent to Sydenham.

Marmette, Dr., tobacco, sent to Sydenham.

#### CLASS XI.

Gamble, W., flour of different qualities, sold.

Fitts, Clarke, biscuits, sold.

Lacombe, Mrs., potato starch, given for samples.

Lawson, Edward, flour and biscuits, sold.

MacDougall, J., wheat flour, sold.

Nasmith, John, biscuits, sold.

Platt, Samuel, flour, sold.

Proctor, J. D., Indian meal, sold.

Thomas, Richard, buckwheat flour, sold.

Gasse, Louis, maple sugar, given to a chemist to be analysed.

Redpath, J., maple sugar, sold.

Taylor, Jas., maple sugar, sold.

Valois, Narcisse, maple sugar and syrup, given to be analysed.

Ashton, J. P., pickles, sold.

Bauden, J. & W., bear hams given to the Jury.

Crawford, W., mustard, sold.

Idler, E., preserved meats, given.

Leonard, P., chicory, sent to Sydenham.

Mochrie, George, preserved meats, sold.

Moyer & Keating, dried fruits, part given to the Jury, and the remainder sent to Sydenham.

Shaw, Alexander, chicory, sent to Sydenham.

Southwick, M. B., preserved meats and vegetables, given to the Jury.

Thomas, Richard, sausages, withdrawn from the Exhibition on account of being damaged.

#### CLASS XII.

Ardouin, A., collection of medicinal plants used for dyeing, part presented to the Imperial Manufactory of Gobelins, and the remainder sent to Sydenham.

Groft, H., pharmaceutical preparations, sent to Sydenham.

Giroux, Olivier, medicinal plants and vegetable gums, sent to Sydenham.

Lespérance, Joseph, cod liver oil, sent to Sydenham.

Booth, J., stuffed animals, presented to the *Jardin des Plantes*.

- Kennedy, D., skins of Canadian birds, part given to the *Jardin des Plantes*, and part to the British Board of Trade.  
 MacCulloch, Mrs., collection of Canadian birds, belonging to the exhibitor, sent back to owner.

## CLASS XIII.

- Clark, J., pulleys, sent to Sydenham.  
 Hood and Brothers, brace, presented to the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*.  
 Macgregor, A. & D., collection of ropes, sold.  
 Sohler, G., figure-head for a vessel, left in the Trophy of the English Navy.  
 Ash, Lieutenant, model of a safety raft, sent to Sydenham.  
 Thomas, Captain, do do do do.  
 Hudson, Captain, model of a safety steamer, sent to Sydenham.  
 Cantin, A., oars, presented to the Minister of Marine and Colonies in France.  
 Lee, Thomas, models of clippers and steamers, sent to Sydenham.

## CLASS XIV.

- All the building materials belonging to this class were given partly for bridges and locks in France, and the remainder sent to Sydenham.  
 Ostell & Co., wooden doors, windows, blinds, and other articles, divided between the French Exhibition of cheap articles and Sydenham Palace.  
 Board of Public Works, models of locks and bridges, sent to the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*.  
 Grand Trunk Railroad Company, model of Victoria Bridge, sent to Sydenham.  
 Thomas, W., architectural drawings, sent to author. Model of General Brock's monument, presented to the relations of General Brock in Jersey.

## CLASS XV.

- The tools forming the collection in this class were for the most part sold; the remainder were divided between the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, Sydenham Palace and the Austrian Commission.

## CLASS XVI.

- Rodden, W., fancy castings, given to the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*.

Rice, H., wire cloth, sent to Sydenham.  
 Peck, Thomas & Co., nails, sent to Sydenham.

## CLASS XVII.

Bohle & Hendery, plated ware, sold for the weight of metal.

## CLASS XVIII.

Spence, J. C., stained glass, sent to Sydenham.

## CLASS XX.

The greater part of the woollen fabrics and other materials forming the collection in this class were sent back to Canada, with the following exceptions, viz. :

Carr, J., hair sent to Sydenham.

Bean, Simon, a shawl and other articles in wool, given on the premises : part of the flannel was sold and the remainder sent to Canada.

Bouchard, Mrs., worsted articles, sent to Sydenham.

Colby, Mrs., a shawl, sold ; some articles given to the persons employed on the premises, and the remainder sent to Canada.

## CLASS XXII.

Sisters of Charity, thread, given to the Jury.

Bouchard, Mrs., needle work and Canadian cloth, sent to Canada.

## CLASS XXIII.

Ebenezar, S., worsted gloves, sent back to Canada.

Harper, Mrs., worsted stockings, sold.

Moore, Mrs. do do do.

Musson, Mrs. do do do.

Silverthorn, Mrs., counterpanes, do.

Stiffel, Mrs., do do.

Langevin, Mrs., table cover, do .

Vencelow, Mrs., do do sent back to Canada.

Senkler, Misses, needle work, sent back to Canada.

## CLASS IV.

- Bevis, J., centre table, sold.  
 Hilton, J. & W., sofa and chairs, sold.  
 MacGarvey, Owen, rocking chairs, one given to Mr. Maitland, the remainder sold.  
 Drum, chair of curled maple, sold.  
 Rhodes, Captain, chairs covered with moose skin and worked with moose hair, sold.  
 Spence, J. C., work-table, sent to Sydenham.  
 Widder, Miss, a devotional chair, private contribution, sent back.  
 Cushing, Mrs., fancy frame, sold in a damaged state.  
 Hare, Albert, do do do.  
 Boyd, John, brushes, sold.  
 Jenking, Thomas, brushes and leather, sent to Sydenham.  
 Davis, Mrs., worsted embroidery, sold.

## CLASS XXV.

- Smiley, Robert, shirts, sold.  
 Gauthier, Edward, dresses of *étouffe du pays*, sold.  
 Henderson & Co., beaver skin coat, sold.  
 Wheeler, Thomas, feather cape, sent back to Canada.  
 Barbeau, Joseph, hunting and other boots, sent to Sydenham.  
 Eckart, Isaac, snow shoes and Esquimaux boots, sent to Sydenham.  
 Fisher, Mrs., moose skin gloves, private contribution.  
 Mercier, David, Huron Chief's dress, sent back to owner.  
 Merryfield & Sheridan, shoes, part sold, and remainder sent to Sydenham.  
 Pollard, Mrs., embroidered leggings, sent back to Canada.  
 Price, David, embroidered moccasins, private property.  
 Scandritt & Robinson, boots, sent to Sydenham.  
 Smith & Co., boots and shoes, part sold and remainder sent to Sydenham.  
 Taché, J. C., moccasins, soled with india rubber, private contribution.  
 Couture, Mrs., straw hats, sent to Sydenham.  
 Martel, Mrs., do sold.  
 Martel, Miss, do do.  
 Ranger, Mrs., do sent to Sydenham.  
 Jones, Mrs., screen embroidered in wool, sent to Canada.  
 Parthenais, Miss, embroidery in wool, sent to Canada.  
 Malo, L'Abbé, Indian curiosities, private property; sent back to owner.  
 Jones, Peter, Indian curiosities, sold.

Mercier, David, Indian work, private contribution, sent back to owner.  
 Rhodes, Mrs., embroidery on bark, sold.  
 Tanguay, L'Abbé, Indian curiosities, sent back to owner.

## CLASS XXVI.

Armstrong, W., water colour drawings, sent back to Canada.  
 Shepherd, Miss, drawings of Canadian fruits and vegetables, sent to Sydenham.  
 Tully, Kivas, architectural drawings, sent back to Canada.  
 Whitfield, lithographed drawings of Canadian towns, sent back to Canada.  
 Doane, J. C., photographic portraits, sent back to Canada.  
 Palmer, J. E., do do do do do.  
 Cochrane, Miss, wax fruit, presented to the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*.  
 Sisters of Providence, do do do do do.  
 Wheeler, J., seal engraving sent back to Canada.  
 Rose, specimens of photography, do do.  
 Salter & Ross, do do do do.  
 Smith, do do do do.  
 Starke & Co., do do do do.  
 De Puibusque, Adolphe, book binding in porpoise leather, sent back to owner.  
 Mackay, Mrs., specimens of book-binding, sent to Sydenham.  
 Miller, R. & A., do do do do.  
 Young, A., do do do do.

## CLASS XXVII.

Hood, T. D., piano-forte and sounding board, sent to Sydenham.

## CLASS XXVIII.

Kane, Paul, oil painting, the property of Mr. Allan, sent back.  
 Ryland, J. H., oil paintings sent back to owner.

ACCOUNT OF MONIES RECEIVED FOR VARIOUS ARTICLES SENT TO THE PARIS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

| MAKER'S NAME.        | ARTICLES.                        | PURCHASER.          | £ s. d. | £ s. d.  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|----------|
| Moody                | Horse rake                       | Carl Burman         | 2 10 0  |          |
|                      | Clover cleaning machine          | Do                  | 7 10 0  |          |
|                      | 1 ox yoke                        | Do                  | 0 15 0  |          |
| Rodden               | Cooking stove                    | M. Lemoine, St. Du. |         | 10 15 0  |
| Morse                | Plough                           | Count de Salzburg   |         | 7 10 0   |
| McGarvey             | 1 rocking chair                  | P. Scholoss.        | 0 10 0  | 5 0 0    |
|                      | 1 turning do                     | Do                  | 0 12 6  |          |
| Henderson & Co.      | Beaver and cloth reversible coat | M. Toussant         |         | 1 2 6    |
|                      | 1 pair caoutchouc boots          | M. Leten            |         | 17 10 0  |
| Paige                | Threshing machine                | P. Thenard          |         | 0 15 0   |
| Smith                | 1 pair shoes                     | W. Pavey            | 0 6 7½  | 65 0 0   |
|                      | 2 pairs Indian rubber shoes      | Do                  | 0 12 0  |          |
| Rice                 | Fanner                           | Do                  | 7 10 0  |          |
| Jeffrey              | Grubber                          | Do                  | 6 0 0   |          |
| Leduc                | Carriage                         | Do                  |         |          |
| Barrington           | Harness                          | Do                  | 100 0 0 |          |
| Kennedy              | 4 bird skins                     | Prince Bonaparte    |         | 114 8 7½ |
| Hudson's Bay Company | 4 Lynx skins at 18s.             | M. Chenet           |         | 1 0 0    |
| Mrs. Cushing         | Gilt toilet frame                | Do                  |         | 3 12 0   |
| Smith                | 1 pair India rubber boots        | M. Fremont          | 1 5 0   | 0 5 6    |
|                      | 1 pair books                     | Do                  | 1 5 0   |          |
|                      | 1 pair India rubber shoes        | Do                  | 0 6 0   |          |
| Rodden               | Cabinetmaker's bench             | D. V. Donario       | 100 0 0 | 2 16 0   |
| Ladd                 | Turning lathe                    | Do                  | 65 0 0  |          |
| Munro                | Planing machine                  | Q. Tumois           | 140 0 0 | 165 0 0  |
| Bingham              | Iron plough                      | Ecole Rignole       |         | 140 0 0  |
| Gaulin               | Etoffe du pays coat              | E. Roynes           | 2 10 0  | 5 0 0    |
| Mrs. Sufel           | Counterspane                     | Do                  | 2 0 0   |          |
| Bouchard             | Shawl                            | Do                  | 1 2 0   |          |

|                      |                                  |             |         |         |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Hudson's Bay Company | 12 Martin skins                  | M. Delasse  |         | 24 0 0  |
| Houghton and Wallace | Leather                          | M. Fleury   |         | 20 0 0  |
| Mackin               | Sofa and 6 chairs                | L. Bunn     | 60 0 0  |         |
| Vaiois               | Portmanteau                      | Do          | 2 0 0   |         |
| Hilton               | 2 fancy chairs                   | Do          | 6 0 0   |         |
| Dean                 | Centre table                     | Do          | 25 0 0  |         |
| Rhodes               | Toilet mirror and gift frame     | Do          | 2 10 0  |         |
| Bert                 | 4 Birch bark boxes               | Do          | 2 0 0   |         |
| Hare                 | Brick making machine             | M. Farrier  |         | 97 10 0 |
| Rhodes               | 1 pair shoes                     | R. Romain   |         | 5 0 0   |
| Parsons              | 1 fancy chair                    | E. Gover    |         | 0 16 0  |
| Smith                | Planing machine                  | W. Conaly   | 60 0 0  | 8 0 0   |
| Drum                 | 24 Muskrats skin                 | Do          | 1 3 0   |         |
| Rodden               | Old curtains                     | Do          | 10 0 0  |         |
| Hudson's Bay Company | Portable forge                   | Do          | 7 10 0  |         |
| Dean                 | Do do                            | Do          | 7 14 0  |         |
| Lindsay              | 2 Fox skins                      | Do          | 1 14 0  |         |
| Mrs. Jones           | 1 earl embroidery                | Do          | 1 0 0   |         |
| Hudson's Bay Company | 2 Beaver skins                   | T. Thalcher | 1 16 0  | 88 17 0 |
| Langevin             | A coverlet                       | Do          | 0 17 6  |         |
| Hudson's Bay Company | 1 Beaver skin                    | Do          | 0 18 0  |         |
| Sviverthorn          | 1 cotton quilt                   | Do          | 2 0 0   |         |
| Hudson's Bay Company | 2 Beaver cub skins               | Do          | 0 6 0   |         |
|                      | 1 branch and bedroom candlestick | Do          | 1 10 0  |         |
| Mackin               | Stove                            | Do          | 1 15 0  |         |
| Patterson            | Plough                           | The Emperor |         | 9 2 6   |
| Jeffries             | Root cutter                      | M. Colons   |         | 5 0 0   |
| Scott                | Tools                            |             | 18 3 9  | 4 0 0   |
| Higgins              | Do                               |             | 1 10 0  |         |
| Dates                | Do                               |             | 37 13 0 |         |
| Parkus               | Shovels                          |             | 1 10 0  |         |
| Jones                | Do                               |             | 3 0 0   |         |
| Dawson               | Planes                           |             | 10 5 0  |         |
| Wallace              | Do                               |             | 16 0 0  |         |
|                      | 1 pair boots                     |             | 0 5     | 88 11 9 |

ACCOUNT OF MONIES RECEIVED FOR VARIOUS ARTICLES, &c.—(Continued.)

| MAKER'S NAME.        | ARTICLES.                              | PURCHASER.                | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| G. Perry             | Fire engine                            | Board of Trade, England.  | 150 0 0 |         |
| Fergusson            | 75 feet of hose                        | Do do do                  | 15 0 0  | 165 0 0 |
|                      | 4 pair stockings and socks.            | Sir W. Logan              |         | 0 10 6  |
|                      | A Moore's head                         | Baron de Reizez Stalbourg |         | 7 10 0  |
|                      | 7½ yards draps du pays                 | Captain Frowke            |         | 3 15 0  |
|                      | 1 dyed Martin skins                    | Custom Officers           |         | 5 0 0   |
|                      | 1 silver Fox skin.                     | Jardin des Plantes.       |         | 25 0 0  |
|                      | 12 vitrines at £5.                     | Arts et métiers           |         | 60 0 0  |
|                      | 3 brooms                               | M. Bossange               |         | 0 3 0   |
| Hudson's Bay Company | 1 Lynx and 1 Wolf skin                 | A. de Puitbusque          | 1 5 0   |         |
|                      | 4 chapeaux de foin.                    | Do                        | 0 4 0   |         |
|                      | 1 rocking chair                        | Do                        | 0 15 0  |         |
| McGarvey             | 1 pair woman's Indian rubbers          | Do                        | 0 6 0   |         |
|                      | Morticing machine                      | Earl Grey                 | 1 0 0   | 2 10 0  |
| McLellan             | 1 barrel Indian meal                   |                           | 2 0 0   | 40 0 0  |
| Gamble               | 1 do groats                            |                           | 1 18 0  |         |
|                      | 1 do superfine flour                   |                           | 1 10 0  |         |
|                      | 1 do split peas                        |                           | 2 5 0   |         |
|                      | 1 do peal barley                       |                           | 1 10 0  |         |
|                      | 1 do oatmeal                           |                           | 2 0 0   |         |
|                      | 1 do pea meal                          |                           | 2 10 0  |         |
|                      | 1 do buckwheat flour                   |                           | 0 15 0  |         |
| McDougall            | 2½ do flour                            |                           | 2 9 9   |         |
| Dagg                 | 1½ do oatmeal                          |                           | 2 13 0  |         |
|                      | 1 keg lard                             |                           | 4 0 6   |         |
|                      | 53 bottles pickles                     |                           | 5 9 0   |         |
|                      | 2 boxes maple sugar                    |                           | 1 0 0   |         |
|                      | 7 do Toronto biscuit } 213 lbs. at 6d. |                           | 1 15 0  |         |
|                      | 8 do Montreal do }                     |                           | 1 10 0  |         |
|                      | 1 keg pearl ash                        |                           | 1 0 0   |         |
|                      | 1 do pot ash                           |                           | 1 10 0  |         |
|                      | 1 do saleratus                         |                           | 1 0 0   |         |
|                      | 1 box black walnut                     |                           | 1 0 0   |         |

|                      |                                               |  |            |        |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--|------------|--------|
|                      | A lot of cordage                              |  | 10 0 0     |        |
|                      | 29 lbs. soap at 1s.                           |  | 1 9 0      |        |
|                      | 18 brushes                                    |  | 1 0 0      |        |
|                      | 1 keg and 1 bale hops, 80 lbs. at 6d.         |  | 2 0 0      |        |
|                      | 1 Indian war club, 1 butter bowl, and 1 spoon |  | 2 10 0     |        |
|                      | Hams—gratis                                   |  |            | 54 2 0 |
| Smith                | 3 pair shoes                                  |  | 1 10 0     |        |
|                      | 1 pair India rubber curling shoes             |  | 0 12 6     |        |
| Ganter               | 2 pair trowsers étoffe du pays                |  | 1 12 6     |        |
| Hudson's Bay Company | 2 Otter skins                                 |  | 3 0 0      |        |
|                      | 7 yards damaged cloth                         |  | 1 15 0     | 8 10 0 |
|                      | Total sold by Mr. Logan                       |  | 1263 4 4½  |        |
|                      | Charged purchasers on account of duty         |  | 17 19 10   |        |
|                      | Machine for making nails, sold by Mr. Taché   |  | 73 0 0     |        |
| Dunn                 | Goods sold by Mr. Perry                       |  | 7 15 6     |        |
|                      | Less—Paid for coverage cover                  |  | 1361 19 8½ |        |
|                      | For duties, carriage of goods, &c.            |  | 47 2 2     | 48 2 2 |
|                      | Net proceeds                                  |  | 1313 17 6½ |        |

A SKETCH  
OF  
THE GEOLOGY OF CANADA.



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A SKETCH  
OF  
THE GEOLOGY OF CANADA

SERVING  
TO EXPLAIN THE GEOLOGICAL MAP  
AND THE  
COLLECTION OF ECONOMIC MINERALS

SENT TO  
THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION AT PARIS, 1855.

BY  
W. E. LOGAN, F. R. S.

Member of the Geological Societies of France and England, Director of the Geological Commission of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

AND  
T. STERRY HUNT, A. M.

Member of the Geological Society of France, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Commission of Canada, Member of the International Jury of the Universal Exhibition at Paris, &c., &c., &c.

*(Translated from the French.)*

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PARIS  
HECTOR BOSSANGE & SON,  
QUAI VOLTAIRE, 25.  
1855.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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The commencement of a systematic investigation of the Geology of Canada, dates only from the year 1842. Before this time, however, several efforts had been made by men who appreciated its importance, to establish a commission for the Geological and Minerological examination of the Country, but it was only in 1841 that the Legislative Assembly having voted a sum of £1500 for a geological exploration of the Province, the Governor, Sir Charles Bagot, named in 1842, Mr. W. E. Logan, as Geologist, and Mr. Alexander Murray, as Assistant Geologist, to put the project into execution. The exploration, being thus commenced, was continued under Lord Metcalfe by a second grant of £2000 a year for a period of five years from 1845, and in 1850 the Act was renewed under the administration of Lord Elgin, for a similar period.

The Geological Exploration of Canada presents peculiar difficulties; in old countries where civilization of many centuries has developed the mineral resources of the soil, where mines and quarries furnish everywhere facilities for studying the nature and arrangement of the different formations, where, finally, the labors of the Topographer have preceded those of the Geologist and given exact maps of the country, geological researches become comparatively easy. But, in a new country like Canada, all these things were wanting; the geologist was obliged to precede civilization, and, penetrating into unknown regions, to point out sources of mineral wealth hitherto unknown, preparing thus the way for the industry of civilized men who shall replace the savages. If we add to all these considerations that a geographical knowledge is an indispensable preliminary to investigations of this nature, it has often been necessary to combine topography with geology, and to make at the same time a geographical and geological map of the country, we may form some idea of the difficulties to be surmounted in the Geological Survey of Canada.

Canada has an area of about 40,000 square leagues; and the researches of Messrs. Logan and Murray, aided by those of Mr. Richardson, have already made known the geology of a great portion of this extent. Ac-

According to the evidence given before a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, in October, 1854, it appears that the explorations up to that date, comprehended the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, as well as all the great western basin of Canada, the valley of the St. Lawrence as far as the Gulf, the valleys of the Richelieu, Yamaska, St. Francis and Chaudière, that of the Ottawa and its branches as far as Lake Temiscaming, as well as almost all that part of Lower Canada south of the St. Lawrence, including the district of Gaspé. To these geological labours must be added the topographical surveys of several rivers tributary to Lakes Huron and Superior, of a great part of the Ottawa and its branches, as well as the surveys executed by Mr. Murray upon two lines of exploration between the Ottawa and Lake Huron, and the measurements of the principal rivers of Gaspé. All these topographical labours were only accessory to the Geological Survey, although necessary to its prosecution, and have greatly augmented the task of the Geological Commission.

The Annual Reports of the Geological Survey form at present about 1200 pages in 8vo., summaries of the geological researches of each year, with descriptions of the economic materials met with in the progress of the investigation, as well as researches upon the rocks, minerals and soils of the country, by Mr. C. Sterry Hunt, who has, since 1847, been attached to the Geological Commission in the capacity of Chemist and Mineralogist.

The inevitable expenses in a country where it has been necessary to carry on at the same time topographical and geological investigations, and to organize expeditions into regions still in a state of nature—have been such, that, notwithstanding the liberal sums accorded by the Provincial Government for these researches, it has not been without considerable personal sacrifice on the part of its director, that the Geological Survey has been carried on up to the present time. At the last Session of the Legislative Assembly there was accorded the sum of £2,000 for the publication of a Geological Map of Canada, upon a scale of,  $\frac{1}{600,000}$ , (having thus a length of more than six feet by a breadth of three feet,) to be accompanied by a condensed summary of all the Reports which have yet appeared. It is proposed, during the continuation of the Survey, to publish each year, besides the annual Report of Progress, a *livraison* of ten plates of the characteristic fossils of the different formations of Canada accompanied by a descriptive text, and also to give geological sections, with a minutely detailed geological Map on a large scale, which will be published in several parts to appear successively.

The geological commission has secured, for the palæontology, the co-

operation of Mr. James Hall, of New York, who will direct the special studies required for the description, and publication of the fossils. This distinguished professor, so well known by his researches upon the geology of the United States, will soon publish a geological map of that country on the same scale as that of Canada, and as Mr. Logan has adopted the divisions established by Mr. Hall, in the palæozoic rocks of the United States, their combined labours in these adjacent countries will give to the Geology of North America, a unity of plan which will greatly facilitate future geological researches on the American continent. The Map of Canada, which is now being engraved in Paris, will be published before long.

The Canadian government wishing to send to the Universal Exhibition at Paris a series of the economic minerals of the country, Mr. Logan was directed to collect them, and the minerals here exhibited, although in part, exhibited under the names of different individuals, were, with a few exceptions, collected by the personal care of the members of the Geological Commission. In order to indicate the geological relations of these materials, Mr. Logan has exhibited at the same time a map upon a scale of  $\frac{1}{100,000}$ , upon which he has brought together for the first time all the details of his geological labours; at the same time, as an explanation both of the map and the collection, we have thought proper to give in the little treatise which follows, a short account of the most interesting facts in the geology and mineralogy of Canada. We have added, moreover, a catalogue of the economic minerals of the country, and a small map, on a scale which is one-sixth of that about to be published. The geology of the neighbouring States is taken from the Maps of American Geologists, especially from that of Mr. James Hall.

For the geological facts, and for whatever relates to the physical structure of the country, all is due to Mr. Logan and his geological assistants; the mineralogy, as well as the chemistry of the metamorphic rocks and the mineral waters, is the result of the researches of Mr. T. Sterry Hunt, who has edited this little sketch.

Paris, August 1st, 1855.

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SKETCH  
OF THE  
GEOLOGY OF CANADA.

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## I

## THE LAURENTIDES.

The province of Canada is traversed, through its whole length, by a mountainous region dividing it into two basins, which may be distinguished as the Northern and the Southern basins. These mountains, which have been named the Laurentides, form the North shore of the St. Lawrence, from the Gulf as far as Cape Tourment, near Quebec; from which point they leave the river, and while they follow its general direction become more and more remote, until near Montreal, they are at a distance of ten leagues from the St. Lawrence. Going further Westward, this mountainous region follows the line of the Ottawa, and crosses this river near the *Luc des Chats*, fifty leagues from Montreal. Thence taking a Southward direction, it reaches the St. Lawrence near the outlet of Lake Ontario and from this point running North-westward, the Southern limit of this formation, reaches the South-eastern extremity of Lake Huron, at Matchedash Bay, and forms the Eastern shore of the lake as far as the 47th degree of latitude, where quitting this lake, the formation gains Lake Superior, and extends in a North-west direction to the Arctic Sea.

To the South of the St. Lawrence, this same region covers a considerable space between the Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and constitutes the Adirondaek mountains. With this exception and perhaps also a small exposure in Arkansas and another near the sources of the Mississippi, this formation is not found to the South of the St. Lawrence, and as it belongs especially to the valley of this river and constitutes the Laurentide Mountains, the Geological Commission of Canada has distinguished it by the name of the *Laurentian system*.

## II

## THE LAURENTIAN SYSTEM.

The rocks of this system are, almost without exception, ancient sedimentary strata, which have become highly crystalline. They have been very much disturbed and form ranges of hills, having a direction nearly North-east and South-west, rising to the height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet, and even higher. The rocks of this formation are the most ancient known on the American continent, and correspond probably to the oldest gneiss of Finland and Scandinavia, and to some similar rocks in the North of Scotland.

The rocks of the Laurentian formation are in great part crystalline schists, for the most part gneissoid or hornblendic. Associated with these schists, are found large stratified masses of a crystalline rock, which is composed almost entirely of a lime and soda felspar. This rock is sometimes fine grained, but more often porphyritic, and contains cleavable masses of felspar, sometimes several inches in diameter; these felspars are triclinic, and have ordinarily the composition of andesine, labradorite, anorthite, or of intermediate varieties. Their colours are various, but the cleavable felspars are generally bluish or reddish, and often give colored reflections. Hypersthene is very generally disseminated in these felspathic rocks, but always in small quantity. Titanic iron-ore is also found in them, in a great number of places, sometimes in small grains, but often in considerable masses.

With these schists and felspars are found strata of quartzite, associated with crystalline limestones, which occupy an important place in this formation. These limestones occur in beds of from a few feet to three hundred feet in thickness, and often present a succession of thin beds intercalated with beds of gneiss or quartzite; these latter are sometimes quartzite conglomerates, and have in certain cases a base of dolomite. Associated with these limestones, are sometimes found beds composed in great part of wollastonite and of pyroxene, species which evidently owe their origin to the metamorphism of silicious limestones. Beds of dolomite and of limestone more or less magnesian, are often interstratified with the pure limestones of this formation.

The limestones of this system are rarely compact, and most frequently

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are coarsely granuted. They are white or reddish, bluish or grayish, and these colours are often arranged in bands which coincide with the stratification. The principal mineral species met with in these limestones, are apatite, fluor, serpentine, phlogopite, scapolite, orthoclase, pyroxene, hornblende, wollastonite, quartz, idocrase, garnet, brown tourmaline, condrodite, spinel, corindum, zircon, sphene, magnetic and specular iron, and graphite. The condrodite and graphite are often arranged in bands parallel with the stratification. Beds of a mixture of wollastonite and pyroxene are sometimes met with, which are very rich in zircon, sphene, garnet and idocrase. The most crystalline varieties of these limestones often exhale a very fetid odour when bruised. The limestones of this formation do not yield everywhere well crystallized minerals; near the bay of Quinté there are met with beds which still preserve the sedimentary character, and show only the commencement of metamorphism.

The conditions in which they are sometimes found, indicate that the agents which have rendered these limestones crystalline, have been such as to render the carbonate of lime almost liquid, and that, while in that state, it has undergone great pressure. As evidence of this opinion, we find that the limestone often fills fissures in the adjacent silicious strata, and envelopes the detached, and often, folded fragments of these less fusible beds precisely like an igneous rock.

The crystalline schists, felspars, quartzites and felspars which we have described, make up the stratified portion of the Laurentian system, but there are besides, intrusive granites, syenites and diorites, which form important masses; the granites are sometimes albitic, and often contain black tourmaline mica in large plates, zircon and sulphuret of molybdenor.

Among the economic minerals of this formation, the ores of iron are the most important, and are generally found associated with the limestones. The magnetic iron ore which supplies the forges of Marmora, C. W., is brought from Belmont, where it forms a succession of beds associated with crystalline limestone and a greenish talcons slate. The strata are here arranged in the form of a basin, and the iron ore predominates for a thickness of more than 100 feet. A few miles distant from this locality, in the Township of Madoc, there has been wrought a bed of magnetic iron ore which occurs in a micaceous schist and has a thickness of 25 or 30 feet. The ore, which is very fine grained, often possesses magnetic polarity, and contains a mixture of small quantities of actynolite with a little yellow uranite; it furnishes an iron of superior quality. Many other masses of this kind of ore are found in the surrounding region; that of South Sherbrooke has a thickness of 60 feet, and that of Crosby on the Rideau is nearly two hundred feet thick. At Hull on the

Ottawa, a bed of ore 100 feet thick is exposed by an undulation of the strata forming a sort of dome, so that the ore is wrought with great facility. These ores are for the most part pure magnetic oxyde of iron, sometimes mixed with a few hundredths of mica or quartz.

A compact variety of oligist ore, (red hematite,) often replaces the magnetic ore in this formation. At Macnab upon the Ottawa, a bed of this species twenty-five feet in thickness, is found in the crystalline limestone; the ore is mixed with a little silica and carbonate of lime. Mr. Murray of the Geological Commission, has lately recognized the existence of a large extent of crystalline oligist ore upon one of the islands of Lake Nipissing.

The limestone of the Laurentian system are often traversed by veins of calcareous spar and sulphate of baryta, containing sulphuret of lead in disseminated masses, or in veins which are often two or three inches in thickness. One of these localities in the township of Lansdowne is already explored; what appears to be a continuation of the same vein, is met with in the township of Bedford; these localities are in a general direction N.E. and S.W. The galena is sometimes accompanied with small quantities of blende and iron pyrites; it is very slightly argentiferous, yielding by coupellation only about two ounces of silver to the ton of ore.

Veins containing copper pyrites have been observed in several localities in the Laurentian system; but the quantity of metal which they contain, appears very inconsiderable. One of these localities is in the Seigniorie of Lanoraie, in the county of Berthier, and near to it in the same Seigniorie there is a vein of quartz 40 feet wide containing a great quantity of, cubic and magnetic pyrites. In the neighbouring Seigniorie of Daillebout there is found a considerable vein of cubic iron pyrites, containing small portions of cobalt and nickel; this same formation in the State of New York has furnished crystallized sulphuret of nickel.

Graphite is very frequently disseminated in small plates in the crystalline limestone, and also forms veins, sometimes of considerable thickness. Near Grenville, on the Ottawa, are two of these veins, one of which was wrought some years since. The graphite, according to the description of Mr. Logan, there forms three detached veins, each having a thickness of about five inches, and is accompanied by wollastonite, orthodase, idocrase, garnet, zircon, and sphene. Fine specimens of graphite have also been found in several other localities: The graphite of these limestones being very crystalline and lamellar, cannot be sawn like that of Cumberland; and besides, its colour is grayish and its lustre metallic, so that it is not suited to the manufacture of pencils. It may,



however, be very well employed for the fabrication of refractory crucibles.

The sulphate of baryta which is now very much employed in the fabrication of paints is common in the Laurentian formation. The gangue of the lead veins already mentioned, often consists of this mineral, and in a portion of that of Landsdowne in which the galena disappears, the vein which has a breadth of about two and a half feet, is filled with pure sulphate of baryta, often in large crystal. Bathurst and Macnab are also localities of this mineral.

The titaniferous iron-ores of this formation merit the attention of mineralogists by their abundance as well as by their associations; although these minerals are not adapted to the production of iron, when they contain a large proportion of titanitic acid, they may become important as sources of titanium. The principal deposits of titanitic iron in Canada, are at Baie-St.-Paul, where a single mass of 90 feet in breadth and 300 feet in length occurs with many other smaller ones in a rock which is chiefly composed of a triclinic felspar. The ore which is granular has the composition of the ilmenite of the Ural Mountains; it gave to Mr. Hunt titanitic acid 48,60, protoxyd of iron 37,06, peroxyde of iron 10,42, magnesia 3,60=99,68; it contains in some parts, a considerable proportion of orange-red transparent grains which are pure titanitic acid and belong to the species rutile or brookite. The felspathic rocks of this formation in several other localities, contain titanitic iron often in small masses an inch or more in thickness and always marking the lines of stratification. If, in the progress of chemical science, titanium or its compounds should ever become important in the arts, these localities of Lower Canada will afford inexhaustible supplies of titanitic iron-ore.

The crystalline limestone near Grenville furnishes a great quantity of mica in large crystals, capable of being divided into very thin plates, having a length and breadth of from twelve to twenty inches, and perfectly homogeneous and transparent. This locality is already wrought, and the mica is largely employed in the construction of stoves and lanterns.

The gneiss and quartz rock of the Laurentian system furnish in many localities excellent building materials, but, as these rocks occur for the most part in regions as yet but little inhabited, and as they are besides, more difficult to work than the silurian limestones, these harder materials are as yet but little explored. The Laurentian limestones furnish a white marble which is often marked with bluish or grayish undulation, as for example that of Arnprior; or it is mixed with grains of green serpentine as the marble which is wrought at Grenville. These limestones are

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fine-grained, but the dolomite of lake Mazinaw may be compared with the marble of Carrara.

Among the minerals in this formation having an economic value, we must not forget the phosphate of lime so precious for agriculture, which is often met with in these crystalline lime stones. In the township of Burgess, there is a remarkable locality of this mineral in a bed of coarse-grained reddish limestone, containing also large crystals of mica. The phosphate of lime of a pale green colour, often forms long prisms two or three inches in diameter; the angles of these crystals are never very well defined, and the mineral often takes the shape of rounded masses, giving to the limestone that aspect of a conglomerate, and recalling those beds of Silurian limestones which we find filled with coprolites composed of phosphate of lime. The proportion of phosphate of lime in the limestone of Burgess, may be estimated at about one-third of the mass.

As stones capable of being employed for the purposes of ornament, we may cite from this formation the aventurine felspar to which Thompson gave the name of *perthite*, but which is an orthoclase, and the *peristerite* of the same author which is a white translucent albite, remarkable for its beautiful reflections of blue, yellow and green, resembling those of labradorite. A beautiful variety of this latter species, which we have already stated to be abundant in the hyperstenic rocks, is found in several places in erratic blocks, and exists in place, in the seigniory of Mille-Isles. In the township of Burgess a red variety of corundum resembling the ruby, is found in small quantities, and the red zircons of Grenville are sometimes transparent and of a fine colour, constituting veritable gems.

## III

## THE HURONIAN OR CAMBRIAN SYSTEM.

The shores of lakes Huron and Superior offer a series of schists, sandstones, limestones and conglomerates interstratified with heavy beds of greenstone, and resting unconformably upon the Laurentian formation. As these rocks underly those of the silurian system, and have not as yet afforded any fossils, they may probably be referred to the Cambrian system (lower Cambrian of Sedgwick.) The schists of this system upon Lake Superior are bluish in colour, and contain beds of clurty, silix, marked by calcareous bands, and holding anthracite in its fissures.

These are covered by a considerable thickness of trap, upon which repose massive beds of red and white sandstone which sometimes becomes conglomerate and contains pebbles of quartz and jasper. Beds of a reddish argillaceous limestone are often interstratified with these sandstones, which are intersected and overlaid by a second eruption of greenstone of great thickness and columnar in its structure. This formation, which, according to the observations of Mr. Logan, has, on lake Superior a total thickness of about 12,000 feet, is traversed by a vast number of trapean dykes.

In the corresponding formation on the north shore of lake Huron, the sandstones are more vitreous and the conglomerates more abundant than on lake Superior; they are, however, associated with conglomerates and schists similar to those we here just described, and the formation offers great intercolated masses of greenstone. A band of limestone, fifty feet in thickness forms a part of this series to which Mr. Logan assigns a thickness of about 10,000 feet. He has shown after the irruption of the interstratified greenstones, that of two systems of trap dykes and a third of granite, intermediate in time between the two eruptions of trap. The formation of the metalliferous veins is still more recent. The principal mineral species of these veins are native copper, quartz, calc-spar, dolomite, fluor, and sulphate of baryta with several zeolites, of which laumonite is the most common, heulandite, stilbite, thompsonite, apophyllite and analcime are also met with, as well as prelnite and datholite. These veins are only metalliferous where they traverse the beds of greenstones.

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The most important localities of native copper are the islands near Nipigon Bay, lake Superior. Upon the island of St. Ignace a vein coincident with the stratification, has been traced from one end of the island to the other. This vein affords, whenever it has been explored, native copper often finely crystallized and associated with gray copper ore. Native copper has also been wrought on Michipicoten islands, at Maimanse and at Mica Bay, on the Eastern shore of the lake, where it is associated with gray sulphuret of copper and with copper pyrites. Native silver, often well crystallized, accompanies the copper in all the localities indicated in Michipicoten and St. Ignace islands. At Prince's mine on Spar Island, this metal is found in a vein of quartz and calcareous spar accompanied with sulphuret of silver and copper, blende, galena, malachite and arseniated cobalt. The native silver occurs in the form of little laminæ in the calcareous spar; several essays upon a mass of several hundred pounds weight, have yielded from three to four per cent of silver, containing traces of gold. Upon Michipicoten Island arsenical nickel is found with an arseniuret of copper (domeykite) and a green hydrated silicate of nickel and alumina containing 31 per cent of oxyd of nickel. Nickel is also found at Wallace mine on lake Huron as an arsenical sulphuret associated with pyrites; this ore furnishes 13 per cent of nickel with a little cobalt.

The veins as yet examined on Lake Huron do not contain native copper; copper pyrites are there the predominant ore, but the Bruce mines have furnished considerable quantities of gray sulphuret, and of variegated copper ore in a gangue of quartz with heavy spar and dolomite. At Wallace's mine, at Root River, and at Echo Lake, there are also large veins where the metal is found in the form of copper pyrites.

This Huronian formation is known for a distance of about 150 leagues upon Lakes Huron and Superior, and everywhere offers metalliferous veins, which have as yet been very little explored. It cannot, however, be doubted, that this region contains metallic deposits, which will one day become sources of great wealth to Canada. The coal formation of the neighboring State of Michigan will then furnish the combustible required for melting the ores.

## iv.

## THE PALÆOZOIC FORMATIONS.

Upon the islands of the north of Lake Huron a series of fossiliferous strata is found to repose horizontally upon the inclined strata of the Huronian formation, but, further south, these fossiliferous rocks rest directly upon those of the laurentian system, throughout the whole of their outcrop in the valley of the St. Lawrence. These fossiliferous strata correspond to the oldest fossiliferous rocks of Europe designated by Murchison as the silurian system, but forming the upper cambrian of Sedgwick. To this formation succeeds the upper silurian system of Murchison (Silurian of Sedgwick) and the devonian; these groups, with the exception of a small area of the carboniferous system, occupy the whole of the Canadian portion of that great basin which is bounded to the north by the Laurentian and Huronian systems.

Mr. Logan has shown that the basin thus indicated may be divided into two parts by an anticlinal axis, which, following the valley of the Hudson and of Lake Champlain, enters Canada near Missisquoi Bay, and thence, running North-West, reaches the St. Lawrence near Deschambault, ten leagues west of Quebec. The western portion would then form a subordinate basin containing the Apalachian, Michigan and Illinois coal fields, while the eastern portion would embrace the coal fields of New Brunswick and Massachusetts. The rocks of these two basins present remarkable differences in their chemical and physical conditions. The formations of the western basin are nearly horizontal, and offer a perfect conformity, while in those of the east, there is discordance between the upper and lower silurian, and between the devonian and carboniferous formations. The strata of the eastern basin are moreover very much folded and contorted, and have in some parts undergone profound chemical and mineralogical changes. We shall first give a description of the sedimentary deposits of the western basin.

## V

## THE WESTERN BASIN.

Reposing upon the Laurentian and Cambrian (*rocks*), and from the base of the palæozoic series is found a sandstone, which is often purely quartzose, but sometimes (*colored*) by a mixture of oxyd of iron, and becoming slightly calcareous in its western prolongation. The fossils of this formation are few in number, being limited to two species of *Lingula*, some fucoids, and those impressions which have been named *Scolithus*. It is worthy of remark that the germ *Lingula* which characterizes the most ancient formations, still exists in tropical seas, and that the shells of all its species, both recent & fossil, are composed in great part of plurplatic (lime,) having a composition different from other shells and identical with that of the bones of vertebrate animals. The different species of *Orpicula* a germ closely allied to *Lingula* and the *conularia* offer a simular composition.

This sandstone to which the Geologists of New York have given the name of the *Potsdam Sandstone* often bears the foot prints of an animal which is regarded by Prof. Owen of London as a species of crustacea of which we have perhaps no living analogue. The impression of the feet on each side are very near to each other, but the width of the tracks from 5 to 12 inches, and there is an intermediate groove which appears to have been made by the tail of the animal. Prof. Owen has given to these impressions the name of *protechnites*. They are very abundant at Vaudreuil, St Anne and many other localities. The thickness of this formation of sandstone in the Eastern part of Canada is about 300 feet, but it diminishes towards the west.

Upon the Potsdam Sandstone reposes a formation known as the *calci-ferous sandstone* having at the East a thickness of 250 feet and it is characterized by peculiar organic remains among which are fucoids and several species of gasteropods. To the calciferous sandstone succeeds a mass of lime stone in which the New York Geologists have recognized four divisions designated by the names of Chazy, Birdseye, Black River and Trenton, each of these is characterized by particular fossils. At Montreal

this group has a thickness of about 1200 feet, and presents at its base massive greyish beds; towards the upper part the limestones became black and bituminous, and are intercalated with black shales which form the commencement of the succeeding formation. Towards the west, these limestones are less abundant and the divisions not so well marked: upon the Manitoulin Islands, according to Mr. Murray, their total thickness does not exceed 300 feet.

These limestones are often very rich in fossils, which are sometimes silicified; near Ottawa the casts of *Orthocæra* and of some other fossils occur in a granular ferruginous dolomite, while the (encasing) limestone contains no carbonate of magnesia. In the Chazy limestone near Hawkesbury as well as in a bed of sandstone at Allumette Island, belonging probably to the summit of calciferous sandstone there, are found rounded masses from one to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, consisting in great part of phosphate of lime, and apparently composed of the exuviae of animals subsisting on the phosphatic shells just mentioned which are very abundant in these same beds. Fragments of *Lingula* are often visible in the interior of these coprolites, which yield by analyses, from 36 to 45 per cent. of phosphate of lime, with a little fluorid and carbonate, and portions of magnesia and oxyd of iron. The residue is silicious sand, with two or three per cent. of organic matter, which exhales ammonia with an animal odour when the coprolites are tested. The formation which rests upon the Trenton limestone is known by the name of the *Utica Slates*; these slates are black, bituminous and very fragile, containing abundance of graptolites, and having a thickness of from 60 to 100 feet. To the Utica slates succeeds a series of bluish or grayish schists, intercalated with thin beds of sandstone and limestone. This series which is often very fossiliferous belongs to the Hudson River group of the New York Geologists, and attains in Lower Canada a thickness of about 1500 feet; on Lake Huron, however, it is reduced to about 200 feet.

Resting upon this last series we find in the western part of Canada, a red argillaceous sandstone, known as the *Medina sandstone* and regarded as the base of the upper silurian system. At the western extremity of Lake Ontario, this sandstone has a thickness of 600 feet, but it becomes thinner towards the west, and appears to be wanting in the eastern basin. It is followed by a series of limestone and fossiliferous shales of no great thickness, known as the Clinton Group; and overlaid by massive beds of bituminous limestone, known as *Niagara limestone*. This formation presents an elevated plateau at the Falls of Niagara, while following at a little distance the S. W. shore of Lake Ontario, is prolonged to Cabot's Head,

upon Lake Huron, and thence to the Manitoulin Islands. The upper beds of this formation, often contain cavities filled with crystals of calcareous spar, dolomite, sulphate of baryta, flour, celestine, selenite and anhydrite, sometimes with blende and galena. The combined thickness of the Clinton and Niagara groups on Lake Ontario is about 200 feet, but upon the Manitoulin Islands it rises to nearly 600 feet. To this formation succeeds a formation of shales and limestones known by the names of the *Gypsiferous Group* and the *Onondago Salt Group* which is followed by beds of limestone containing *Delthyris* and *Pentamerus*. These limestones form the summit of the upper silurian system, which attains between the Lakes Erie and Ontario, a total thickness of about 1100 feet.

The base of the *Devonian System*, in the State of New York, is the *Oriskany sandstone* represented in Canada by a white quartzose sandstone of little thickness upon which rests the *corniferous limestone* of the New York Geologists, the two forming together what they have named the upper Helderberg series. To these rocks succeed black bituminous shales known as the *Hamilton Group*. This is the highest formation met with in Western Canada, but in the neighboring States of Michigan and New York, we meet with the upper portion of the Devonian system in the form of massive sandstones intercalated with shales, and divided by the New York Geologists into the *Portage and Chemung Group*, and the *Catskill Mountain Group*. This last is regarded as the equivalent of the old red sandstone of England, and immediately underlies the carboniferous system.

The fossiliferous limestones of Montreal and St. Dominique take a fine polish and are employed as marbles; they exhibit white fossil form upon a gray or bluish gray ground. At Missisquoi Bay, and at Cornwall, is found a fine black marble, which belongs to the Trenton limestone. St. Lin furnishes large slabs of a beautiful reddish gray marble, filled with organic remains, especially with corals which have a bright red colour. This marble belongs to the Chazy division, which at Pakenham, gives a compact chocolate-brown marble susceptible of a very fine polish. The rocks of the Hudson River Group and the Trenton limestone furnish everywhere good material for building and paving. The Chazy limestone contains an argillaceous bed which is largely wrought on the Ottawa, and furnishes the hydraulic cement of Hull, which is much esteemed. This bed characterized by the proximity of a layer filled with *Cythere*, has been traced over a large area and furnishes a hydraulic cement at Kingston and Loughboro'. At Quebec a black limestone belonging to the Hudson River group, yields also a very valuable cement. The Thorold cement



so widely used, is derived from the base of the Niagara limestone while the gypsiferous formation at Cayuga, at Paris, upon the Grand River, and at Point Douglas on Lake Huron furnishes a cement which hardens very rapidly under water.

The chazy limestone in the vicinity of Marmora, contains beds of a superior lithographic stone in large quantities. The same stone may be traced at intervals as far as Lake Couchiching a distance of about 75 leagues.

The gypsum quarries of the upper Silurian rocks are very important, and are found all along the outcrop of the so called gypsiferous formation. The principal quarries wrought are in the townships of Dumfries, Brantford, Oneida and Cayuga. The gypsum is chiefly employed in the country as a manure or calcined as plaster of Paris. But apart from the domestic consumption, the townships of Oneida and Cayuga furnished last year 7000 tons for exportation to the United States. These gypsums are of recent origin; they occur in the form of mounds, which penetrate the palæozoic strata, and even the overlying clays of recent date. The beds of limestone which surrounds them are upraised, broken, and in great part absorbed. Mr. Sterry Hunt, of the Canadian Geological Commission has shown that these phenomena are due to certain springs containing free sulphuric acid which acting upon the carbonate of lime have changed it into gypsum. (*See Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences*, 1855, 1st Semestre p. 1348.) The Utica slates which are sometimes highly bituminous are worthy of attention as sources of oils and bituminous matters, but as yet no experiments have been made with them from an industrial point of view.

The Hamilton shales are still more bituminous and furnish in many parts of Western Canaada, springs of petroleum, as those upon the Thames and in Enniskillen where there are several superficial layers of asphalt, which appears to have been produced by the transformation of petroleum. The largest deposit of asphalt covers three acres, and there is another of half an acre with a thickness in some parts of two feet. This matter furnishes by distillation among other products a great quantity of naphtha.

## VI.

## THE EASTERN BASIN.

We have already indicated the existence of an anticlinal axis which divided in two parts the palaeozoic region of Canada. Upon the line of this axis the most recent formation (with the exception of the quaternary deposits) is the lower portion of the Hudson River group, distinguished by the name of the Lorraine or Richelieu shales. In the Yamaska valley an outcrop of the Trenton limestone marks this anticlinal line which separates the two basins. Not far to the east of this limestone, we find reposing upon the Richelieu shales a series of sedimentary rocks which constitute the upper part of the Hudson River group, but which are entirely wanting in the western basin from which they have probably been removed by denudation. This series is composed of massive grayish sandstone, often calcareous, associated with schists, gray, green, and red near the summit, and with other schists black, bituminous and graptolitic. In some parts of this formation the sandstone becomes conglomerate and encloses great fragments of the inferior fossiliferous formations. More frequently however these sandstones pass into a bituminous limestone containing fossils, and mixed with magnesia, oxyd of iron or silicious sand. These limestones are intercalated with silicious and bituminous dolomite which weathers yellow and contains a portion of carbonate of iron; the dolomite appears in some parts to be replaced by a ferruginous and silicious carbonate of magnesia. This series of rocks forms the heights of Point-Lévi and Quebec, where it has a thickness of 1000 feet. To this Quebec formation, succeed red and green schists holding little bands of calcareous matter, and intercalated, especially near the summit, with great masses of quartzose sandstone, often calcareous, and coloured reddish or greenish by a mixture of argillaceous matter. This series of sandstones and schists which may have a total thickness of 300 feet, has been named by Mr. Logan the Sillery group, and appears to be the equivalent of that which the New York Geologists have designated as the Shawangunk or Oneida conglomerate, which in central New York is interposed between the Richelieu shales and the Medina sandstone. This Sillery group like that of Quebec is wanting

in Western Canada, but to the east the two may be traced as far as the southern extremity of the Apalachian coal basin.

The Sillery group offers but very few organic remains; at Rivière Ouelle, however the sandstone has furnished bodies composed of phosphate of lime, and resembling fragments of bones. In the same locality also a bed of conglomerate with a calcareous base contains a great number of what appear to be coprolites; they are composed of phosphate of lime with a little carbonate, some animal matter, and 10 or 12 per cent. of oxyd of iron, and are intermingled with a large quantity of iron pyrites in small radiated globules. This association appears to be due to the reducing action of organic matters upon a neutral proto-sulphate of iron which would furnish at the same time bisulphuret and oxyd of iron. The graptolitic shales of Point-Lévi also contain coprolites.

Upon the Quebec and Sillery groups, which form the northern shore of the peninsula of Gaspé, repose unconformably about 200 feet of fossiliferous limestones and shales which represent the upper silurian system, and to these succeed 7000 feet of devonian sandstones interstratified with red shales. Upon the Southern shore of Gaspé the upturned edges of these devonian strata are overlaid by 3000 feet of horizontal beds of a sandstone, the mill-stone grit which forms the base of the New Brunswick coal-field, but they are themselves destitute of coal.

The fossiliferous limestones of Gaspé may be followed to the S. W. as far as Lake Memphramagog upon the line of the United States, and from thence they continue southwards in the valley of the Connecticut until they are concealed by the triassic sandstones of Massachusetts, affording a continuous outcrop of 700 miles. The devonian system, which is purely silicious in Gaspé, presents towards the S. W. some beds of limestone, which are found associated with the upper silurian limestones, in the line of the great valley just indicated.

## VII.

## THE METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

The rocks of the eastern basin have been disturbed by successive foldings and dislocations, and form a series of parallel mountain ranges which belong to the Apalachien system and which, traversing the province of Canada, in a south-west direction, may be traced as far as the State of Alabama, in latitude  $34^{\circ}$  N. Some of these mountains in Canada attain a height of over 4000 feet. The rocks of this mountainous region have been very much metamorphosed and rendered crystalline by chemical action, so that the fossils are for the greater part obliterated. The rocks thus altered belong to the Hudson River group and to that of Sillery, and they form a belt having an average breadth of about 40 miles, which limits to the north-west the valley occupied by the superior limestones throughout its whole length. The direction of this metamorphic belt does not coincide precisely with that of the undulations of the region, from which it results that the latter, in their northern prolongation, pass out of the limits of the metamorphic region and present the strata with their characteristic fossils. The changes which these sedimentary strata have undergone are often very remarkable, some of the beds have been converted into chloritic, micaceous and talcous schist and others into felspathic, hornblendic and epidotic rocks. With the talene schists and agillites are intercalated beds of serpentine, which have already been traced for a distance of 150 miles in Canada and are accompanied by limestone, dolomite, magnesite and diallage.

The investigations of the Geological Commission go to show that during the changes which these sedimentary rocks have undergone, there has been no introduction of foreign materials, but that on the contrary all the minerals which are found in these crystalline strata have been produced by the reactions and chemical combinations of the matters already existing in a state of mixture in the sediments. The unaltered argillaceous schists yield by analysis four or five per cent. of alkali which suffices to form the felspar and the micas found in the crystalline schists; the dolomites and the magnesites always contain a large amount of silica and very often a portion of oxyd of chromium which under the form of chromic iron characterises the serpentines of this region. The sedimentary origin of these serpentines is

very evident and they are probably the result of an action between silica and carbonate of magnesia in presence of water, and aided by a somewhat elevated temperature. Bischoff has shown that silica even in its insoluble modification decomposes the carbonate of lime, magnesia and iron, in contact with water at 100° centigrade. A similar reaction with highly silicious magnesites would furnish a hydrated silicate which is no other than serpentine, and with the dolomites would result amphiboles and diallages. Magnesites containing less silica would yield talcs and steatites, while dolomites containing too little silica to form amphiboles would give rise to the mixtures of serpentine with carbonate of lime so common in these strata.

Among the unctuous schists possessing a pearly lustre there are many which are not magnesian but owe their physical characters to a micaceous mineral, which in certain cases at least is a hydrous silicate of alumina, identical with the *pholerite* of cuillemin. It is worthy of remark that the principal minerals of these metamorphic rocks are hydrated, as for example, the serpentine, talc, chlorite and pholerite; the diallage is also hydrated. Among the anhydrous species which these rocks contain, we may mention pyroxene, orthoclase, epidote, and more rarely garnet, sphene and tourmaline.

As we approach the north-western limit of the metamorphic region, it is easy to observe the gradual transition by which the schists lose their chloritic and nacreous aspect, and assume their original sedimentary character. Beyond the limits of the metamorphism, but in a region where the rocks are still much disturbed, there are found fissures filled with a black, bituminous and very fragile material, which sometimes forms botryoidal masses. This matter loses by a strong heat 20 per cent. of volatile by hydrocarbons and leaves a pulverulent charcoal which burns with difficulty being only a few thousandths of ash. This substance which is very common in the formations of Sillery and Quebec appears to have been derived from the bitumen of the palaeozoic rocks, which volatilized by heat has been condensed in fissures, where it has subsequently undergone such changes as have caused it to lose its volatility, and converted it into a coal-like material.

In the County of Gaspé, the limestone of the upper silurian system, which have suffered no mineralogical changes, rest upon the metamorphosed strata of lower silurian, and frequently enclose fragments of these latter, but towards the south-west, the fossils of these limestones show proofs of a commencement of such metamorphism, and in the valleys of the river St. Francis and of Lake Memphramagog, the limestone become crystalline and micaceous, although the fossils of the upper silurian and devonian epochs may be still recognized upon weathered surfaces and in thin sections

of the limestones. Towards the south-east these crystalline limestones are overlaid by micaceous schists more or less calcareous, associated with chistolite slates, quartzites and hornblendic rocks containing garnets; the whole being altered palaeozoic strata, and penetrated by granites of the devonian epoch. The facts which we have cited shew that the metamorphic action in this region, as well as the force which produced the undulations of the strata was prolonged up to the end of the palaeozoic epoch.

The crystalline strata just described contain many metallic veins which traverse both the upper and lower silurian rocks, and these veins, together with the mineral contents of the metamorphic strata themselves make this region very interesting in an economic point of view. A series of highly ferruginous slates of the Hudson River group, yield in the townships of Bolton and Brome beds of iron ore, in which the metal in the form of magnetic oxyd or peroxyd is disseminated in crystals or more often in grains and scales in a chloritic schist associated with dolomite. These beds have a thickness of from six to fifteen feet and yield from 20 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron. They often contain titanitic acid, but generally in small quantity. The titanium also appears in the form of crystals of sphene in a vein traversing one of the beds of magnetic iron ore, and in another locality as crystallized rutile upon specular iron; chemical analysis shews the presence of titanium in the unaltered ferruginous slates of the altered region. These deposits of iron ore are very abundant, but from the mixture of chlorite and the presence of titanium, they cannot be compared with the deposits of the same species in the Laurentian rocks. The same ores are met with in many other localities in this formation. A remarkable locality of magnetic and titaniferous iron occurs in Vaudreuil and Beauce, where the two species intimately mixed, form a bed fifty feet thick in serpentine. The ore is granular and after having been pulverized may be separated by the magnet into two portions; the magnetic portion which forms about two-thirds of the mass is pure magnetic oxyd of iron, while the residue is ilmenite containing 48.6 per cent of titanitic acid. The serpentines of this region contain in many places disseminated grains of chromic iron ore, of which a bed of twelve inches occurs in Bolton, and one of fourteen inches in Ham. These ores contain from 46 to 50 per cent. of oxyd of chromium. Chromic iron also occurs disseminated in the dolomites and magnesites.

The copper ores of this metamorphic region are found in veins which are generally concordant with the stratification, and are associated with the dolomites of the Quebec formation. In Upton there is a vein twelve inches wide, of argentiferous copper pyrites, in a gangue of quartz, and

another similar vein near Sherbrooke contains, besides silver, traces of gold. In Leeds and Inverness are found considerable veins of sulphuret of copper, variegated copper ore, with a gangue of quartz and dolomite. In Leeds a bed of ferruginous dolomite contains sulphuret of copper and specular iron with a little native gold. Small quantities of copper ore are met with in various other localities; they are often disseminated in beds of dolomite, with blende and galena.

The seigniories of Vaudreuil and St. George, in the Valley of the Chaudière, present veins of quartz which traverse slates belonging to the base of the upper silurian limestone, and contain native gold in small quantities, with galena, blende, arsenical sulphuret of iron, cubic and magnetic pyrites. The blende and pyrites are both auriferous, and the galena from a recently opened vein contains one-thousandth of silver. The *debris* of these slates and of those of the Quebec formation, have furnished the auriferous sands which cover a large area on the south-east slopes of the metamorphic belt. The gold, the existence of which Mr. Logan has shewn in the alluvium over a surface of about 10,000 square miles, is associated with magnetic, chromic and titanitic iron ores, rutile, zircon, and small quantities of native platinum and iridosmium. The gold, which sometimes occurs in masses weighing several ounces, but more often in the form of small scales and grains, contains from eleven to thirteen per cent. of silver. It is not easy to say what proportion of gold is contained in these sands, but experiments on a large scale have shewn that the exploration cannot be pursued with profit with the present price of labour. Cobalt and nickel have been found in traces only in these rocks. An arseniated oxyd of nickel is found in small quantity at Bolton, and the oxyds of the two metals are associated with the chromic iron of Ham.

Among the economic materials of this region, the roofing slates must not be forgotten. It is now only six years since the geological commission first signalized their existence, and already large quarries are wrought, which furnish in abundance slates of superior quality. The quarries of Melbourne, Richmond and Kingsy, belong to the Hudson River group, but those of Westbury and Rivière du Loup, are near the base of the upper silurian. These slates have a cleavage independently of the stratification, and have shining surfaces. Silicious slates which serve as whetstones, are common in many localities in both of these formations.

Steatite, which generally accompanies the serpentines of Lower Canada, is abundant in Bolton, Potton, Vaudreuil, Beauce, and many other localities. The former beds, intercolated for the most part with argillaceous or hornblendic schists, may be obtained in large masses. A compact chlorite

or potstone is also very abundant in many parts of the same formation, and may readily be sawn into large blocks. The serpentines throughout their whole extent, furnish very beautiful dark green marble, often resembling the *vert-antique*; green serpentines of various shades are mingled with white and grayish limestones, giving rise to many varieties of these marbles, the finest of which are from Broughton and Oxford. Near Philipsburg the Trenton limestones afford a fine white marble; in their southern prolongation, these limestones become more crystalline, and form the white marbles of Vermont, which are now celebrated. The upper silurian limestone of Dudswell are grayish and yellowish, with veins and spots of black; they still exhibit on their polished surfaces, the traces of fossils, and often form marbles of great beauty.

The dolomites and magnesian carbonates of this region furnish in abundance the materials for the fabrication of the salts of magnesia. A deposit of magnesite in Bolton has a breadth of more than 300 feet; the rock is crystalline and colored green by oxyds of chrome and nickel: another bed of it has been found at Sutton. The analysis of the two has given as follows:

|                            | Sutton. | Bolton. |                         |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| Carbonate of magnesia..... | 83.35   | 60.13   | = magnesia.....28.62    |
| Carbonate of iron.....     | 9.02    | 8.82    | = oxyd of iron.... 5.18 |
| Silica, insoluble.....     | 8.08    | 32.20   |                         |
|                            | <hr/>   | <hr/>   |                         |
|                            | 100.40  | 100.65  |                         |

The insoluble part of these magnesites is chiefly silicious sand. It is worthy of remark that the Bolton rock contains silica and magnesia in the proportions required to form a serpentine.

The granites already alluded to, which traverse the devonian system, are very fine grained, of a grayish color, and splitting with facility, yield a superior building material; that of Stanstead is the best known. Vaudreuil furnishes a bluish-gray variety which is used by the country people for the fabrication of mill-stones.

To the east of the great anticlinal axis which divides in two parts the palaeozoic formations of Canada, are the mountains of Brome, Shefford, and Yamaska; these are great masses of an intrusive rock, which is a coarse-grained diorite, often having the aspect of a granite, and containing generally a white felspar with augite and a little mica. The mountains of Monnoir, Beloeil, Montarville, Montreal and Rigaud, to the west of the same axis, are also formed of intrusive rocks; Beloeil, which is the most elevated, has a height of about 1,300 feet. These hills are composed of diorites having much resemblance to that of Brome and Yamaska; these diorites are characterized by the presence of small amber-yellow crystals of spheue.



## VIII.

## THE QUATERNARY OR ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS.

We have already indicated the existence in Canada of the palaeozoic rocks and the base of the carboniferous system, but with the exception of the post-tertiary deposits, the more recent formations are entirely wanting. The surface of Canada is formed of clays interstratified with sands and clays, and in many parts overlaid by diluvium. These stratified deposits contain the remains of a great many species of marine animals, identical with those now inhabiting the gulf of the St. Lawrence. The concretions found in a bed of clay near Ottawa contain in great abundance the remains of the capeling (*mallotus villosus*) associated sometimes with the *Cyclostomas lumpus*, and great numbers of the leaves of exogenous trees. The skeletons of a cetacea and of a species of *Phoca* have been found in the clays of Montreal, where beds filled with shells exist at a height of 500 feet above the present sea-level. Similar stratified clays, but without fossils, have even been remarked at an elevation of 1,200 feet. The detached bones of the *Elephas primigenius* and of a species of deer have been found in a stratified gravel on the shores of Lake Ontario. In the Valley of the St. Lawrence several terraces may be distinguished, marking the different limits of the sea during the deposition of these post-tertiary strata.

The clays of this series form the superficial soil of a great portion of the country; they are often calcareous and constitute a soil remarkably fertile. The alluvium which is spread over but limited areas, has been transported from the north; in the eastern part of the St. Lawrence Valley it consists almost exclusively of the ruins of rocks of the Laurentian system, but in the south-west of Canada the *debris* of the palaeozoic formations are mingled with those of the crystalline rocks.

The soil of the south-east of Canada is composed of the ruins of the metamorphic palaeozoic strata which form that mountain chain, already described as a prolongation of the Alleghanies. In the Laurentide mountains the soils are very fertile near the limestones and the lime felspars, and we find that the settlements have followed the outcrops of these rocks, while the gneissoid and quartz ore districts are still uncultivated. Among the

economic materials of the superficial deposits are clays for the fabrication of bricks and coarse pottery which are wrought in a great number of places. In the vicinity of London, of Toronto and of Cobourg there are clays which yield white and yellow bricks that are much esteemed. Moulding sands and tripolis are also abundant in different localities. Deposits of shell marl, very valuable as manure, occur often in beds of large extent; among other localities we may cite Sheffield and Olden, near Kingston, the vicinity of Ottawa, Stanstead and New Carlisle.

The hydrated peroxyd of iron limonite, is widely spread in Canada, and forms superficial deposits often of large extent. The forges of St. Maurice, near Trois Rivières, have been supplied for nearly a century with the limonite of that neighborhood, and a furnace for the smelting of the same ore has lately been established at Champlain in the same vicinity. It is worthy of remark that although the St. Maurice ore contains a considerable proportion of phosphate, it furnishes castings and malleable iron of an excellent quality. In the County of Norfolk, on the shores of Lake Erie, there are beds of limonite which have been wrought for a long time, and there are also extensive beds of this ore in Vaudreuil, near Montreal, and at Saint Vallier.

These deposits of limonite on the north side of the St. Lawrence, are often associated with iron ochres; the most remarkable localities of which are at Pointe-du-lac and St. Anne de Montmorenci. The ochres of Pointe-du-lac are wrought, and yield by different processes a variety of valuable pigments. The phosphate of iron, vivianite, in a pulverulent form is found in abundance with the limonite of Vaudreuil.

Considerable areas in the eastern part of Canada are covered with marshes which furnish abundance of peat, but this combustible is as yet almost unknown in the country. There are a great many of these marshes upon the north side of the St. Lawrence from Mille Isles, in the District of Montreal, as far as Champlain, a distance of about 120 miles; and upon the opposite shore they are found from the County of Beauharnois to the Rivière du Loup, over a length of about 300 miles. The *savanne* of St. Hyacinthe covers an area of about two leagues, and there are others still larger. The peat is often twelve and fifteen feet in thickness, and of excellent quality; that of Longueuil, in the vicinity of Montréal, has been wrought for a year past, and furnishes a fuel which will before long become very important for a country where coal is wanting and where wood is already becoming dear.

## IX.

## THE MINERAL WATERS.

The mineral waters of Canada without exception issue from the unaltered palæozoic rocks, and offer from their number and their various composition a very interesting subject of investigation. The annual reports of the geological commission give the analysis, by Mr. Sterry Hunt, of fifty-nine springs, of which fifty-four are more or less saline, and may be divided into two classes: the neutral waters which contain besides salts of soda, chlorides of calcium and magnesia, and the alkaline waters holding carbonate of soda. Both of these classes contain with but few exceptions, bromides and iodides in small quantities, as well as bicarbonate of lime and magnesia, often in great abundance. In those springs which do not contain sulphates, salts of baryta and strontia are constantly met with, and small traces of oxyds of iron and manganese are never wanting. In some of the neutral salines the quantities of chlorides of magnesia and calcium are so considerable that the waters are very bitter, but others, which contain less of these salts are very agreeable to the taste, and much frequented by invalids. In the report of the geological commission for 1853, there is a list of twenty springs of this class, containing, from four to thirty-six parts of solid matter in one thousand parts of water. Among these springs the best known are Saint-Léon, Caxton, Plantagenet, Lanoraie, and Point-du-Jour, but others equally good are found at Nicolet, St. Geneviève and elsewhere. The quantities of bromides and iodides, and the salts of baryta and strontia contained in several of these springs give them valuable medicinal properties.

In the report already cited there is also a list of eighteen alkaline springs, of which twelve furnish from two to twelve parts of solid matter to the thousand of water. Among these twelve there are nine which contain salts of baryta and strontia, these two bases being almost always associated. In the more saline of these, the quantity of carbonate of soda is relatively small, being equal to from one to twelve hundredths of the total weight of soda salts, while in the weaker waters it rises to fifty and even eighty-hundredths. The greater number of these waters contain small quantities of borate of soda, which is included with the carbonate in the numbers which

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we have just given. The best known of these springs are those of Varrennes and Caledonia, which are feebly alkaline and pleasant to the taste. A spring at Chambly contains two thousandths of solid matter, of which one half is carbonate of soda, and another at Nicolet contains in a litre 1.135 grammes of alkaline carbonate, and only 0.423 grammes of chlorids. The proportion of potash in these mixed salts rarely rises above two or three-hundredths, but the alkalies of a spring at St. Ours, determined in the state of chlorides, give twenty-five hundredths of chloride of potassium. The water of this spring contains 0.53 grammes of solid matter in a litre, principally alkaline carbonates. All the waters of this class hold in solution silica, often in considerable quantity, and deposit by boiling, silicates of lime and magnesia, mixed with carbonates of these bases. Silica in a soluble form is always found even in the neutral saline waters.

With some few exceptions, the springs of these two classes rise from strata belonging to the lower silurian system, the waters of the limestones which form its base are generally neutral, while the springs which flow from the schists which cover these limestones are often alkaline.

Among the springs of the upper silurian rocks there are some neutral salines, and those of the acid waters, of which we have spoken in noticing the gypsums of Upper Canada. The analyses of four of these springs have furnished from 2.00 to 4.30 grammes of free sulphuric acid, and from 0.60 to 1.87 grammes of sulphate of iron, alumina, lime, magnesia, and alkalies to the litre. Of these acid waters that of Tuscarora is the best known and has a great reputation among the country people of the vicinity in the treatment of various diseases; all these acid springs contain a little sulphuretted hydrogen. Many of the springs of the silurian rocks are more or less sulphurous, but that of Charlotteville, which is upon the outcrop of the devonian strata contains in addition to a considerable amount of chlorides and sulphates, the large proportion of 32 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen to the gallon.

The acid springs of which we have just spoken, as well as a great number of salines, evolve carburetted hydrogen gas, and often in considerable quantities. None of the springs of Canada as far as yet observed appear to merit the appellation of thermal.

## X.

## THE GREAT NORTHERN BASIN.

This great basin, of which the Laurentides form the southern limit is very little known. Among the Laurentian rocks at lakes Nipissing, Saint Jean, and des Allumettes, small areas of lower silurian rocks are met with, which are to be regarded as detached portions of the southern basin. The last of these localities occurs on the Ottawa at the mouth of the Mattawa, and sixty miles further north, after having passed the great Laurentian axis, we reach the valley of lake Temiscaming, which belongs to the northern basin. Here Mr. Logan found a series of chloritic schists, sometimes conglomerate in character, nearly horizontal in their attitude, and having a thickness of about a thousand feet. To these schists succeed 500 feet of massive greenish white sandstones, overlaid by a calcareous formation 300 feet thick, and composed of strong beds of yellowish and grayish limestones intercolated with calcareous shales. The whole filled with the characteristic fossils of the upper silurian period.

The chloritic schists probably correspond to the Huronian rocks, but it is difficult to fix the age of the sandstones which are destitute of fossils. In all the collections brought from this northern region, there have as yet been found no fossils more ancient than those of lake Temiscaming; the numerous fossils found in the diluvium on the shores of lake Superior, also help to show that the lower silurian system is entirely wanting in the vast basin to the north of the Laurentides; from which fact Mr. Logan concludes, that these mountains from the coast of Labrador to the Arctic Ocean formed the limits of an ancient silurian sea.

## CATALOGUE

OF THE

## ECONOMIC MINERALS OF CANADA.

## METALS AND THEIR ORES.

- Magnetic Iron Ore.*—Marmora, four localities; Madoc, four localities; South Sherbrooke, Bedford, Hull, three localities; Portage du Fort.
- Specular Iron Ore.*—Wallace Mine (Lake Huron,) MacNab, St. Arnaud, Sutton, three localities; Bromé, three localities; Bolton.
- Limonite (Bog Ore.)*—Middletown, Charlotteville, Walsingham, Gwillimbury West, Fitzroy, Eardley, March, Hull, Templeton, Vaudreuil, St. Maurice, Champlain, Batiscan, Ste. Anne, Portneuf, Nicolet, Stanbridge, Simpson, Ireland, Lauzon, St. Vallier.
- Titaniferous Iron.*—St. Urbain (Baie St. Paul,) Vaudreuil (Beauce.)
- Sulphuret of Zinc (Blende.)*—Prince's Mine and Maimanse (Lake Superior.)
- Sulphuret of Lead (Galena.)*—Fitzroy, Lansdowne, Ramsay, Bedford, Bastard, la Petite Nation, Aulse des Sauvages, and Aulse du Petit Gaspé, Maimanse.
- Copper.*—St. Ignace and Michipicoten Islands (Lake Superior,) St. Henri, *native copper*. Prince's Mine (Lake Superior,) *sulphuret of copper*. Mica Bay and Maimanse (Lake Superior) *sulphuret variegated copper and copper pyrites*. Bruce's Mine (Lake Huron,) Root River, Echo Lake and Wallace Mine (Lake Huron,) *copper pyrites*. Inverness and Leeds, *variegated copper*. Upton, *argentiferous copper pyrites*. Ascot, *copper pyrites containing gold and silver*.
- Nickel.*—Michipicoten (Lake Superior,) *arsenial nickel, with a hydrated silenite of nickel*. Wallace Mine (Lake Huron,) *sulpharseniuret of nickel*. Daillebout Berthier, *nickeliferous pyrites*. Ham and Bolton, in small quantities, associated with chromic iron; the nickel in most of these different localities is associated with a little cobalt.
- Silver.*—St. Ignace and Michipicoten Islands (Lake Superior,) *native silver with native copper*. Prince's Mine (Lake Superior,) *native silver with sulphuret of silver*.
- Gold.*—Seigniory of Vaudreuil, Beauce, on the Rivers Guillaume, Lessard, Bras, Touffe des Pins, and du Lac. Seigniory of Aubert de Lisle. Rivers Famine and du Loup. Aubert-Gallion, Poser's Stream, and the River Metgermet. All these localities in the County of Beauce

afford native gold in the alluvial sands. This auriferous region has an area of 10,000 square miles, and the precious metal has been found at Melbourne, Dudswell, Sherbrooke, and many other localities in the valleys of the St. Francis and the Chaudière. Native gold is also found in small quantities in Leeds, in a vein with specular iron, and at Vaudreuil, Beauce, with blende and pyrites. These sulphurets are both auriferous, and the copper pyrites of Ascot also contain a small proportion of gold. The native silver of Prince's Mine likewise contains traces of gold.

### NON-METALLIC MINERALS.

- Uranium*.—The yellow oxyd of uranium is found in small quantities with the magnetic iron of Madoc.
- Chromium*.—Bolton and Ham are localities of chromic iron.
- Cobalt*.—At Prince's Mine, Lake Superior, *arseniate of cobalt* and associated with nickel in the localities mentioned above.
- Manganese*.—Bolton, Stanstead, Tring, Aubert-Gallion, Ste. Marie, Beauce, Ste. Anne, *earthly peroxyd*.
- Iron pyrites*.—Clarendon, Terrebonne, Lanoraie, Garthby.
- Graphite*.—Grenville, Fitzroy.
- Dolomite*.—Lake Mazinaw, North Sherbrooke, Drummond, St. Armand, Dunham, Sutton, Brome, Ely, Durham Melbourne, Kingsey, Ship-ton, Chester, Halifax, Inverness, Leeds, St. Giles, Ste. Marie, Saint Joseph.
- Carbonate of Magnesia*.—Sutton, Bolton.
- Sulphate of Baryta*.—Bathurst, Macnab, Lansdowne, and many localities on Lake Superior.
- Iron Ochres*.—St. Nicholas, Ste. Anne de Montmorency, Champlain, Waltham, Mansfield, Durham.
- Steatite*.—Sutton, Bolton, Melbourne, Ireland, Potton, Vaudreuil, Beauce, Broughton, Elzevir, the steatite of the last four localities is employed as a refractory stone, and that of Stanstead and of Leeds is ground and employed as a paint.
- Lithographic Stone*.—Marmora, Rama, lake Couchiching.
- Agates*.—Isle St. Ignace, Michipicoten, and Thunder Bay (lake Superior) Gaspé.
- Jasper*.—Great Rivière Ouelle, Gaspé.
- Labrador felspar*.—Mille Isles, Drummond and many other localities.
- Aventurine*.—Burgess.
- Eyacinthe*.—Grenville.
- Corundum*.—Burgess.
- Amethyst*.—Spar Island, and many other localities on Lake Superior.
- Jet*.—Montreal.
- Quartzose Sandstone*.—For the manufacture of glass, Cayuga, Dunn, Vaudreuil, Isle Perrot, Beauharnois, and many localities on the north shore of Lake Huron.—The sandstone of St. Maurice is employed as a fire-stone for iron furnaces.

*Retinite and Basalt.*—For the fabrication of black glass: many localities on Lake Huron and Superior.

*Gypsum.*—Duntries, Branford, Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga, &c., the localities are very numerous.

Shell Marl—Calumet, Clarendon, North-Gwillimsbury, Bromley, MacNab, Nepean, Gloucester, Argenteuil, Hawkesbury, Vaudreuil, St. Benoit, Ste. Thérèse, St. Armand, Stanstead, St. Hyacinthe, Montréal, New Carlisle, (Gaspé.)

*Phosphate of lime.*—Burgess, Hull, Calumet, Ottawa.

*Millstones.*—Several kinds of stone, more or less adapted to the purpose, are employed in Canada for the fabrication of millstones. The best is a corneous quartzite which accompanies the serpentine of the Eastern Townships, and has been wrought at Bolton.

A siliceous conglomerate which serves to make millstones is found at Vaudreuil, at the Cascades, Ham and Port Daniel. We may mention also for this purpose the granites of Stanstead, Barnston, Barford, Hereford, Ditton, Marston, Strafford, Weedon and Vaudreuil, Beauce, the granite millstones of Vaudreuil are much esteemed. The pseudo-granites and diorites of the mountains of Ste. Thérèse, Rouville, Rougemont, Shefford, Yamaska and Brome, are also sometimes employed to make millstones.

*Grindstones.*—A sandstone, known as the gray-brand, and found at the base of the upper silurian of Western Canada in many localities is employed for the fabrication of grindstones. The Potsdam sandstone and a sandstone from Gaspé basin are also employed for the same purpose.

*Whetstones.*—Madoc, Marmora, lake Mazinaw, Fitzroy, Potton, Stanstead, Hatley, Bolton, Shipton, Marston.

*Tripoli.*—Laval, Lanoraie.

### BUILDING MATERIALS.

*Granites.*—Large masses of a very beautiful intrusive granite are found in many of the townships of the East. Among other localities we may cite Stanstead, Barnston, Hereford, Marston, Megantic mountains, Weedon, Winslow, Stafford, and Lambton. The diorites of the mountains of Ste. Thérèse, Rouville, Rougemont, Yamaska, Shefford, and Brome, furnish also good building stones.

*Sandstone.*—A beautiful variety of yellowish-white sandstone occurs at Niagara, Queenstown, Barton, Hamilton, Flamboro' West, Nelson, Nassagaweya, Esquesing, Nottawasaga, and Cayuga. Other localities are Rigaud, Vaudreuil, Ile Perrot, St.-Eustache, Terrebonne, Beauharnois, St. Maurice, Lac des Allumettes, and Fitzroy.

*Calcareous Sandstone.*—Brockville, Ottawa, and a great many places on the Ottawa river, St. Nicolas (Lauzon), Cape Rouge Malbaie.

*Limestones.*—Malden, Manitoulin and St. Joseph's islands, Cape Hurd, Cabot's Head, Sydenham, Euphrasia, Nottawasaga, Mono, Esquesing, Nelson, Ancaster, Thorold, Matchedash Bay, Orillia, Rama, Mara,



Marmora, Madoc, Belleville, Kingston, Macnab, Ottawa, Plantagenet, Hawkesbury, Cornwall, Isle Bizard, Isle de Beauharnois, Caughnawaga, Montreal, Isle Jésus, Terrebonne, Philipsburg, St. Dominique, Grondines, Deschambault, Beauport, Baie St. Paul, Malbaie, Upton, Acton, Wickham, Magoon's Point, Stanstead, Hatley, Dudswell, Temiscouata Gaspé, Port Daniel, Richmond, Anticosti.

*Hydraulic Limestones.*—Point Douglas, (Lake Huron,) Paris, Cayuga, Thorold, Kingston, Loughboro', Hull, Quebec.

*Roofing Slates.*—Kingscy, Halifax, Lambton, Melbourne, Westbury, Rivière du Loup.

*Flagging Stones.*—Toronto, Etobicoke, River Credit, York, Temiscaming, Bagot, Horton, Clarendon, Sutton, Potton, Stanstead, Inverness, Port Daniel.

*Clays.*—Clays suitable for the fabrication of red bricks, tiles and coarse pottery, are everywhere found through the valleys of the St. Lawrence, Richelieu and Ottawa. Clays, for the manufacture of white bricks are met with at London, Toronto, Cobourg, and Peterborough.

*Moulding Sand.*—Augusta near Prescott, Montreal, Acadie, Stanstead.

*Fullers' Earth.*—Nassagaweya.

*Marbles.*—*White.*—Lake Mazinaw and Philipsburg.

*Black.*—Cornwall, Philipsburg.

*Red.*—St. Lin.

*Brown.*—Pakenham.

*Yellow & Black.*—Several varieties at Dudswell.

*Grey & variegated.*—Macnab, Philipsburg, St. Dominique, Montreal.

*Green.*—Serpentines affording several beautiful varieties of marble occur at Grenville, and along a range of 150 miles in the Eastern Townships. Among other localities we may mention Stukely, Brompton, Oxford and Vaudreuil—Beauce.

#### COMBUSTIBLES, ETC.

*Peat.*—Humberstone, Wainsfleet, Westmeath, Beckwith, Goulbourn, Gloucester, Cumberland, Clarence, Plantagenet, Alfred, Caledonia, L'Orignal, Osabruck, Finch, Winchester, Roxburg, Longueuil, St. Hyacinthe, Monnoir, the Seigniorship of Rivière du Loup, Rivière Ouelle, Macnider.

*Petroleum.*—Mosa and many localities on the Thames, River St. Jean and Ruisseau-Argenté, (Gaspé.)

*Asphaltum.*—Enniskillen.

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## CONCLUSION.

## DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

Brief sketch of the Canadian Exhibition.

|              |                                                                |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1st Division | 1st Class, mineral productions.                                |
|              | 2nd " Forestry.                                                |
|              | 3rd " Agricultural productions.                                |
| 2nd Division | 4th Class, General mechanics.                                  |
|              | 5th " Articles relating to carriages.                          |
|              | 6th " Apparatus for workshops.                                 |
|              | 7th " Apparatus for weaving, &c.                               |
| 3rd Division | 8th Class, Instruments relating to the exact sciences.         |
|              | 9th " Instruments connected with employment of heat, cold, &c. |
|              | 10th " Chemical productions.                                   |
|              | 11th " Preparation of articles of food.                        |
| 4th Division | 12th Class, Hygiene pharmacy, &c.                              |
|              | 13th " Naval and military science.                             |
|              | 14th " Building architecture.                                  |
| 5th Division | 15th Class, Steel and its products.                            |
|              | 16th " General metal work.                                     |
|              | 17th " Goldsmiths' work, jewellery, &c.                        |
|              | 18th " Glass and pottery.                                      |
| 6th Division | * 20th Class, Woollen manufactures.                            |
|              | † 22nd " Flax and hemp manufactures.                           |
|              | 23rd " Hosiery embroidery, &c.                                 |

\* The nineteenth class related to cotton manufactures, none of which were exhibited.

† The twenty-first class related to silk manufactures.

|                      |   |                                        |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------------------|
| 7th Division . . . . | { | 24th Class, Furniture and decorations. |
|                      |   | 25th " Articles of clothing, &c.       |
|                      |   | 26th " Printing, Bookbinding, &c.      |
|                      |   | 27th " Musical Instruments.            |
| 8th Division . . . . | { | 28th Class, Painting, Engraving.       |
|                      |   | .                                      |

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*Exhibition of the Fine Arts.*  
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 Other branches.

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 Sculpture.  
*Belgian school,* Painting.  
 Sculpture.  
*English school,* Painting.  
 Other branches.  
*Other schools.*

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 Exhibition of France.  
*Circuit of the nave,* Exhibition of Saxony, Baden, Prussia.  
 Exhibition of Prussia.  
 Exhibition of Austria.  
 Exhibition of Belgium.  
 Exhibition of United States, France.  
 Exhibition of England.  
 Exhibition of France.  
*Under the galleries, first avenue,* Exhibition of France.  
 Exhibition of the German States.  
 Exhibition of France and United States.  
 Exhibition of the United Kingdom.  
 Exhibition of France.  
*Under the galleries near the wall,* Exhibition of France.  
 Exhibition of the German States.  
 Exhibition of Prussia.  
 Exhibition of Austria.  
 Exhibition of Belgium.  
 Exhibition of the United States.  
 Exhibition of the United Kingdom.  
 Exhibition of France.  
*The galleries,* Exhibition of France.  
 Exhibition of the United Kingdom.

Exhibition of the East Indies.  
 Exhibition of Australia.  
 Exhibition of Egypt, Tunis, and Turkey.  
 Exhibition of China and Greece.  
 Exhibition of Tuscany and Sardinia.  
 Exhibition of France.  
 Exhibition of Portugal and Spain,  
 Exhibition of Switzerland.  
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 Exhibition of Turkey.  
 Exhibition of Greece, Switzerland.  
 Exhibition of Holland, Denmark.  
 Exhibition of Sweden and Norway.  
 Exhibition of German States, Prussia.  
 Exhibition of Austria, Belgium.  
 Exhibition of France and colonies.  
 Exhibition of machinery in motion,

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|                                  |                               |                                           |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
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| 1st Division,                    | Natural products.             | 5th " Manufactures of mineral productions |
| 2nd "                            | Machinery.                    | 6th " Manufacture of tissues.             |
| 3rd "                            | Physical and chemical agents. | 7th " Furniture decorations, &c.          |
| 4th "                            | Industries relating to the    | 31st Class, (additional), cheap articles. |

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|                                                   |                              |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| General deductions.                               | 2nd Section French animals.  |
| FIRST CLASS; Black cattle.                        | THIRD CLASS; Pigs.           |
| 1st Section, Animals of breeds foreign to France. | 1st Section, Foreign breeds. |
| 2nd " French breeds.                              | 2nd " French breeds.         |
| SECOND CLASS.                                     | FOURTH CLASS; Goats, &c.     |
| 1st Section, Foreign animals.                     | FIFTH CLASS; Poultry.        |

## RECAPITULATION OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

|                                                                   |                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NOTE.                                                             | 15th " Steel and its product        |
| 1st Class, Mining and Metallurgy.                                 | 16th " General metal work.          |
| 2nd " Forestry.                                                   | 17th " Goldsmiths' work, &c.        |
| 3rd " Agriculture.                                                | 18th " Glass and pottery.           |
| 4th " General Mechanism.                                          | 19th " Cotton manufactures.         |
| 5th " Special mechanism.                                          | 20th " Woollen manufactures.        |
| 6th " Special mechanism.                                          | 21st " Silk manufactures.           |
| 7th " Weaving, &c.                                                | 22nd " Linen and hemp manufactures. |
| 8th " Scientific instruments.                                     | 23rd " Hosiery, embroidery, &c.     |
| 9th " Instruments connected with the employment of heat and cold. | 31th " Furniture and decoration.    |
| 10th " Chemical productions.                                      | 25th " Articles of clothing.        |
| 11th " Preparation of articles of food.                           | 26th " Printing, &c.                |
| 12th " Hygiene and medicine.                                      | 27th " Musical instruments.         |
| 13th " Naval and military science.                                | EXCEPTIONAL PREMIUMS.               |
| 14th " Building, architecture, &c.                                | 31st Class, cheap articles.         |
|                                                                   | RECAPITULATION.                     |

## REPORT OF SIR WILLIAM LOGAN,

## COMMISSIONER FROM CANADA.

|                                                        |                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Medals sent to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary. | STATEMENT SHEWING HOW ARTICLES EXHIBITED WERE FINALLY DISPOSED OF. |
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