

Standard 10 June 1845

Lord Stanley

Law of Landlord & Tenant

^u If you were to enquire into the expense of sending out persons from this Country maintaining them for 12 mos until the land to w^h they were sent out afforded them occupation and sustenance you w^d. find that you c^d. not secure this and^d Labour w^d. now goes out by means of spontaneous emigration. & w^d. is absorbed by the wants of the Colonies - you c^d. not effect that w^d. is now done by voluntary emigration under the sum of £2,000,000.

Mr. Griffith in his report on the state of Ireland states that the whole of the unoccupied lands in that country comprise 1,300,000 acres or thereabouts, which are easily capable of being easily brought into successful tillage and 2,400,000 acres w^{ch} are preferable for pasturage; in all 3,700,000 acres of waste land in Ireland, upon w^{ch} you only require to spend Capital in order to make them productive and remunerative.

There is another remarkable circumstance w^{ch} is introduced into the Report founded on the inquiry into the state of the

poor in 1836. It is this, that the produce of an acre of land in Ireland, as compared with the produce of an acre of land in England, does not amount to $\frac{1}{2}$ ~~the~~ value, although there are employed or supposed to be employed a number of labourers double the amount of those employed on the same quantity of land in England. The number of Cultivated acres in England amounted to 34,254,000: In Ireland to — 14,103,000:

The produce of an Acre in England being £4. 7/- - that in Ireland being £2. 9. 3 pence - and there are employed 100,000 more labourers on the 14 millions of

acres in Ireland than upon the
34 millions of acres in England

Building - 30 years purchase
Drainage - 14
Fencing - 20

some of our readers well know, M. Say is a man of science, moderate and almost timid in public matters. But moderation is no defence against the rampant spirit of the time,—and honour and virtue and intellectual worth are its natural and necessary prey.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PAUL MALL.

The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

PATRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—PREVENTION OF FORGERY.—A LECTURE, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Glynn & Appel's PATENT PAPER for the prevention of Piracy and Forgery, by the ANASTATIC PROCESS, daily at Two o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine.—LECTURE on ASTRONOMY, illustrated by beautiful Diagrams, by Dr. Bachhoffner, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, DURING PASSION WEEK, except Friday and Saturday.—AN EXPLANATORY DESCRIPTION, by Mr. Oriope, of the various kinds of MUSKETS, RIFLES, &c.—LECTURE on VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, by Dr. Bachhoffner.—Exhibition of the MICROSCOPE.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

A NEW EDITION OF THE CATALOGUE.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—*March 22.*—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair.—The Earl of Verulam, Commanders W. S. Pullen, R.N. and W. Carr, R.N. were elected Fellows.

Capt. Beaton, after a general description of his vessel, the *Isabel*, and of the precautions that had been taken to fit her for the Arctic regions, proceeded to detail the main features of his proposed expedition. He said, that his crew would consist of twelve persons, provided with provisions for five years,—giving each person one pound of meat without bone, and one pound and a half of bread, and other stores in proportion, which could, if necessary, be made to last for seven years, or even more. They were armed with carronades, and through the generosity of the Master-General and the Board of Ordnance were abundantly supplied with powder, shot, rockets, and blue lights. The course which he proposed to take was, to proceed from England at once to the Straits of Magellan, through which he would pass into the Pacific direct to Callao, where it was proposed to fill up with coals, and after refreshing the crew, proceed direct to Behring's Straits, unless he should find it possible to get a further supply of coals at the Sandwich Islands. When he arrived at the ice, he should, of course, be guided by circumstances. His wish, however, was to push to the north and west along the Asiatic shore,—to clear the shoals on which the heavy ice may have grounded to the north of the Straits,—to get to the north as far as possible this year—perhaps of the land seen by Capt. Kellett. As soon as possible after the breaking up of the winter, he should explore to the east and north-east with sledges, by which his future operations must be guided; but if he could not this year get so far, he would winter as far to the north-west as possible on the Asiatic shore, and explore that coast to the north-west, previous to starting in the spring. Upon every accessible cape or hill he should embrace every opportunity of erecting a cairn or cross, and deposit a notice of his intentions in a bottle or canister at 20 feet magnetic north from the pole or cairn. As they would take out an alphabet of iron, every opportunity would be taken to burn the ship's name with date and position upon as much drift wood as could be spared and thrown overboard. It was his intention to use every endeavour to get to the eastward; but failing in that by the situation of the land or condition of the ice, then he would make to the north, in the belief that if Sir John Franklin had arrived in or about the 150th meridian, and had been arrested by land, he would probably try to make to the west in a higher latitude. That course he hoped to be able to follow year by year till he had sufficiently explored that part of the world which those competent to judge believed him to have reached. If he was so unfortunate as not to meet with any traces of them, he hoped to be enabled at least to return to his country with satisfactory proofs of their not having reached that part.—The President hoped the public would labour under no apprehension that the Franklin Expedition

had been destroyed. As regarded the expedition of Capt. Beaton, he trusted the public would respond by their subscriptions to the cause more liberally than they had hitherto done, and not allow a man of his devotion, who had proposed to go out for a period of five years, to ruin himself in the accomplishment of his noble and philanthropic object. He was happy to say, however, that the Board of Admiralty, and particularly the Duke of Northumberland who was at the head of it, would do all that lay in their power to favour the expedition. This was but a private expedition; but he hoped as Geographers they would nobly respond to the call, and that it should no longer be a reproach to them that they allowed a gallant officer to proceed to sea so unaided and so indifferently supported.

The second paper read was from Mr. P. L. Simmonds, detailing the large amount of animal life which was to be found in the Arctic regions, evidence of which was borne by the Commanders of the Assistance and Intrepid, and also by Capt. Penny. The conclusion arrived at was, that Sir John Franklin would find ample provisions in the Arctic Seas for himself and his companions for an almost indefinite period.

The third paper was, 'Notes on South Africa,' by Mr. H. S. Gassiot, communicated by Colonel Sykes.—Mr. Gassiot with a friend had visited, in the first place, South-Western Africa,—whence from Angra Regueña he travelled to the Cape. Leaving the Cape, they afterwards penetrated from Port Natal through the country of the Boers to the Limpopo; which river, according to the general opinion of the Boers, after its junctions with the Elephant River, flowed north into the ocean at *Imbanna*, and not as has been believed at De la Goa Bay.

GEOLOGICAL.—*March 24.*—W. Hopkins, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following communications were read:—

'On the Foot-tracks in the Potsdam Sandstone of Lower Canada,' by W. E. Logan, Esq.—The author showed that a geological trough exists between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence on the north and south, and between Mount Calvaire and the Johnson District on the east and west;—that the Potsdam sandstone, resting on the gneiss, encircles this trough, and that zones of higher and more fossiliferous formations follow this in succession, the Utica slates occupying the centre;—that the Potsdam sandstone is characterized by *Scolithus linearis* around the perimeter, associated, in some parts, with *Lingula antiqua*, and with the Tracks in every locality in which the latter occur. These localities are six in number: No. 1 being that mentioned in the author's communication of last year,—viz., St. Louis River at Beauharnois Village; 2. Half a mile to the east of No. 1; 3. At the mouth of the Beauharnois Canal, 2½ miles still farther eastward. These appear, from careful admeasurements, to belong to one bed. 4. At Point Cavignon; 5. On one of the Islands of the St. Gervaise group, between Isle Perrot and Montreal Island; 6. On the Rivière du Nord, in the Seigneurie of Argenteuil. At this last-named locality, in the space of a mile and three-quarters, the Gneiss, the Potsdam Sandstone, the Calciferous Sand-rock (the last containing characteristic fossils) are found supporting one another. Mr. Logan also referred to the existence of phosphatic nodules (containing between 36 and 67 per cent. of phosphate of lime, giving off ammonia and an odour of burnt horn) at the summit of the Hudson River Group, at the base of the Chazy Limestone, and a little lower in the Calciferous Sand-rock, where *Lingula* and *Pleurotomaria* are sometimes imbedded in the nodules. He also particularly mentioned the existence of phosphatic nodules in a conglomerate, which, from its position, is considered to be older than the Cambrian, that constitutes the copper rocks of Lake Huron, and also crystals of phosphate of lime (apatite) in a highly crystalline limestone interstratified with the gneiss, which is the base rock of the country.

'Description of the Potsdam Sandstone Foot-tracks,' by Professor Owen.—Of the extensive series of foot-prints found under the circumstances

above described by Mr. Logan, the Professor selected the best marked and most intelligible portions for description. In these specimens Prof. Owen recognized five well-marked varieties of imprints, to which, for the sake of convenience, he has named the following appellations:—*Protichnites septemnotatus*, *P. octonotatus*, *P. multinotatus*, *P. lineatus*, and *P. alternans*. After an elaborate detailed description of the several tracks (which have certain characters in common, such as a more or less regularly marked longitudinal furrow accompanied on either side by numerous closely set imprints), the Professor proceeded to observe, that, from their peculiar arrangements, neither to a quadrupedal creature nor a fish-like animal could these imprints be assigned; and yet, said the Professor, with respect to the hypothesis that each imprint was made by its independent limb, I confess to much difficulty in conceiving how seven or eight pairs of jointed limbs could be aggregated in so short a space of the sides of the animal; so that I incline to adopt as the most probable hypothesis, that the creatures which have left these tracks and impressions on the most ancient of known sea-shores belonged to an articulate, and probably crustaceous, genus, either with three pairs of limbs employed in locomotion, each limb having its extremity either divided into three or more processes, or bifurcate merely, some of the imprints, described as "supplementary," and usually of smaller size, being made by a small and simple fourth, or fourth and fifth, pair of limbs. The shape of the pits in one of the slabs accords best with the hard, sub-obtuse, and sub-angular terminations of a crustaceous ambulatory limb, such as may be seen in the blunted legs of a large *Palinurus* or *Birgus*; and it is evident that the animal of the Potsdam sandstone moved directly forwards, after the manner of the *Macrura*, and not sideways, like the *Brachyurous* crustaceans. One specimen favours the supposition of the median groove having been formed by a caudal appendage, rather than by a prominent part of the under surface of the trunk. With reference to the conjectures that might be formed respecting the creatures that have left these tracks, the Professor observed, that the imagination is baffled in the attempt to realize the extent of time passed since the period when these creatures were in being that moved upon the sandy shores of the Silurian sea, and we know that, with the exception of the most microscopic forms, all the actual species of living beings disappear at a period geologically very recent in comparison with the Silurian epoch. The forms of animals present modifications more and more strange and diverse from actual exemplars as we descend into the depths of time past. Of this the *Plesiosaur* and the *Ichthyosaur* are instances in the reptilian class, and the *Pterichthys*, *Cocosteus*, and *Cephalaspis* in the class of fishes. If then the vertebrate type has undergone such inconceivable modifications during the secondary and Devonian periods, what may not have been the modifications of the articulate type during a period probably more remote from the secondary period than this is from the present time? In all probability there is no living form of animal, bearing such a resemblance to that which the Potsdam sandstone foot-prints indicate, as to enable us to illustrate its shape or its precise instruments and mode of locomotion.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 11.*—Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P., in the chair.—The Earl of Albemarle as one of the Auditors of the Treasurer's annual accounts read their report. The balance-sheet showed that the balance at the banker's, after payment of all demands on the Society, amounted to more than 1,000*l.*,—while the amount of money in the funds, as permanent capital, had also been increased.—We own that we see no sufficient reason why the Society should go on accumulating property, and we think that some advantageous mode of expending part of it in the encouragement of the science of antiquities might be devised. We are a little surprised that the Auditors did not recommend some course of the kind,—but perhaps they thought it better to leave it to the discretion of the Council.

A SHOW OF GRAIN, &c.,

WILL be held at the COURT HALL, GASPE BASIN, on the FIRST TUESDAY of FEBRUARY, 1854, at 10 A. M., for the undermentioned Prizes.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat (Sample $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.) 4 first						
best each,	12	6	10	0	7	6
4 Rowd., Barley, (do.) 2 first						
best each,	10	0	7	6	5	0
2 Rowd., Barley, (do.) 2 first						
best each,	10	0	7	6	5	0
Siberian Barley, (do.) best	7	6	5	0	0	0
Black Oats, (do.) 4 first						
best each,	10	0	7	6	5	0
White Oats, (do.) first best						
each,	10	0	7	6	0	0
Peas, (do.) do.	7	6	5	0	3	9

MANUFACTURES.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Best pair of Knit Stockings,	5	0	4	0	3	0
Best pair of Knit Socks,	4	0	3	0	2	6
Do. do. Mittens,	4	0	3	0	2	6
Best Straw Bonnet,	4	0	3	0	2	0
Do. do. Hat,	4	0	3	0	2	0

SEEDS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Best Field Turnip Seed, (Sample 1 lb.)	5	0	4	0	3	0
Best Timothy Seed (Sample $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel),	7	6	5	0	4	0
Best Clover (Sample 6 lbs.),	7	6	5	0	4	0
Best Sample of Garden seeds,	5	0	4	0	3	0

No article entered after 10 o'clock.

Rules same as last year.

JOSEPH EDEN,

Secy.-Treas.

Gaspe Basin, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2, will hold their WINTER SHOW of FARM PRODUCE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE at the SCHOOL HOUSE No. 1., near the Church of St. Calixte, in the Township of SOMMERSET, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1854.

By order of the

President,
ARCHIBALD McKILLOP,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Inverness, Dec. 27th, 1853.

THE MEGANTIC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1,

WILL hold their ANNUAL WINTER SHOW of GRAIN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, at LEEDS on the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY of FEBRUARY next.

JOHN HUTCHISON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ADDRESS FROM THE PRESIDENT OF
THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION
OF UPPER CANADA.

L'ORIGINAL, 2nd Jan., 1854.

To the President, Vice-Presidents, and
Directors of the Agricultural Society
of the County of

UNDER the provisions of the Act 16 Victoria, chapter 2, and sections 10 & 12, by which the present Board of Agriculture is regulated, four of its members go out this year.

The ballot for that purpose having taken place, Colonel Thomson, R. L. Denison, Esq., Sheriff Ruttan and John Harland, Esq., retire at the end of the year.

Col. Thomson is President of the Board, and I believe, its first projector, and has been twice President of the Association; Mr. Denison has been for some years Treasurer of the Board and Association, and the duties of that office have been performed in the most efficient manner possible; Mr. Sheriff Ruttan has also been President of the Association, and has distinguished himself for zeal and enterprise in the cause of Canadian improvement, both as a member of the Board, and as a private citizen; and Mr. Harland has been an active and useful member of the Board.

As these gentlemen are all eligible for re-election, I would recommend them to the notice of all the County Agricultural Societies, to be replaced on the Board. And, if this suggestion should meet your views, I beg that you would send forward their names to the Bureau of Agriculture, Quebec, immediately after your Annual Meeting in February, according to the requirements of the Act.

It must have been a source of satisfaction to every well-wisher to the prosperity of the country to have witnessed the operations of the Agricultural Association for several years past, and the great advancement that has been made in agricultural science, and I think that the thanks of every County Society must be given to the gentlemen who founded the Agricultural Board and Association, for their indefatigable exertions in bringing them to their present state, and it is to be hoped that we may continue progressing until we reach the highest point of perfection in that science.

At the same time we must not overlook what the Manufacturer and Mechanic have done for the country. I feel great pride in stating that there were many things at the Exhibition at Hamilton, as well as at that at Montreal, which far exceeded those of the same classes exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York. It is to be hoped that no exertions will be spared to ensure our being well represented at the Sydenham Palace at its opening next Spring.

When I first became connected with the Association, I recommended the purchase of a full set of tents sufficient for all the purposes of our Annual Exhibitions, to be the property of the Society. I think the present a favourable time to press the application for funds for that purpose upon the Government. As our Exhibitions are yearly increasing in extent, a sum of at least Fifteen Hundred Pounds for each section of the Province should be obtained for this object. This would lessen the expenditure every year, and increase the amount of our Premiums. I would also recommend an appropriation to every Agricultural Society of a small sum to be exclusively bestowed in Horticultural Prizes, where no Horticultural Society is already established.

The establishment of Agricultural Libraries having been taken under the protection of the Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, who is doing greater justice to the subject than had my suggestion, made in 1851, been carried out; and under that gentleman's direction an amount of reading matter of a moral, enlightening, and interesting character will be distributed throughout the Province of Upper Canada, (the rapidity of which distribution has been quite unparalleled,) and which it is hoped will be read with profit during the long winter evenings before us. I would here merely remark that the system followed in the Parochial Schools in Scotland might be adopted with advantage in the Public Schools in this Country, where the teachers are invariably the librarians, and where they meet one evening in the week for the purpose of evening schools, but always to do their duty as librarians. It is frequently the case that Agricultural Clubs are formed at these meetings, and dissertations are written on subjects connected with science, and submitted to the teacher for discussion; and I would also recommend that an Agricultural Class Book be immediately prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of Education and the Professor of

Agriculture, and introduced into School in Canada West.

It is of much importance that element should be given by Societies to individuals to the wide dissemination of the journal, *The Agriculturist*, published on very low terms. That periodical contains the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture of Farmers' Clubs, beside a large amount of original and selected matter of great interest to the farmer, and is a valuable medium of communication between individuals and Societies in different parts of the Province.

Having adverted to the rapid growth and advancement of our country, it may be proper to enquire into the causes which have produced such successful results. Our previous Annual Exhibitions have rendered very great service, and the forwarding of selected articles from the Agricultural and Manufacturing departments, as well as from the products of our forests and our mines to the Crystal Palace in London, in 1851, with the exertions of Mr. Logan, the Provincial Geologist, and other gentlemen from Canada, have been productive of them. I am of opinion that there is no other individual to whom Canada is so much indebted as to Mr. Logan, and I would suggest the propriety of immediately presenting him with a testimonial of the highest order. I would further recommend that the Government should be immediately petitioned to double his staff, that all his reports be compiled in one volume, to be printed and widely circulated, and that a second volume follow as soon as it can be completed.

The funds of the Society are in a prosperous condition, and the Government patronage will no doubt be continued to assist the Society in its operations.

The establishment of a Bureau of Commerce and Manufactures, to be connected with that of Agriculture, placed under the superintendence of some person qualified for the office, and whose whole energies could be directed to their advancement, with practical assistants in each of the several departments, would do much to improve our present condition.

I would fain hope that County Societies, as well as individuals, will do their utmost to render our next Exhibition, to be held at London, the greatest that we have yet seen.

From the local position of London, it being the centre of an Agricultural Population of Two Hundred Thousand, in point of soil and climate for agricultural purposes, the best in Canada, whose people will compare favorably with those of any part of Europe or America—these, with the advantages of good roads, for which she is indebted to the Government and to the energy of her own people, and the recent construction of railroads, places her in a favourable position, together with the noble manner in which the Counties of Middlesex and Elgin have come forward, and the offer of private subscriptions, amounting in all to Fifteen Hundred Pounds; all these favourable circumstances with the co-operation of County Societies generally, must ensure a measure of success that has never yet been equalled among us.

The Exhibition will be held on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th days of September, and it is confidently expected that by that time the Railroads in that section will be completed, so as to enable London to be approached with the utmost facility.

From the experience of the past we have great pleasure in anticipating the assistance of the ladies in contributing articles of usefulness and embellishment, at the forthcoming exhibition.

In conclusion I feel confident that the assistance of the Bureau of Agriculture, the Board and Association of the Province, with their officers, and the Local Committee, and the liberal offer of the Great Western Railroad, tendered through Wm. Niles, Esq., Vice President of the Association, and one of its Directors, these, with the blessing of Providence, must ensure the success of the Exhibition.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

CHAS. P. TREADWELL.

P. of the A. A. of Upper Canada.

The Canadian Statesman

Bowmanville, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Canada against the World!

It must be interesting to every dweller in our portion of this great and glorious Continent, to hear such remarkable accounts of Canada at the great "Paris Exposition, and surely every man who has a heart or a head must feel that he owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Logan for his unceasing industry in the exercise of his decidedly superior practical genius, manifested in the study and development of every thing Canadian. Our country is rich in every thing that constitutes geographical greatness, but were we without a Logan our greatness would never have been known to the old world.

Every Mail brings us fresh discoveries of his worth, and of the worth of Canada too, for though we are living in the Country itself, we would not have known half its worth, had we been without our Geologist. We have long entertained large thoughts concerning our adopted home, but we must confess that Mr. Logan and his contemporaries have presented things in a new light, his ability is almost universal, his effort indefatigable, and his whereabouts almost ubiquitary, always at hand when anything is wanted to forward the interests of Canada. We are so much enraptured with the love and pride of country, and we feel so much indebted to Mr. Logan for what he has done for it, that we are at a loss to express how deeply we feel on the one hand, or how much we are elated with patriotic pride on the other, certainly as Prince Napoleon said, Canada has much to be proud of, for the position she occupies in the world's fair at the Paris Exposition—and we cannot leave this subject without suggesting that no man in Canada deserves a Knighthood more than Mr. Logan, nor can our good and gracious Queen honor us more than by conferring one on him, let him then be knighted, and let his coat of arms be henceforth the "Maple Leaf."

The article which appears in another column headed "Geological Discovery in Canada," evinces Mr. Logan's knowledge of science, and adaptation to office as our Provincial Geologist. Well would it be for the Province were all our State Officers as well fitted for their duties, and as honest in the discharge of them.

We wish we were able to say as much for Mr. Tache, but it were vain, to expect a Lower Canadian to take an interest in anything the *habitans* had so little to do with as the getting up of, as Canadian products for a Paris Exposition. We lately paid a visit to a Scotch farmer a few miles north of Montreal, who has repeatedly imported superior stock from Britain, but so little have the *habitans* been influenced by the improving facilities of breed, that the gentleman of large thoughts had to sell his over stock to the Butchers, and a beautiful horse brought from Scotland stands on his premises unemployed. These are facts which characterize the difference between Upper and Lower Canada; and yet we are to submit to the rule of such a people whilst we are numerically and in every other sense their superiors. No, Mr. Tache is quite in keeping with the country to which he belongs, in his sluggish backwardness to aid in anything that pertains to Canadian advancement, more likely he will be found among the heirarchy of France plotting against the liberties of Canada. Of Mr. Logan's antecedents we know nothing, but we are sure that he was not born and trained among the pure Cunnocks, of the land of scrubby sheep, and shaggy horses.

We are also much indebted to the Rev. Dr. Lillie of Toronto, for a very able pamphlet which he wrote a few years ago on Canada, indeed that pamphlet was the first thing that set Canada in its true light, we venture to say that there was not a man in Canada (not even Mr. Logan), who was prepared for the eclipse of the "Model Republic" as Canada evidently appeared to do by that master-stroke of one of the truest patriots that the British empire contains. We are all impatient to see the Dr.'s essay, he being one of the non-successful competitors for the Provincial Prize, awarded to J. Sheridan Hogan, Esq. It will soon be before the public, and we will see what estimate we are to put on the literary taste, and political honesty of the judges. Dr. Lillie has promised us a copy of the work as soon as it is ready, and we will transfer the principal parts of it, if not all, to our columns. We are intimately acquainted with the author, and can pledge our readers, that there will not be any plagiarism in its pages. no quotation uncredited, and nothing said but what may be relied on. We have read Mr. Hogan's Essay, and tho' we were both surprised and delighted with it, we must confess that some parts of it are calculated to convey a wrong impression to European readers, we do not say that the parts to which we refer

contain untrue statements, but they certainly do not contain all the truth. We refer to the description of the life and success of new settlers. We came to Canada when a boy, and went into bush life in reality, and fought up through it, but we can never forget its deep trials

and privations, especially as they bore on those who had seen better days in "Father Land," men with broad cloth coats and silk gloves going to church barefooted, or the clumsy home made shoes and silk gowns; the travelling of many miles to hear a sermon of any kind, and the old magazines, pamphlets, and scraps of literature literally thumbed to pieces, e're a new supply reached the settlement. Beech moss used for tobacco, and Botany ransacked for a substitute for tea. Indian corn, burned peas and barley excusing coffee, brown soap a luxury, and a piece when brought home, religiously set apart for the guidman's beard, were some of the every day occurrences of life in the bush. Mr. Hogan only saw the poetry perhaps, it takes a man to write of Canada who has seen and felt its prose. Canada has been so long overlooked that perhaps that gentleman may be excused in setting her off to the best advantage; but a prize essay should be both original, and true. May we not affirm that the star of Canada is just rising, and that when the fourth estate has accomplished the purgation of the Statesmen, and the Polit has accomplished the disenfranchisement of the Church from the slavery of covetousness, that her future will be both honorable and glorious.

Since writing the above we have received a copy of Dr. Lillie's essay for which we yield him our hearty thanks; and for the production of which Canada owes him a great debt.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

From the want of a building scheme at the outset sufficiently comprehensive to embrace an Exhibition worthy of France, and enabling the management to begin their operations with a strictly defined amount of space, a degree of confusion and inconvenient distribution prevails in the Palais d'Industrie and its Annexe, which greatly obstructs the labours of those whose business it is to extract from this astonishing display of material products its full significance and value. However they pursue their investigations, the defects of classification meet them at every turn, and when they hope that they have exhausted any one subject of inquiry new materials for continuing it unexpectedly present themselves. Thus it results that the geographical arrangement of our Exhibition has not been preserved, and that visitors have not placed before their eyes those definite and strongly-marked representations of national industries which in 1851 attracted so much attention. We find the Exhibition universal indeed, but with its boundaries indistinctly traced, and the characteristic features of its component parts lost in a mighty jumble. It is certainly a most remarkable circumstance that the French, who are believed to excel in organization, should, having our example to guide them, make so great a mess of their Exhibition, while ours, with all the disadvantages of a stupendous novelty upon it, worked through every stage of its progress with the regularity, precision, and smoothness of clock machinery. The contrast thus pointed out will be found mainly due to the more or less fortunate choice of men for carrying out the two undertakings. On our side a small executive committee, including two men of high administrative talent, carried the enterprise steadily on from its commencement to a triumphant success. The French Exhibition was less lucky in its management at the outset, and but that France could not afford to fail in such a matter, the whole affair would have been a lamentable break-down. It has been mainly redeemed from this fate by the rare ability of M. Le Play, who at the last moment was made commissioner-general. He could not overcome all the evil results of early blunders, but he has made the Exhibition worthy of France, and to those who remember its apparently hopeless condition at the opening that is a great feat to have accomplished. The energetic support of Prince Napoleon and the Imperial Commission, with their excellent secretary, M. Arles Dufour, has, of course, materially contributed to the success of M. Le Play's labours.

We have said that the interesting characteristics of separate nationalities have been broken up by the piecemeal way in which the Exhibition has been completed, but in some respects, perhaps, it is not to be regretted that such should be the case, for one result is that visitors are enabled to concentrate their attention upon specialties which, amid the grander and more comprehensive attractions of 1851, scarcely obtained the notice or consideration which they deserved. For example, we were not then, as we are now, fascinated by that rivalry between the most advanced productions of private enterprise and of Government establishments which strikes us in the contrast between Minton and Sevres, between Whitworth and the Ecole des Arts et Métiers, between the engineering works of Chaux-de-Fonds and those of the French Ponts et Chaussées Corps. In Hyde Park, with a free-trade policy established, it was not necessary, as now, to take the measure of that remarkable system, made up of protective duties on the one hand, and of Government patronage and endowment on the other, under which the natives of the country are seeking to rear the fabrics of their special industries. Nor had we much inducement or opportunity there to study with the attention which they undoubtedly deserved the contributions of those new States just rising into form and consistency in fresh regions of the world, and moulded from the overflowing materials of European civilization. Of all the subjects of interest which the Paris Exhibition presents to an inquiring mind, this last is certainly one of the most striking. What can be more delightful than to be able to watch the first stages of progress in infant communities—how hardily and industriously, applying every resource of modern science and skill, they hew out wealth and independence for themselves from primeval wilds—how they subjugate nature with a rapidity and completeness unknown in any past age of the world, and, self-governed and self-relying, tread with confidence, in the face of the nations, the path of greatness to which their destiny manifestly calls them! That is the touching and sublime spectacle which, with pride in his heart, every Englishman will scan, making the round of this Exhibition, his steps lead him to where our colonies unfold their young resources. Let us take our readers with us through the Canadian department as a specimen of the rest, and invite them to ponder well over the significance of a display possessing little external beauty, but not the less pregnant with that moral and intellectual interest which we have endeavoured thus faintly to indicate. On entering the department, the first object that attracts attention is a great timber trophy, occupying the centre, and in which are collected specimens of all the more important results that our adventurous emigrants have won with their axes and strong arms from the "backwoods" of the "far West." There are sections, sound to the core, of the trunks of all the most useful timbers of commerce, including oak, yellow pine, black walnut, maple, beech, birch, cherry tree, and hickory, and, close beside the wood itself, its manufactured products, turned out by machinery at a price which, even to Englishmen, with their wealth of mechanical appliances as compared with other countries, appears fabulously low. There are window-frames complete, with jalousie blinds on the French pattern, for 7s., and doors with their framing, ready for use, for 16s., and mouldings, 8 inches wide and 100 feet long, at the same price, and capital oak wheel-spokes for 5d. each, and beautifully turned and shaped handles for axes in the best material for 6d., and oak flooring, ready made, at 20s. per 10 square feet. Even the waste of this branch of manufacture has, in a careful spirit of industry which cannot be too highly commended, been overhauled, and among the objects to which the attention of the European markets is thus invited gigantic shavings, which give some idea of the scale of the operations in wood, are included. In other portions of the space are exhibited a number of objects further illustrating the advanced state and capabilities of this branch of colonial industry, and among them may be specially mentioned a good, strong wooden bridge of 150 feet span, costing only 6000s., and the parts of a strong box for packing sugar, which go into the smallest possible space when in pieces, can be put together when required at once, are much better for stowage and in every other way than hogsheads, and cost only 2s. Following up this subject of manufacturing in wood, we find the Canadians exhibiting, at the opposite end of the Annexe, some excellent and ingenious machines for working in this material. One of these, shown by Mr. Munro, is capable of performing seven different operations in planing, tonguing, and grooving. Another, for heavy ship-carpenters' work, by Mr. Rodden, besides its special merits, points to what the colony is doing in the formation of a commercial marine; and beside these there is an ingenious nail-machine and machine and other interesting objects. So much for the results which Canadian enterprise has extracted from the forests which it has to vanquish that these vast provinces of the British empire may be subject to the full dominion of civilized man. Now let us see what Canada has done in agriculture, the next stage in the great progress of such young communities. She has not carried away the prize for the finest cereals, but her display of agricultural produce is upon the whole superior to any other in the cleanness of the different kinds of seeds, the evenness of their quality, the compactness with which large samples in proper bulk are exhibited, and the admirable variety in which the most useful fruits of the earth for human use are shown. Not only is the abundant and varied fertility of the soil perfectly illustrated by the actual produce in its unmanufactured state, but the collection includes wheat of the finest colour and grain—biscuit still, after the lapse of months, fresh and palatable to the taste, for 4d. per lb.—and, more important still, a mode of preserving and economizing without salt or other expensive processes the vast supplies of animal food which are at present lost for the want of some simple method by which they can be brought into the great markets of the world. This preserved meat is exhibited in powder, and not in cakes, as was the case with Jaal Border's biscuit which attracted so much attention in 1851. It appears, however, in other respects to be manufactured much in the same way, and is said to possess the same remarkable quality of swelling into bulk when combined with hot water. We must not forget to notice, among other striking features

of the Canadian display, some excellent specimens of oil-cake, the use of which in the colony, apart altogether from the question of commercial profit in exporting it, marks significantly the advanced state of agriculture there.

It was hardly to be expected that these provinces, not yet emerged from the first labours of settlement, should, nevertheless, in a rough way have taken count of their mineral resources. Yet such is the case. In this Exhibition the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Logan, himself the surveyor of the geological structure of the colony, and a man of rare scientific attainments, has arranged a magnificent collection of all that in this field of industry the provinces may be expected to yield. Here are fine building stones, and slate and marbles, masses of phosphate of lime embedded in calcareous rock, mica and whetstones, and sandstone so pure as to be considered well fitted for use in glass manufacture. Here, also, is a good display of copper ore, rich enough to promise fairly for the future, and great blocks of magnetic iron, containing 65 per cent. of the metal, being in itself a natural loadstone, and extracted from a bed 500 feet thick. Unfortunately, there is no coal. The American fields terminate just beyond the verge of the southern frontier, and this great source of wealth is withheld from the colonists—who shall say for what wise purpose? Perhaps, to stimulate their industry in clearing away those interminable forests interposed between western civilization and the Rocky Mountains. Certainly we may hope to enable Canada to compete with Sweden in supplying our iron trade with an abundance of the finest quality of iron smelted with wood charcoal. Like Australia, Canada has her goldfields, and Mr. Logan exhibits numerous specimens of nuggets collected there, but, with exemplary patriotism, he expresses, in showing them, his hope that these fields may remain unprospected by the digger, and that the sturdy industry of the colony may escape that source of demoralization.

From the water as well as the land these provinces illustrate in the Paris Exhibition the abundance of their resources. In 1851 they showed a new leather, formed out of the skin of the porpoise, and possessing remarkable strength and durability. The novelty on this occasion is isinglass, which is now obtained in large quantity and of the best quality by the colonists, acting on a suggestion made by Professor Owen four years ago. They are not the men to neglect such hints, and the result is that we are now able to look to a fresh source of supply for a valuable material, which, until the war commenced, we drew almost entirely from Russia.

Of such articles as edge-tools, boots and shoes, harness, carriages, agricultural implements, and fire-engines, in all which the Canadians have now a species of recognized excellence, their Paris collection is complete. The temper of their axes is superior to that of Sheffield; they show at 2s. 6d. per pair warm winter boots, such as are used by our troops in the colony, and are admirably adapted for withstanding intense cold in a dry climate. Prince Napoleon has bought one of the beautiful light hickory-built carriages which they exhibit; and, as to the fire-engine, Mr. Perry, the shrewd superintendent of the department, who has had some experience in fires, asserts that with 16 men it will do as much work as one of ours with 24.

Such, as a whole, is the Canadian Exhibition here, selected by the Government from local exhibitions previously at Montreal and Quebec, and sent at the public expense to Paris, to show what can be done by a young community on the furthest verge of our western civilization, with equal laws, and left by England, the mother country, to find its own feet and proper level among the producing Powers of the world. Has the philosophic mind not reason to feel confidence in the future destinies of human industry when it traces in the rising States of the earth manufacturing energies so forward and vigorous, directed to objects so strictly in accordance with the material necessities of the position they occupy?

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TATTERSALLS.—THURSDAY.

A thin attendance and very little betting. Two or three movements, however, effected an important change in the aspect of the St. Leger.

At first Rifleman was backed for upwards of 6000, at 5 to 2, but, instead of the outlay strengthening his position, he soon afterwards fell back to 3 to 1, laid in fifties. Meanwhile Oulton advanced upon him under the strong support of some influential backers, who took 3 to 1 to some money, and were desirous of going on to a large amount. 200 even was offered on Oulton against "anything in the race."

Lord of the Isles was nominally at 5 to 1, freely offered. 6 to 1 wanted about Scott's "lot."

The quotations at the close were as follow:—

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.
6 to 1 on the field.
10 to 1 agst Mr. Morgan's Fanny Gray (taken).
Offers to back Vandal against anything.
ST. LEGER.
3 to 1 agst Mr. Elwes's Oulton (taken freely).
5 — 1 — Mr. Osbaldeston's Rifleman (taken).
3 — 1 — Mr. J. Merry's Lord of the Isles (offered).
10 — 1 — Mr. T. V. Turner's Capucine (taken).
20 — 1 — Mr. Rudston Read's Marchioness (taken).
25 — 1 — Baron Rothschild's Blooming Heather (t.).
12 — 1 — Clementina colt and Lady Tatton coupled (taken).

CESAREWITCH.
100 to 6 agst Mr. Howard's Scythian (taken).
20 — 1 — Mr. Robinson's Neville (taken).
33 — 1 — Mr. Drinkall's Brother to Grey Tommy (t.).
40 — 1 — Duke of Bedford's Weathercock (taken).
50 — 1 — Mr. Gilby's Alice (taken).
50 — 1 — Lord Derby's filly by Melbourne—Meeanee (taken).
At the commencement 2,000 to 60 was betted agst Neville.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
40 to 1 agst Captain Christie's Sine qua non (taken).
No Derby betting.
The room will be open on Saturday.

LATEST BETTING AT WARWICK.—Instead of 100 to 6 agst Little Harry for the Cesarewitch, it should have been 100 to 6 agst Scythian.

DONCASTER RACES.—SEPT. 11.

WEIGHTS for the STAND PLATE. The winner of any handicap after the publication of the weights, 5lb. extra. One mile.

	Yrs.	st.	lb.		Yrs.	st.	lb.
Neville	4	8	7	Bourgeois	5	6	10
Hospodar	4	7	12	Eulogist	5	6	7
Grand Inquisitor ..	4	7	12	Orson	3	6	6
Robb	4	7	12	Frederick	3	6	7
Tom Perkins	4	7	8	Victory (h. b.) ..	6	6	7
Ellen	4	7	8	The Sandboy	3	6	5
Chicken	3	7	0	Emma	4	6	4
Agis	aged	7	0	Postulant	5	6	4
Sir Rowland Trenchard ..	aged	7	0	Yentick	3	6	4
Radiophilus	aged	7	0	Little Brownie ..	3	6	4
Calvin	4	7	0	Falmerton	3	6	0
Catherine Parr	5	6	12	Twilight	3	6	0
Haxby	4	6	12	Roving Betsy ..	3	5	10
The Rajah	3	6	12	Thetis	3	5	10
Sancebox	3	6	10	St. Julian	3	5	10
Ellermire	3	6	10	Myrtle-bud	3	5	4
Master Slender	6	6	10				

WEIGHTS for the PORTLAND PLATE. The winner of any race value 500 sovs. after the publication of the weights, 7lb. extra. Red-house in.

	Yrs.	st.	lb.		Yrs.	st.	lb.
Ephesus	aged	9	5	Swindler	3	6	7
King of Trumps ..	6	8	12	Hanover	3	6	6
Early Bird	4	8	12	William the Third ..	3	6	6
Typee	5	8	8	Schampl	3	6	6
Edwards	4	8	0	Byzance	3	6	6
Dervish	4	8	0	Excitement	3	6	5
Hospodar	4	7	12	Bessie	3	6	5
Little David	5	7	12	Antoinette	3	6	5
Ivan	4	7	10	Catastrophe	3	6	5
Pumicestone	4	7	10	Cherry Brandy ..	3	6	5
Onston	3	7	9	Raglan	3	6	3
Cineas	5	7	7	Baroda	3	6	3
Calamus	4	7	2	Byzance	3	6	2
Heracles	4	7	7	Orchet	3	6	2
Kennyside Hero ..	4	7	6	Velvet	3	6	0
Nettle	3	7	6	Red Robin	4	5	12
Rotherham	3	7	6	Falcon	4	5	12
Clotilde	3	7	6	Coroner	2	5	12
The Chicken	3	7	4	Menganes	2	5	10
Herald	3	7	2	Heir of Linn	2	5	10
Wild Huntsman ..	3	7	2	Sister to Red Lion ..	2	5	10
Ellermire	3	7	1	Announcement ..	2	5	10
Dirk Hatterack ..	3	7	1	Hospitality	2	5	10
Welham	4	7	1	Stork	2	5	8
Dame Judith	3	7	1	La Victim	2	5	5
Amy	3	7	0	Flyaway	2	5	5
Eva	4	7	0	Games	2	5	1
Wilsford	4	7	0	Thames Ditton ..	2	4	12
Chalices	3	7	0	Albany	2	4	12
Caliban	3	6	12	The Galliard	2	4	10
Lady Palmerston ..	4	6	12	Duet	2	4	10
Old Noll	4	6	12	Thirty to Five ..	2	4	10
Bourgeois	5	6	12	Oltenitza	2	4	10
The Assayer	4	6	12	Gandy	2	4	8
Orson	4	6	10	Panmure	2	4	8
Helmet	4	6	10	Diego	2	4	8
Sultan, by Crescent ..	3	6	12	The Quack	2	4	8
Caladana	4	6	7	Bright	2	4	4
Little Brownie ..	3	6	7	First Fly	2	4	4
Sidly	3	6	7	St. Hubert	2	4	4
Leyburn Lass	3	6	7				

WEIGHTS for the SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added, for 2-year-olds. Red-house in.

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
Preston	8	7	Van Galen	7	12
Dresser	8	7	Oltenitza	7	8
Brother to Anchorite ..	8	7	King Chat	7	8
F. by Melbourne—Mys-tory ..	8	4	Assailant	7	6
Zeta	8	4	F. by Birdcatcher—Sacri-fice ..	7	6
Roxana	8	4	Byrsa	7	4
Lawn	8	4	King of the Gipsies ..	7	0
Gamerster	8	0	Merlin	7	0
Ellington (Ellerdale colt) ..	8	0	St. Mary	6	10
Bubble	7	12	Redan, paid		
Thames Ditton	7	12			

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At the monthly general meeting held yesterday at the Society's house in Hanover-square, Mr. William Yarrell, F.L.S., in the chair, Miss G. A. Richardson, and Messrs. Louis Muth and J. Dearden, were elected fellows of the society; and Lady Dufferin, Dr. Addams, and Messrs. H. C. Ibbetson, J. B. Cropp, W. C. Wilkins, A. Forbes, and John Esplan, were proposed as candidates for the fellowship. The report contained a long list of donations and additions to the menagerie, and stated that the visitors up to the present time had amounted to 274,334.



The Montreal Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1856.

If we cannot always agree with the *Pilot*, we have the pleasure to express hearty concurrence in the following short article which appeared in its impression of yesterday:—

Messrs LOGAN AND PERRY.—We presume it is the general opinion of our citizens, and we may say of the country as a whole, that the great success which has attended the presentation of our manufactures and natural products at the Paris Exhibition, is in great part due to the very efficient manner in which the gentlemen whose names stand at the head of this article, have discharged the important trusts confided to them. It is the duty, to be sure, of all persons employed in any way on behalf of others, to do their best to render satisfaction, and when they have thus demeaned themselves, it may be said they have only done what they were bound to do. But if extraordinary zeal and unflagging application, directed by superior intelligence, be found to mark the conduct of men placed in positions where these exertions become fruitful of results beneficial beyond the most sanguine hopes and expectations of the constituents, we may venture to affirm that something beyond the bare recognition of faithfulness should be exhibited towards them. In so arguing, we are sure we only express the views of a large number of our citizens, who feel that Messrs. Logan and Perry should receive, at the hands of Canadians, some token of the respect and admiration which their labours on behalf of the country have elicited, not here alone, but throughout Europe and America. To the former of these gentlemen we owe a large debt; for in the discharge of his onerous duties it is admitted on all hands, he has shewn qualities which few other persons possess, and that he has used his enlightened judgment and exalted talents with the ambition of a true patriot, we all feel to be so true, as to be ready to ascribe our splendid success in a great measure to his instrumentality. This being the case, we submit that the citizens of Montreal would do themselves honor if they were to organise some movement for the purpose of conveying him their thanks in a form more substantial than words. And with regard to Mr. Perry, may we not say that he has done more, aye vastly more than could have been anticipated? We confess ourselves surprised, as well as beyond measure gratified, with his efforts. That he has kept his eyes wide open towards every thing which could advance our interests, and that he has been eminently useful to Canada in a variety of ways, which no one could have imagined, every one will acknowledge, and therefore we conceive it becomes all public spirited men to assist in showing him also that such exertions have merited, and will receive, lasting proofs of approbation. These two gentlemen will soon be returning hitherward, with official accounts of their doings, and in anticipation, we beg again to call upon those who are ever forward in promoting good objects, to use the means of giving expression to the feelings of which we have spoken, and which we are very

certain are entertained by our commercial and industrial men, if not by every man in Montreal who reads the newspapers. We shall be much gratified if a response worthy of the occasion be made, and in so saying we believe we speak the opinions of every press in Canada.

Herald
18 Jan'y '56

WELL-MERITED DISTINCTION.—Our contemporary, the *Gazette*, says that he has heard, "from a reliable source," that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to announce her intention of conferring the dignity of Knighthood on our universally esteemed provincial geologist, M. E. Logan, Esq., in consideration, as well of his eminent position in the world of science as of his labors at the London and Paris Exhibitions, in 1851 and 1855. *Honesta quam splendida!*—How honorable are distinctions honorably obtained!

Minerare 19 Jan'y '56

Honneur au mérite.—Nous voyons avec plaisir qu'il est annoncé par la *Gazette* de Montréal, au moins comme fait très-probable, que notre savant et digne géologue provincial, M. Logan, va être décoré par Sa Majesté la Reine Victoria, du titre de chevalier. Cette distinction lui sera conférée comme honneur rendu à son mérite d'homme de science distingué et comme reconnaissance des services importants qu'il a rendus à l'Exposition universelle de Paris. Notre confrère en annonçant cette nouvelle, se dit renseigné à bonne source.

Ottawa Citizen 19 Jan'y '56

HONOR TO A CANADIAN.—The Montreal Gazette learns from a reliable source that W. E. Logan, Esq. Provincial Geologist, is about to receive the honor of knighthood from the Queen—no Canadian Knight ever more richly deserved the honor. As a scientific man, Mr. Logan ranks amongst the highest in the world, and as a friend of Canada, his native country, no man living has achieved so much for the development of its resources or for its foreign reputation.

HONOR TO A CANADIAN.

We have great pleasure in announcing, as we are sure all our readers will have as great in learning, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to announce her intention of conferring the dignity of Knighthood on W. E. Logan, Esq., our eminent provincial geologist, as well in consideration of his eminent talents and scientific attainments, as of his labors at the great Exhibitions of London and Paris in 1851 and 1855. The information reached us yesterday from a reliable source, and we believe that the announcement will be received with but one feeling—that of unmingled satisfaction—by the people of the whole Province. The honor of Knighthood was never more deservedly won—for besides his attainments as a man of science, every one who knows Mr. Logan, will recognise in him that deep and chivalrous sense of honor and high-mindedness which becomes a Knight.

Montreal Gazette
21 Jan. 1856

Gazette 26 Jan'y '56

The *Advertiser*, adopts the suggestion of a correspondent, and advocates warmly that efforts should be used in every city, town and village in the Province, to tender to Messrs. Logan and Perry some substantial acknowledgment for the services they have done the country during their stay in Paris. We are glad to see all the Press writing to do them honour. We believe we are not wrong in stating that the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade will take some step to give these gentlemen a public recognition of their services.

The Morning Post
Thursday 31 Jan^y
1856.

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RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

FROM THE COURT NEWSMAN.

The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Churchill, Lord Byron, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Sir Edward Bowater, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel F. H. Seymour, and the Master of the Household.

Her Majesty and the Prince travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway, and proceeded from the Paddington terminus, escorted by a party of the 3d Light Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace, where the royal party arrived at 26 minutes past 12 o'clock.

Her Majesty, attended by Lady Churchill, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel Seymour, afterwards visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House.

The Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. William and Mrs. Cowper, the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, the Right Hon. T. Pemberton Leigh, Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Major-General Sir Richard Airey, and Major-General Dapuis (commanding the Royal Horse Artillery in the Crimea), left Windsor Castle yesterday.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held a Court, or Privy Council, in the afternoon.

At the Court, Mons. Musurus had an audience of her Majesty, and delivered his new credentials as Ambassador from the Sultan of Turkey.

Mr. Alfred Rucker had his first audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials as Minister Resident of the Hanse Towns.

Their Excellencies were introduced by the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.B., was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by the Earl of Clarendon, on his return from his mission to Tuscany.

Mr. Baron (George) Bramwell was presented to the Queen, at an audience, by Mr. Secretary Labouchere (acting for Sir George Grey), when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

Mr. William Carpenter Rowe (Queen's Counsel), Chief Justice of Ceylon, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by Mr. Secretary Labouchere, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him.

Mr. Matthew R. Sausse, Puisne Judge at Bombay, was presented by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to the Queen, and received from her Majesty the honour of knighthood.

Mr. William Edmond Logan, director of the Geological Survey in Canada, was presented by Mr. Secretary Labouchere, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

Mr. P. Benson Maxwell, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, was presented by Mr. Secretary Labouchere, and received from the Queen the honour of knighthood.

Mr. Richard Bolton M'Causland, Recorder of Singapore, was presented, at an audience, by Mr. Secretary Labouchere, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon him.

Viscount Gough had an audience of the Queen in the royal closet, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to deliver to his lordship his gold stick of office as Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Earl Granville, Lord President; the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War; Sir G. Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control; Lord Stanley of Alderley, President of the Board of Trade; the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to the Prince.

At the Council, the Queen's Speech on opening Parliament was sanctioned by her Majesty in Council.

The Queen pricked the list of Sheriffs for the different counties of England and Wales for the present year.

The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

Her Majesty gave audiences to Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, and Lord Panmure.

The Right Hon. M. T. Baines, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, had an audience of the Queen.

Her Majesty was attended by the Earl of Mulgrave, Treasurer of the Household; Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting; and General Sir Edward Bowater, Groom in Waiting.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, Lord Byron, Lord C. Fitzroy, and Colonel Seymour.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of citizens summoned by circular was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Council Room of the Board of Trade, "to take into consideration the services rendered to this City and Province at the Paris Exhibition, by Messrs. W. E. Logan and Alfred Perry."

The meeting, owing to the shortness of the notice, was not very numerously attended, but representatives of the City Council, Board of Trade, Mechanics' Institute, McGill College, the Press, and of all classes of citizens, were present.

His Worship the Mayor, on being called to the chair, felt bound to express the gratitude which every one must feel for the services rendered to Canada by Mr. Alfred Perry. Through his zeal and energy, the resources of the country had come to be better known, and would be better appreciated hereafter. He alluded to a circumstance which showed, he said, the patriotism of that gentleman. When in Paris his indomitable exertions at the great conflagration excited admiration, and he was spoken of as an American; he replied, "No, I am a Canadian." Mr. Perry's services had attracted the favourable notice of all who witnessed them, and he deserves an equally favorable notice at the hands of his countrymen here. Mr. Logan's reputation stood high in the scientific world, and he had done the greatest service in bringing to light the mineral treasures of the country. He had shown that if we had not to the same extent mines such as California or Australia possessed, we had inexhaustible supplies of the more serviceable metals.

Hon. JOHN YOUNG, M.P.P., as President of the Board of Trade, felt it consistent to state that the present meeting originated at a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade, when it was deemed expedient by the gentlemen present, that something should be done to mark the sense the community entertained of the services of Messrs. Logan and Perry. The circumstance that the Mechanics' Institute had taken action in the matter was not at the time known to the Board of Trade. The question now was, whether these public bodies should act together, or separately. He thought the former course preferable. The present meeting was to deliberate, not to decide; and, therefore, no resolutions had been prepared. Probably the best course would be to appoint a Committee to confer with the Mechanics' Institute, and report to another meeting.—He was happy to have been instrumental in the appointment of Mr. Perry. Not only the city of Montreal, but the whole country is indebted to him and to Mr. Logan, and it is incumbent on us to show, when we have such men amongst us, that we in Montreal know how to appreciate their value.

C. Garth, Esq., President Mechanics' Institute, stated that what had been done in Mechanics' Institute, by no means precluded joint action with other bodies or individuals, and he felt convinced that there would amongst the officers and members of that Society be a hearty desire to co-operate with others.

L. H. HOLTON, Esq., M.P.P., thought something might be decided on at once, and that it would be advisable to exchange opinions for that purpose. Dinners and testimonials in various forms had been spoken of. It may be advisable to take into consideration the kind of testimonials to be offered to the two.

Mr. Young agreed in the observations of Mr. Holton.

W. RODDEN, Esq., concurred in the views of previous speakers. What had been done in the

Mechanics' Institute was confined to an address to the parties, and he was sure the Institute would be happy to unite in the more general measure.

H. LYMAN, Esq., City Councillor, paid a handsome eulogium to the merits of our representatives at the Paris Exhibition, who, he said, had shown themselves to be the "right men in the right places." They had not only acquitted themselves well there, but in London also. A testimonial in the shape of a small purse had been presented to Mr. Perry prior to his departure for Paris, but merely as a token from his brother mechanics of their estimation of his services. Mr. Perry deserves well of the country for his unflagging exertions in her behalf. The accounts he furnished of the Paris Exposition were equally valuable and interesting, from the intelligence they conveyed, and the powers of observation and discrimination they evinced. Mr. Perry has through his whole life shown a singleness and devotedness of purpose; as a fireman he exhibited the most daring energy; and never shrunk from the slightest idea of reward. His health has been shattered in these public exertions. Such a testimonial as was now spoken of, would reflect equal honor on the donors as on the recipient. Mr. Lyman mentioned that on the visit of the King of Sardinia to the Paris Exhibition, Prince Louis Napoleon pointed out Mr. Perry as one always at his post, and ever ready to give information respecting the articles confided to his care.

The following resolution was then put and carried, after some remarks eulogistic of Mr. Perry, and expressive of the desire that the liberality of the community would render the testimonial to him worthy of the occasion:—

Moved by the Hon. John Young, and seconded by Thomas Cramp, Esq.:

That a Committee be now named, to confer with the Committee which has been appointed by the members of the Mechanics' Institute, with the view of taking such means as will suitably mark the appreciation by the Citizens of Montreal, of the services of Messrs. W. E. Logan and A. Perry at the Paris and London Expositions of Industry, in 1851 and 1855, the said Committee to consist of Messrs. Holton, Kinnear, Lyman, Atwater, Dunkin, and the mover and seconder, with instructions to Report to a Meeting to be held in the Rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

After which the meeting adjourned to the time specified in the resolution.



TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 15, 1856.

WELL-MERITED DISTINCTION.—Our contemporary, the *Gazette*, says that he has heard, "from a reliable source," that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to announce her intention of conferring the dignity of Knighthood on our universally esteemed provincial geologist, M. E. Logan, Esq., in consideration, as well of his eminent position in the world of science as of his labors at the London and Paris Exhibitions, in 1851 and 1855. *Honesta quam splendida!*—How honorable are distinctions honorably obtained!

Jan 1856

I cannot return
your admirable map
without my cordial thanks
for the loan of it.

I am quite aware
that exertion carries along
with it its own charm &
recompense; but I anticipate
a splendid public acknow-
ledgement one of these days
of your imminent services.
Never I can be of

If ever I can be of
 the least service to you,
 please to let me know -
 that is - if within my comp^{ts}.
 Jan. 28th I am, Sir, Dear Sir,
 89 Gloucester Place, your faithfully,
 J. S. Rigby

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1856.

TESTIMONIAL TO MESSRS. LOGAN AND PERRY.—

Yesterday a public meeting to receive the report of the joint committee of the Mechanics' Institute and of the preliminary meeting, held at the Board of Trade Rooms was held at the Mechanics' Institute. The Hon. John Young, M. P. P., and President of the Board of Trade, having been called to the chair, briefly explained the objects of the meeting and read the report of the joint committee, which was as follows:

The Committee appointed at the preliminary meeting on Saturday last to confer with the Committee appointed by the Members of the Mechanics' Institute, with the view of taking such means as will suitably mark the appreciation by the citizens of Montreal of the services of Messrs. W. E. Logan and Alfred Perry at the London and Paris Expositions of Industry in 1851 and 1855, respectfully report, with the concurrence of the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, that both Committees have given to the subject referred to them their most earnest consideration: and that they are unanimously of opinion that a subscription should be immediately set on foot among all classes of citizens, with the view of presenting to Messrs. Logan and Perry such tokens of the estimation in which their services are held by their fellow citizens, as shall be worthy of the occasion, and worthy of the first city of British North America.

It is thought that the signal services rendered by Mr. Logan, whom we are all proud to claim as a fellow-citizen and a fellow countryman, and who, by his contributions to an important department of science, has shed lustre on the Canadian name, would be most appropriately acknowledged by presenting him with a massive and elegant piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription; and that the proposed testimonial to Mr. Perry, whose exertions not only at the London and Paris Exhibitions, but on many other occasions, have won for him the esteem and gratitude of his fellow-citizens, may with great propriety be tendered him in an equally honorable but more practical form; which, while it would mark our appreciation of the value of his services, would afford him some tangible though inadequate compensation for the sacrifices which the performance of those services is known to have entailed upon him.

JOHN YOUNG,
Chairman
Preliminary Committee.

Montreal, 30th Jan., 1856.

The (Anglican) LORD BISHOP of Montreal proposed the first resolution, supporting it in a speech of some length, in which he dwelt upon the exertions of Messrs. Logan and Perry, and the good results likely to follow to Canada from what they had done. He thought it would attract a larger number and better class of emigrants to Canada than had ever come before. We had resources here better than goldfields which had demoralised society elsewhere;—resources only wanting energy and industry to develop them and render the country a very rich and flourishing one—more rich and flourishing than now. If these resources had been brought advantageously before the eyes of the world at Paris—if we were to derive the advantages of the immigration of men with capital to invest hither, the credit was in a great measure due to these gentlemen, and it was the duty of the people to accord it fully and cordially to them. It had been said sometimes that complimentary meetings and addresses were got up too easily on this continent, but he felt that in this case the compliment had been earned and that the matter should be taken up by all classes, as he trusted it would be, and thus they would shew that the citizens of Montreal knew how to appreciate such worth and such exertion. This conduct

on their part might serve to encourage others— young men now growing up to imitate the example of these two gentlemen and serve their country in like manner.

Mr. DUNKIN seconded the resolution. It had been said by His Lordship that it was sometimes remarked these testimonials were too easily got, but all would feel they were well deserved and fairly earned in this case. Mr. Logan (Sir Wm. Logan they might shortly hope to call him) was the first Canadian who had worked his way up to recognition in the first ranks of the scientific men of the world. He had been admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society of Britain, had received the highest distinction accorded scientific men by the Sovereign of France, and was about to receive the highest honor of that kind from our Sovereign. He had, besides this, labored diligently to place our resources in a proper light before the people of Europe, both at London in 1851, and at Paris in 1855. It would be strange, then, if the people of Canada, especially the citizens of Montreal, did not delight to honor this man, a native of this city, whom others had so distinguished. Mr. Perry, too, though occupying quite a different rank, had labored not less energetically for the interests of his country, and his services were as deserving of recognition at our hands. Canada had as much reason to be proud of him in his path of life as of Mr. Logan in his. It was not only their business to compliment him, but to pay him, after some sort, for his labors also. He was a poorer man than Mr. Logan—a poorer man by far than he would have been but for his public spirit and devotion to the public interests. He had worked hard for them: he had returned to them broken in health, and broken perchance, too, in prospects; and it was their duty—the duty of all—to exert themselves in his behalf. Both should be rewarded—both should stand together.

The motion being put from the Chair was carried unanimously, as follows:—

"That the Report just read be adopted, and that the undermentioned gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee to carry out its recommendations:—The Anglican Bishop of Montreal, his Worship the Mayor, Hon. George Moffatt, Hon. John Young, Messrs A. A. Dorion, C. Garth, C. Dunkin, H. Lyman, W. Rodden, L. H. Holton, W. Workman, N. B. Corse, T. Cramp, T. Hart, N. Valois, C. A. LeBlanc, H. Starnes, A. T. Gal, B. Chamberlin, D. McNevin, E. Atwater, E. M. Leprohon, H. Bulmer, A. Cantin, J. Ostell, L. Renaud, W. A. Townsend, D. Kinnear, John Fletcher, W. P. Bartley, W. Murray."

During the course of some conversational discussion which ensued, Mr. W. Workman said he could not allow the opportunity to pass without bearing witness to the special and continual exertions of Mr. Perry. During a residence of a month in Paris he frequently visited the exhibition and always found Mr. Perry at his post. His assiduity, his activity, his civility, were the theme of favorable comment by everybody.

Mr. LEEMING thought it would be well to understand what was to be done for Mr. Perry. He thought it would be well to buy him a house and lot.

Hon. Mr. YOUNG said that would be left to the Committee to decide. It was understood however, he believed, that the bulk of the subscriptions would go to Mr. Perry. To Mr. Logan they only desired to pay a compliment by presenting him with a handsome piece of plate.

Something was also said about asking subscriptions from other parts of the Province.

Mr. DUNKIN thought we should act in Montreal for ourselves. By getting up a good subscription here we were throwing out the strongest possible hint to others what they should do. Mr. Logan

and Mr. Perry had served the whole Province—not any section of it. When in London, in

1851, he was particularly struck with the fairness and impartiality with which Mr. Perry treated the products of every part of Canada. He was zealous and anxious to shew all Canada to advantage, to show how great she was altogether, not any particular part of it.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting adjourned.

The Committee meet, we understand, to-day at the Board of Trade Room.

Testimonial to Sir W. E. Logan.

We have been requested to state, that several gentlemen of this city, being very desirous that there should be some public recognition of the distinguished services of Sir William Logan, on the part of the citizens of Toronto, during his present visit amongst us, it is proposed to hold a meeting at the City Hall, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of inviting Sir William to a public dinner. We trust that there will be a full attendance on the occasion, as there is certainly no man more deserving of every honour that can be paid to him by *Canadians*, than this distinguished Geologist, whose valuable labours have not only been productive of such great practical benefits to the Province, but who, by his genius and talents, and the proud professional position which he has attained, has conferred lasting honour upon the country of his birth.

Leader 25 March 1858

If ever the proverb which affirms "that no man is a prophet in his own country" was fully endorsed, it is in the case of Sir WILLIAM EDMOND LOGAN. For thirteen years has this gentleman labored in our midst, without encouragement or reward, upon a mere pittance. Except with a small and cultivated few, his reports obtained no recognition, and many of the members even wondered what was the necessity of at all retaining his services. Indeed we do not know any one, from whose career a moral can so well be drawn, as from the life of this excellent man. We do not mean in a personal point of view, although even under this aspect, the lover of poetical justice must delight, that the genius, industry, and enthusiasm of Sir WILLIAM LOGAN have met their reward. Rather we dwell on the indifference which has for years been manifested to his pursuits. To say that his ability and capacity were not done justice to, would be some species of praise. Personally, he might be popular for his gentle unassuming manners—and his genial nature, render it impossible for any one to be brought within his influence, without liking the man. But we speak generally of the community, and we aver, that excepting some score or two, none knew that we had amongst us a man of the highest capacity—an original explorer,—a recognised magnate in knowledge—one whose well earned reputation was co-extensive with the science which he professed. We do not think that any Canadian can look back without shame to the course adopted by the Government. It was four years before the least notice was taken of a petition for assistance to prosecute a geological survey, and Mr. W. L. MACKENZIE has the honor of having first taken any practical steps in the matter. On his motion, a committee was named to report upon a plan to carry out this object, and the Chairman brought in a bill in accordance with a favorable recommendation of the committee. The troubles which intervened however, prevented the object being carried out, and not until 1842 were any systematic operations commenced. Parliament voted £1500 a year for three years, to carry out the design, and considering the area of Canada is about three hundred and fifty thousand square miles, the magnitude of this appropriation can be estimated. On the recommendation of the first scientific men in England, Sir WILLIAM LOGAN was appointed to conduct the work. For the publication of the opinions of these men, we are indebted to one of those nasal babbling members of Parliament—who imported from some obscure village, and finding in the metropolis their right position, take every opportunity to assail a press which ranks them where their manners, attainments, and intentions ought to put them. One of them rose gravely in the house, and said that Mr. LOGAN had gone to England to finish his education. In self-defence the party accused vindicated his character by publishing the papers on which he based his claims to consideration. Such men as the late Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE, Dr. BUCKLAND, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, and Mr. SEDGWICK, were not likely to write the earnest letters which appeared, of an ordinary person. And any one at all conversant with the tone of testimonials, might have seen that Canada was peculiarly fortunate to obtain the services of a geologist "than whom no one could be more careful, able, or desirous of attaining the truth." On the great grant of £1,500 a year Mr. LOGAN commenced his survey, and at the end of two years, without taking into the least account any remuneration for himself, the survey was £800 in debt. Representation of this fact was made to the Ministry of the day, who seem to have been somewhat alive to the practical importance of the undertaking, and Mr. LOGAN was asked what amount he might work with; the reply was £2000 sterling—gradually to pay arrears and continue the explorations. That sum was granted, but in currency, and the difference—£400 in round figures—was just the amount which affected the pocket of Mr. LOGAN himself. For ten years this sum has been paid and the period of appropriation expires in July of this year. It has

been our lot to know something of the facts connected with this survey, and weaver without fear of contradiction, that but for the enthusiasm and disinterestedness of Sir WILLIAM LOGAN and his assistants, it would long since have been abandoned. Fortunately, Sir WILLIAM had some little private fortune, and this has been expended in his labor of love. It was he who purchased the books. It was he who furnished the instruments. It was he who stored the laboratory. This may be all true, it is said—but what does it amount to? We can fancy some of our Legislative luminaries putting the question. To them the geological survey is a pastime—without results—or practical benefit, unworthy but of limited support, and should be placed in the category of other deserving schemes. We believe, nevertheless, that of all the investments of Government, none have been attended with such beneficial results as those which have followed the geological survey. It has prevented mad speculations—restrained unprincipled schemers, directed healthy enterprise—and exposed our resources. What might the discovery of gold in the Chaudiere have done, had not its limit been defined? Half the Province might have gone wild with excitement. Agriculture might have been deserted, commerce abandoned, and the whole community in the desire to get suddenly rich, may have seen in the Chaudiere a second California—to meet only disappointment and wretchedness. But it became known, that gold could be extracted only by skilled labor—and that those engaged could only just get double wages. The same with coal. What same man believes coal is to be found south of the Laurentian Range, in Canada, as it is explored and known? This fact established has saved the useless expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The black bituminous shales which throw out a flickering light on the application of heat, may easily deceive the superficial observer. But the perusal of Sir WILLIAM LOGAN's reports prove undoubtedly that we have no coal—that our rocks are of a prior age to the carboniferous era, and even men who packed coal on their farms, such as BOUCHARD and MENARD at Murray-Bay and the magistrate at Isle Perce, who would not hear that proof could be given that there was no coal—even such as these bow in submission to scientific truths. But the positive benefit of what the Province does contain also accrues. Slate may be taken as an example of this fact. A quarry of which has been opened at Kingsley, and is in operation, owing to mention of it being made in the geological reports. The

same may be said of phosphate of lime—and the lime feldspars, and the hydraulic limestone. In short we know what is and what is not in the Province. And when was ever an erroneous fact attributed to Sir Wm. LOGAN? Where have his statements misled—when has he failed satisfactorily to establish a practical truth, or a scientific theory? And what have we done for him in Canada? We have given him just as little encouragement as we could. For twelve years we allow him to toil on without praise or reward. And when he is absent in England on a mission which is to raise the credit and character of the Province—a result as successfully attained as positively as success can accrue—when this is being done, we have a nest of schemers trying to cut the ground from under his feet—to supplant him in his office, and to render the position which he has rendered so illustrious, subservient to a family interest. In Europe, where his fame is known—where his Canadian labors form a text-book—where the doctrines which he enunciates are welcomed as truths, he meets with accumulated honors and distinctions. Our true and staunch ally, the French Emperor, accords him the Legion of Honor—the Exhibition adjudges him the Gold Medal—the Geological Society presents him with the palladium WOLLASTON medal, the highest honor which a geologist receives, and HER MAJESTY distinguishes him by knighthood. What will Canada do? Will the cold welcome which political men give to men of science be continued? Will a few congratulations be the limit of recognition of a labor of thirteen years? We call upon the Government to adopt a different line of action. The report of the Committee of which Mr. LANGTON was Chairman, was presented last year, recommending the annual appropriation of £6000. Such a grant should at once be made—but with this amendment. Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, with the disinterestedness which marks his career, stipulated that no recommendation should be made of any increased pay to himself. He asked merely that his assistants should be considered, and we see in the Report that he is still rated at £555 per annum. Such a man should not be paid one farthing under £1000 a-year. A less sum would be a dishonor to a wealthy Province like Canada; and Sir WILLIAM's self denial should meet its reward. It is a known fact that to-morrow he could cross to the Republican Union, and as a mineral explorer, make his \$20,000 a-year; and that if he would, he could proceed to India, and obtain equal reputation to that which he has gained in Canada—and five-fold the stipend. Let it not be said then, that with us, merely the political adventurer meets his reward—that the only services which the State recognises are those rendered to party. Rather let Canada be looked upon as a country where distinction in science and art meet with generous encouragement, and where worth, when known, receives an ungrudging and cheerful acknowledgment. No child of Canada—and Sir WILLIAM LOGAN is an *enfant du sol*—has ever so distinguished himself. A debt of gratitude is due by the country—if payment is withheld the Province is disgraced.

Arrivée de Sir W. E. Logan.—Sir W. E. Logan est arrivé en cette ville samedi soir. Il paraissait bien se porter après ses travaux ardu. Il apporte avec lui les prix gagnés par le Canada à Paris. Nous espérons qu'ils seront distribués d'une manière digne de la circonstance.—Gazette.

Month. Manuscript of Month.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—We are happy to state that, on Saturday last, Sir William E. Logan arrived in this city; looking as hale, hearty and happy as his most sincere friends could wish him.

MONTREAL GAZE

of the day; but it is hoped that this fine weather will bring some relief to the sufferers. Among those who have suffered most has been the member for Missisquoi (Mr. Whitney) who crawled out this evening, however, sick as he was, to vote upon the Seat of Government question.

Arrival of Sir W. E. Logan and Mr. Perry—Fresh Honors for Sir William—Further about the Seat of Government, &c., &c.

TORONTO, March 19, 1856.

Sir William E. Logan and Mr. Perry have arrived here, and are stopping at Russell's hotel. I understand they make some stay, and are to make a formal report to the Provincial Commission in connection with the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Perry was forthwith invited to the St. Patrick's dinner, where his health was drank. Sir William Logan, I understand, has met with a very kind and cordial reception at Government House. Every one here seems glad to see him, and I doubt not his stay will be rendered agreeable to him. By the bye, my attention was called the other day to a paragraph in the London correspondence of the *Globe*, in which Sir William was spoken of as "Mr. Logan formerly in Canada." Now this is anything but fair to "this Canada," who cannot afford to lose the credit of having given birth to the distinguished savant. By the bye, a new honour has been recently accorded him. He found in the Governor General's hands, awaiting his arrival here, the Wollaston medal of the London Geological Society, the highest honor which that Society can confer after that of membership, which was accorded to Sir William in 1851. The medal is of palladium, a rare metal found among the native gold and native platinas of Brazil. Wollaston made a fortune by discovering the best mode of working platina, which he kept secret till near the time of his death, and then communicated to the Royal Society. He left a sum of money to the Geological Society, for a medal of this sort to be given each year to the man whom the Council of the Society should decide to have earned it as the most deserving worker in geology. The medal itself is a very handsome one, having on one side the head of Wollaston, and on the other the name of the person receiving it, surrounded by a wreath. On the occasion of the award, last month, Sir Roderick Murchison acted, and received the medal on behalf of Sir William Logan at the hands of the President of the Association.

The President of the Geological Society, Mr. W. Hamilton, having pointed out in an eloquent eulogium the grounds on which the Council had awarded the Medal, Sir Roderick Murchison replied as follows:

Sir:—As Sir William Logan was in the earliest part of his scientific career a distinguished contributor to the British Geological Survey, and as my lamented predecessor Sir Henry De la Beche had formed the highest opinion of his capacity, it naturally gives me sincere pleasure to be the medium of transmitting to him this Wollaston Medal. Although the Atlantic has subsequently separated us for most of the period during which our medallist was occupied in successfully advancing Geological Science in his native country, Canada, it has been a source of true gratification to me to observe the very able manner in which he has elaborated the full and accurate succession of the most ancient rocks of the vast regions he has surveyed, and how clearly he has separated the great series of fundamental sedimentary, unfossiliferous rocks termed Laurentian or Cambrian, from those Silurian rocks which in common with all Geologists of the United States, until the present moment, he

has placed in parallel with the *Lower* as well as the *Upper* Silurian of Britain and Europe. The skilful manner in which he has followed out the course of these ancient Silurian deposits from their undisturbed and unbroken sequence over vast tracts of the West, to the sea-bound or Eastern region of North America, where they have been contorted, broken up, metamorphosed and mineralized, will doubtless be considered among the most remarkable labors of our honored associate! Whilst in his younger days he established, by close and repeated observations, that natural-history constant to which you have so justly alluded and which has enabled us to read off the true history of the greater number of Coal Fields, his maps and sections illustrating the structure of the Canadas, prepared in the vast wilds of that country, amidst hardships and privations unknown to European explorers, will be the imperishable records of his fame as a practical Geologist. The devotion and untiring energy with which he arranged, developed and explained the natural productions of Canada, first at the great British Exhibition of 1851, and recently at the grand Exposition of France, have obtained for him honour both from his own gracious Sovereign and from the Emperor of the French, and I have now only to assure you, Sir, that no one of these well merited honours will be more highly estimated by him than the marked approbation of his brother Geologists, in bestowing upon him their highest distinction, the *Wollaston Medal*.

I am sure every body in Canada will be most happy to hear of this new honor conferred on one who has more than any other, perhaps more than all other persons together given Canada a position in the scientific world, and has contributed in so large a measure to the success of the efforts to make our resources known to the people of Europe. It becomes a question how best Canada can reward the son whom others have so highly honored, and who has won so much honor for her. He was offered (as every one who reads the newspapers knows) £2000 stg. per annum to go to India. He preferred returning to his own country to labor still for her for a smaller sum. Does it become the people of that country to reward him for his patriotism with a niggard hand? It is generally the reproach of young countries—"as it has been of old"—to neglect science and scientific men. Let it not be the reproach of Canada. The pitiful sums doled out by the Treasury for the Geological survey have already been repaid to us tenfold. One, therefore, cannot suppose that the means of carrying it to a successful issue will be for a moment grudged. But, I believe, means are wanted to extended the operations and promote the efficiency of the work. A bill was brought in last session by Mr. Langton, now Auditor General, and ever the friend of literature and science, but he had not time to carry it through. It is to be hoped that the government will take the matter in hand now, and that it will be carried this session. The honors earned for our Geologist and his survey in France and Britain—the position which our mineralogical display took in both places, must convince the most obstinate how well the labor has been performed, and make any measure designed to promote its future success generally popular.

Globe 16 March 1856

SIR WM. E. LOGAN.

The gentleman who left us to attend the Exposition at Paris, plain Mr. Logan, has returned to us with the honour of knighthood conferred by the Queen, and with yet greater distinctions showered upon him by his brother savans of England and France. The French Emperor gave him the decoration of the Legion of Honour, the Exhibition awarded him the Gold Medal of the highest class—and lastly the Geological Society of England presents him with the Wollaston medal, the most distinguished mark of appreciation which a geologist can receive. Wollaston, the celebrated geologist, was the discoverer of the metal called palladium, which is found only in very small grains in veins in which gold and platina are discovered. It is ductile as well as malleable, and is of a steel grey colour. To commemorate his discovery, a medal, composed of the metal he brought to light, was provided, to be awarded by the Geological Society, to whomsoever, during each year, exhibits the most distinguished excellence in geological science. The selection of Sir William as the medallist of 1855, shows how highly scientific men in England value his talents and exertions. But, perhaps, this will be made more evident, by the following document:—

AWARD OF THE WOLLASTON MEDAL AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON IN FEBRUARY, 1856.

The President of the Geological Society, Mr. W. Hamilton, having pointed out in an eloquent eulogium the grounds on which the Council had awarded the Wollaston Medal to Sir W. Logan, Sir Roderick Murchison replied:

Sir:—As Sir William Logan was in the earlier part of his scientific career a distinguished contributor to the British Geological Survey, and as my lamented predecessor, Sir Henry De la Beche, had formed the highest opinion of his capacity, it naturally gives me sincere pleasure to be the medium of transmitting to him this Wollaston Medal.

Although the Atlantic has subsequently separated us for most of the period during which our medallist was occupied in successfully advancing Geological Science in his native country, Canada, it has been a source of true gratification to me to observe the very able manner in which he has elaborated the full and accurate succession of the most ancient rocks of the vast regions he has surveyed, and how clearly he has separated the great series of fundamental sedimentary, unfossiliferous rocks termed Laurentian or Cambrian, from those Silurian rocks which in common with all Geologists of the United States, until the present moment, he has placed in parallel with the *Lower* as well as the *Upper* Silurian of Britain and Europe.

The skilful manner in which he has followed out the course of these ancient Silurian deposits from their undisturbed and unbroken sequence over vast tracts of the West, to the sea-bound or Eastern Region of North America, where they have been contorted, broken up, metamorphosed and mineralized, will doubtless be considered among the most remarkable labours of our honored associate.

Whilst in his younger days he established, by close and repeated observations, that natural history constant to which you have so justly alluded and which has enabled us to read off the true history of the greater number of Coal Fields, his maps and sections illustrating the structure of the Canadas, prepared in the vast wilds of that country, amidst hardships and privations unknown to European Explorers, will be the imperishable records of his fame as a practicable Geologist.

The devotion and untiring energy with which he arranged, developed and explained the natural productions of Canada, first at the great British Exhibition of 1851, and recently at the grand Exposition of France, have obtained for him honor both from his own gracious Sovereign and from the Emperor of the French, and I have now only to assure you, Sir, that no one of these well merited honours will be more highly estimated by him than the marked approbation of his brother geologists, in bestowing upon him their highest distinction, the *Wollaston Medal*.

Mr. Logan is a native of the province; the son, not of an Imperial officer, a mere bird of passage, but of a resident, and one engaged in mercantile pursuits; and as such, every Canadian will join with us in expressing his joy and pride that he has earned honours so high. Not only is he known as a scientific Canadian, but it is from the study of the geological structure of his native soil that he has earned his chief renown. Although long a resident in Great Britain, it was his connection with the geological survey of Canada, a survey ordered and supported by the Canadian people, which brought him prominently before the public.

We understand that Mr. Logan intends remaining some time in Toronto, and it has been proposed that a public dinner should be given in his honour, an idea which we are sure will be gladly welcomed by our citizens. A preparatory meeting will be held in the City Hall, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, at which gentlemen interested are requested to be present.

We learn by telegraph from Toronto, that a meeting was held there yesterday, at which it was decided to invite Sir W. E. Logan to a public dinner.—The House adjourned early, to allow Members to attend a ball given at the Government House. *Gazette 28 March*

Globe

28 March 1856

DINNER TO SIR W. E. LOGAN.

There was a large meeting of prominent citizens yesterday in the City Hall, to talk over the most appropriate method of doing honour to Sir W. E. Logan, who is at present on a visit. His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair. After an expression of opinion on the part of several gentlemen present, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by G. W. ALLAN, Esq., seconded by W. B. ROBINSON, Esq.:

Resolved,—“That this meeting being desirous that some public mark of respect should be paid to the distinguished Geologist, Sir William Logan, during his present visit to Toronto—It be resolved that he be invited to a public dinner, to be given in the St. Lawrence Hall.”

Moved by Hon. J. H. CAMERON, seconded by Mr. WATSON:

Resolved,—“That the Canadian Commissioners present during the Paris Exhibition, and Mr. Perry, be invited guests to meet Sir William Logan at the public dinner to be given to him by the citizens of Toronto.”

Moved by JOHN DUGGAN, Esq., seconded by J. T. KERBY, Esq.:

Resolved,—“That the following gentlemen be a Committee to take the necessary steps to carry out the proposal or giving a public dinner to Sir William Logan:—His Worship the Mayor, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Alderman Crooks, Professor Wilson, Walter Shanley, Esq., George Brown, Esq., M.P.P., Professor Chapman, Sheriff Jarvis, G. W. Allan, Esq., W. A. Campbell, Esq., and Sandford Fleming, Esq.”

THE ARGUS.

“Centum luminibus cluctum caput.”

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1856.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The latter part of Tuesday last we set apart to a task more agreeable than frequent,—that of visiting the laboratory of a gentleman devoted to scientific pursuits, not for the love of lucre but for the knowledge and pleasure that science bestows on her votaries. Not very numerous is this class amongst us, since every pretender to knowledge seems to consider himself a luminary of the highest order, and entitled as such to borrow the means to supply his radiance from the shining treasure of the public chest. Our political and legal quacks—no matter how dense their ignorance—aspire to, and fill the seats of, ministers of state or judges on the bench; and, in the former capacity especially, gather around them spirits congenial to their own. Such thrive whilst the sterling merit and talent of the country are disregarded and pass their lives in obscurity. Some few exceptions there are to this general condition of Canadian society—*apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto*,—a few gifted individuals, by the force of their genius, emerge from the cold shade in which our system usually confines their efforts, and win their way to fame and honor. But these exceptions are rare indeed. We may

instance, however, and we do so with pleasure, the case of Sir W. E. Logan, and in a different walk, Mr. Alfred Perry, both of whom have earned distinction for themselves; the former, in particular, enjoying a world-wide renown, through his valuable investigations and discoveries in the sciences which he has made his own; and the latter having stamped a value on the productions, both natural and industrial, of Canada, through his energy and tact in making them known to the visitors congregated from every part of the civilised world, at the recent Paris Exhibition. But even the lustre of the services of these gifted and energetic persons was, so far as our system of red-tape and favoritism could effect it, tarnished by the association along with them of two or three Ministerial creatures, selected apparently on the score of their utter unfitness for the duties with which they were entrusted.

Amongst the few equally ardent as unpretending devotees to science in Canada, we cannot but make special mention of Dr. Smallwood, of St. Martin, Isle Jesus; the seat of whose labors we had the pleasure, as already observed, of visiting on Tuesday afternoon, having had, with some few other gentlemen, the honor of an invitation from the Committee of the Natural History Society of this city, to accompany them on an excursion they were about to make to his laboratory. On our arrival we found the worthy Doctor, not like Shakspeare's starved apothecary, “with overwhelming brows, culling of simples;” nor yet like an alchemist, surrounded with crucibles and retorts; but snugly ensconced in the smallest possible cabin, some thirty or forty feet removed from his dwelling, which he makes his grand temple of science:—so small, indeed, is this laboratory, that it reminded us of Swift's description of Dr. Delaney's country seat:—

— a house,

Full large to entertain a mouse;
But where a rat is dreaded more,
Than savage Calydonian boar;
For if 'twere enter'd by a rat
There'd not be room to bring a cat.

Yet let it not be supposed that Dr. Smallwood's ideas are, like Hamlet's, “bounded by a nut shell.” They extend over illimitable space. The whole expanse of the heavens is under his survey; the force and current of the winds are gauged and measured; the properties of the atmosphere are examined and tested; the electric fluid is extracted and its force estimated. All this and much more is done—accomplished and laid before the eye,—in diagrams and inscribed on paper. Everything in fact, not figuratively, but literally, moves by clock-work; the large clock revealing all the atmospheric secrets not only as they occur, but as they have occurred during the many years that their movements have been subjected to the prying inspection of this Canadian Merlin. We could not pretend, from the brief time we were enabled to examine this philosophical sanctum, to relate—had we sufficient scientific knowledge to do so—half its wonders; but we find it so well described in a communication by a gentleman of this city, of high scientific attainments,

to our contemporary the *Gazette*, that in lieu of any observations of our own, we avail ourselves of his description:—

“A small wooden building, distant about twenty yards from his dwelling house, contains the whole of the apparatus which has for so many years furnished such valuable results. A short distance from it, and on a level with the ground, is the snow gauge. Immediately in front of the entrance to the small building is a dial, with an index to point out the course of the clouds; and within a few feet of the door, and facing it, is a bench, possessing some similarity in shape to a cuttle stool, and on which the Doctor, we hope, sings penitential psalms while watching the hourly fluctuations of the barometer and thermometer. Contiguous to the building again may be seen four erect staffs. The highest of which—80 feet—is intended for the elevation of a lighted lantern, to collect the electricity of the atmosphere, the copper wires from which lead through openings in the roof of the building to a table inside, on which a four-armed insulated conductor is placed. The lantern is made to ascend and descend on a species of railway, in order to obviate all jarring. On another pole is placed the wind vane, which, by a series of wheels moved by a spindle, rotates a dial inside the building, marked with the usual points of the compass. Another staff, about 30 feet high, contains the anemometer, or measurer of the force of the wind, which, by a like arrangement of apparatus, is made to enregister its changes inside. The last pole, 20 feet in height, contains the rain gauge, the contents of which are conducted by tubing also into the interior of the building in which by a very ingenious contrivance, the com-

mencement and ending of a fall of rain are self-marked.

At the door entrance on the right side is a screened place, exposed to the north, on which the thermometer, and wet bulb thermometer, are placed, four feet from the surface of the earth. A similar apartment on the left contains the scales with which experiments had been conducted throughout the winter to ascertain the proportional evaporation of ice.

On entering the door in the centre of the apartment is a transit instrument *in situ*, for the convenience of using which openings are made in the roof, usually kept closed by traps. This apparatus is not the most perfect of its kind, but is amply adequate for all its uses. On the left is a clock, the works of which, by means of a wheel, are made (while itself keeps proper time) to move slips of paper along little railways, on which the anemometer by dots registers the velocity of the wind; the rain-gauge the commencement and end of showers; and the wind-vane the continually shifting currents of wind. This is effected by a pencil kept applied by a spring to a piece of paper on the dial previously alluded to, and as by the clock work the dial, and the two previously mentioned slips of paper move at the rate of one inch per hour, so it is easy to determine, in the most accurate manner, the direction and force of the wind at any hour of the day, or any period of the hour. Now, with the exception of the clock, the whole of this miniature railway work, with all its apparatus, wheels, &c. &c., is the work of Dr. Smallwood's own hands, and exhibits, on his part, a mechanical talent of the highest order.

At the extreme end of the room is a table, beneath which is an arrangement for a heating apparatus, and on which is the four arm conductor previously alluded to. To the two lateral, and front arms, hang respectively, two of Volta's Eudiometers, and one of Bennet's, while beneath the knob on the anterior, there is a discharging apparatus, with an index playing over a graduated scale, to measure, during thunder storms, the force of the electric fluid, by the length of its spark. On this subject we cannot avoid a reflection on the fate of the unfortunate Richter. In this case such precautions are adopted as will obviate any casualties whatever,—great precaution, however, is required in these experiments—and Mr Smallwood, fully aware of it, has the whole placed in connection with the earth by means of a brass chain. As another proof of Dr. Smallwood's ingenuity and mechanical skill, we may notice that the whole of this apparatus, even to the electrometers, is the result of his own handicraft; and the whole arrangements in the little room are signal proof how much a man may do unaided, and how well he can effect an object, if thrown entirely upon his own resources.

On the right wall of the apartment are suspended the Barometers, of which there are three.

1. A standard of Newman's; 2. Another, I think, of Newman's, but of different construction; and 3rd. One of Dr. Smallwood's own construction. The mean of the three observations is the measure adopted for the observation.

The only other instrument deserving of notice, is the one to determine the terrestrial radiation; and, strange to say, this also has been made by Dr. Smallwood. The mirror, of speculum metal, (the composition—it is composed of copper, tin, and arsenic—of which was furnished to a mechanic in town and the flat plate returned,) was made by Dr. Smallwood again, with a parabolic curve yielding a focal distance of about 8 feet.—This was a labour requiring great nicety in execution, and involving the sacrifice of much time; but perseverance, even here, conquered the difficulties, and we witnessed a mirror, whose reflecting powers would not have disgraced Lord Ross's telescope. In fact, placed in a telescope it has, we are informed, proved itself capable of resolving those singular stellar curiosities—the double stars."

After a short time agreeably occupied in the inspection of the laboratory with its appendances, the party adjourned to the Hotel where they found an excellent repast provided to which they did ample justice, their appetites being sharpened by the journey over the *cahots*, which was truly "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." The Chair was ably filled by Mr. W. H. A. Davies, faced by Dr. Workman; both officers of the Natural History Society. Amongst the gentlemen present were Professor Hall, who has executed the Geological Survey of the State of New York, and published two volumes on the Palæontology of that State; Mr. T. S. Hunt, Asst. Com. General Ibbotson, Major Lachlan; Revds. A. Digby Campbell and Mr. Young; Doctors Latour, Barnston and Hingston; Messrs. S. J. Lyman, Haldimand, Rennie, of the *Transcript*, D. Brown, of the *Gazette*, J. W. Campbell, of the *Pilot*, and W. Bristow, of the *Argus*. Nor must Dr. Smallwood, the special guest of the occasion, be omitted. After a couple of hours agreeably spent in a repast enlivened by songs and sentiments, with several speeches of a very interesting character on matters connected with the meeting, the company adjourned to the house of Dr. Smallwood, where they were received with the utmost hospitality and kindness by his amiable wife and accomplished daughters. After partaking of coffee they returned to town highly gratified with the excursion.

We understood that the visit of the Natural History Society to Dr. Smallwood was preliminary to a petition to the Legislature for a grant of money, to enable them to publish the tables of his observations collected during the last twelve years in which he has thus been engaged. We cannot doubt that considering the value of such statistics, the prayer will be promptly and liberally acceded to. Nor would we desire that the matter should rest here. An observatory is established at Toronto, at a very heavy expense to the Province. Of the return the Province receives for its outlay we are unable to say anything, not having seen any publication in which the statistics are embodied. But we should be glad to see such an establishment here, where, we are sure, directed by a gentleman of the attainments of Dr. Smallwood—whose "heart, too, is in the work"—valuable additions to the cause of science in all those branches which is the object of such observations to promote, would infallibly be made.

Arrival of Sir W. E. Logan and Mr. Perry—
Fresh Honors for Sir William—Further
about the Seat of Government, &c., &c.

Gazette 28th March 19, 1856.
Toronto, March 19, 1856.
Sir William E. Logan and Mr. Perry have arrived here, and are stopping at Russell's hotel. I understand they make some stay, and are to make a formal report to the Provincial Commission in connection with the Paris Exhibition. Mr. Perry was forthwith invited to the St. Patrick's dinner, where his health was drank. Sir William Logan, I understand, has met with a very kind and cordial reception at Government House. Every one here seems glad to see him, and I doubt not his stay will be rendered agreeable to him. By the bye, my attention was called the other day to a paragraph in the London correspondence of the *Globe*, in which Sir William was spoken of as "Mr. Logan formerly in Canada." Now this is anything but fair to "this Canada," who cannot afford to lose the credit of having given birth to the distinguished *savant*. By the bye, a new honour has been recently accorded him. He found in the Governor General's hands, awaiting his arrival here, the Wollaston medal of the London Geological Society, the highest honor which that Society can confer after that of membership, which was accorded to Sir William in 1851. The medal is of palladium, a rare metal found among the native gold and native platinas of Brazil. Wollaston made a fortune by discovering the best mode of working platina, which he kept secret till near the time of his death, and then communicated to the Royal Society. He left a sum of money to the Geological Society, for a medal of this sort to be given each year to the man whom the Council of the Society should decide to have earned it as the most deserving worker in geology. The medal itself is a very handsome one, having on one side the head of Wollaston, and on the other the name of the person receiving it, surrounded by a wreath. On the occasion of the award, last month, Sir Roderick Murchison acted, and received the medal on behalf of Sir William Logan at the hands of the President of the Association.

The President of the Geological Society, Mr. W. Hamilton, having pointed out in an eloquent eulogium the grounds on which the Council had awarded the Medal, Sir Roderick Murchison replied as follows:

Sir:—As Sir William Logan was in the earliest part of his scientific career a distinguished contributor to the British Geological Survey, and as my lamented predecessor Sir Henry De la Beche had formed the highest opinion of his capacity, it naturally gives me sincere pleasure to be the medium of transmitting to him this Wollaston Medal. Although the Atlantic has subsequently separated us for most of the period during which our medallist was occupied in successfully advancing Geological Science in his native country, Canada, it has been a source of true gratification to me to observe the very able manner in which he has elaborated the full and accurate succession of the most ancient rocks of the vast regions he has surveyed, and how clearly he has separated the great series of fundamental sedimentary, unfossiliferous rocks termed Laurentian or Cambrian, from those Silurian rocks which in common with all Geologists of the United States, until the present moment, he has placed in parallel with the *Lower* as well as the *Upper* Silurian of Britain and Europe. The skilful manner in which he has followed out the course of these ancient Silurian deposits from their undisturbed and unbroken sequence over vast tracts of the West, to the sea-bound or Eastern region of North America, where they have been contorted, broken up, metamorphosed and mineralized, will doubtless be considered among the most remarkable labors of our honored associate! Whilst in his younger days he established, by close and repeated observations, that natural-history constant to which you have so justly alluded and which has enabled us to read off the true history of the greater number of Coal Fields, his maps and sections illustrating

the structure of the Canadas, prepared in the vast wilds of that country, amidst hardships and privations unknown to European explorers, will be the imperishable records of his fame as a practical Geologist. The devotion and untiring energy with which he arranged, developed and explained the natural productions of Canada, first at the great British Exhibition of 1851, and recently at the grand Exposition of France, have obtained for him honour both from his own gracious Sovereign and from the Emperor of the French, and I have now only to assure you, Sir, that no one of these well merited honours will be more highly estimated by him than the marked approbation of his brother Geologists, in bestowing upon him their highest distinction, the Wollaston Medal.

I am sure every body in Canada will be most happy to hear of this new honor conferred on one who has more than any other, perhaps more than all other persons together given Canada a position in the scientific world, and has contributed in so large a measure to the success of the efforts to make our resources known to the people of Europe. It becomes a question how best Canada can reward the son whom others have so highly honored, and who has won so much honor for her. He was offered (as every one who reads the newspapers knows) £2000 stg. per annum to go to India. He preferred returning to his own country to labor still for her for a smaller sum. Does it become the people of that country to reward him for his patriotism with a niggard hand? It is generally the reproach of young countries—"as it has been of old"—to neglect science and scientific men. Let it not be the reproach of Canada. The pitiful sums doled out by the Treasury for the Geological survey have already been repaid to us tenfold. One, therefore, cannot suppose that the means of carrying it to a successful issue will be for a moment grudged. But, I believe, means are wanted to extended the operations and promote the efficiency of the work. A bill was brought in last session by Mr. Langton, now Auditor General, and ever the friend of literature and science, but he had not time to carry it through. It is to be hoped that the government will take the matter in hand now, and that it will be carried this session. The honors earned for our Geologist and his survey in France and Britain—the position which our mineralogical display took in both places, must convince the most obstinate how well the labor has been performed, and make any measure designed to promote its future success generally popular.

The opponents of a permanent seat of government imagined that in calling for estimates of the cost of Parliament buildings, &c., they had put over the question for the session, but I fancy they they have reckoned without their host. A sufficient body of Ministerial supporters are ready to insist upon no trifling in the matter, to ensure some definite result ere long. Mr. Loranger has put the following notice on the paper. It is an indication of a rigorous following up of the matter. The sense of the House has once been distinctly pronounced against putting the matter over the session:—

Enquiry of Ministry, whether it is their intention to lay before this House, estimates of the expenses which would be incurred in the erection of buildings for the use of the Government and the Legislature in Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal or Quebec, and when such statement will be ready.

Mr. Perry

SIR WILLIAM LOGAN.—One of the most respectable meetings that ever assembled in the city, was held yesterday in the City Hall, at three o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety of offering some mark of respect to Sir William Logan. His Worship the Mayor, was called to the chair, and Mr. T. Fleming appointed Secretary. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and it was unanimously resolved to invite Sir Wm. Logan to a public dinner, and so to evince the deep sense which the community entertained of his devotion to science, and of the important services which he had rendered to the Province, by his geological examinations, extending over thirteen years, the correctness of which was everywhere appreciated. In connection with the services of Sir Wm. Logan, mention was made of his efforts at the Exhibitions of London and Paris; and the names of his coadjutors, particularly that of Mr. Perry, were brought before the meeting. The conduct of the latter was admitted on all sides as deserving the highest praise—and it was resolved to invite the Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition and Mr. Perry to meet Sir Wm. Logan. A Committee was appointed to carry out the intentions of the meeting, and it was determined that the dinner should take place at as early a day as possible.—*Toronto Leader, Friday. 28 March 56*

The Ottawa Citizen.

OTTAWA, MARCH 29, 1859.

The Geological Survey.

Of what use is it? To this question, a thousand answers may be given. No country undergoing the process of transformation from a state of nature to the cultivation of civilization, can have its resources properly developed, unless some measures be taken to ascertain what those resources are. The national wealth of the people inhabiting any particular region must be drawn from so much of the earth's surface as is contained within the boundaries of the country which belongs to that people. The savage races take no account of their mineral treasures, and avail themselves not of the agricultural capabilities of the soil. A semi-civilized community do not manage their affairs much better. The teeming riches of the earth remain unheeded, and the people are content to eke out a sluggish existence from the produce of the chase, or the flesh, milk, and skins of their flocks. A highly enlightened nation, such as that of the British Isles, France, or the United States, will turn everything possible into the means of their own subsistence, for home consumption, or by manual labour, into articles of commerce. An accurate inventory of all the materials found in the country is taken; scientific men are engaged to ascertain, by chemical analysis or otherwise, how far each substance may be made useful, or the object upon which industry may be profitably expended. One party is employed in seeking out the substances, ascertaining its position in the crust of the earth, the cost of procuring it, and the quantity that can be

procured. Another, in the laboratory, ascertains its purity, value, properties, and capability of being made useful. With full information of this kind concerning the materials of economical value that may be procured, who will venture to say that a people are not better prepared to develop the resources of their country than another

people ignorant of the treasures beneath their feet could be. As we understand the philosophy of the Geological Survey, this is its object. It is a national process, somewhat similar to what a merchant calls taking stock. Every merchant knows the value of this operation, and so should every nation. Canada has commenced taking stock, and the results of the Exhibitions at London and Paris bear witness to the benefits that have thus far resulted from the process. Our success at these recent displays of the material and manufacturing capabilities of nations, was, for the greater part, founded upon the information of the natural resources of the country, collected and methodically presented by Sir W. E. Logan. This information once procured is of use ever afterwards. Once it is ascertained what is our supply of the various metallic ores of iron, copper, lead, tin, silver or gold, or of rocks fit for lime, cements, building, roofing, flagging, polishing, or sharpening tools, whether of granite, gneiss, limestone, or sandstone; or for ornamental work or jewelry, such as the marbles, agates, carnelians, or malachites; or for manures, such as marls, coprolites, carbonates, or phosphate of lime; or what earths are fit for tiles, bricks, or pottery—when the agricultural geology, as it may be called, such as the distribution of the beds of sand, clay, and gravel in the different counties shall have been ascertained correctly, and the soils they furnish analysed—when all these, and a great deal more shall have been ascertained, and this knowledge transferred to the pages of a book, for the use of the public, then we shall be in a position to form an opinion of the value of the Province, what branches of industry will pay and should be encouraged—as well as what will be profitless and, therefore, not be pursued. A maxim of political economy is that a nation should confine its industry to the production of those things for which it is best adapted, and not those that cannot be produced unless at a cost beyond their value in the general market of the world. Without a Geological Survey, no Political Economist can direct the industry of Canada, or say what should or should not be done. For these, and a thousand other reasons that might be given, the Survey of the Province now in progress is of use. It is under the direction of a man of no ordinary ability. In all Sciences there are a few men who stand at the head of the list of Professors. In Geology there are only a few leaders. Such men as Sir R. Murchison, Sir Chas. Lyell, M. Barrande, &c. form a class composed of a limited number of members. In that class stands the director of our Geological Survey, Sir Wm. E. Logan. We hope, for the welfare of this country, that the Legislature will continue the Survey, feeling satisfied that the small sum of five or six thousand per annum out of the hundreds of thousands yielded by the revenue of this rich Province, will be returned a thousand fold.

The Ottawa Citizen.

OTTAWA, APRIL 5, 1859.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Last session, a Committee of the House of Assembly, of which we think the Honourable Mr. Langton was chairman, reported strongly in favor of increasing the appropriation for the Geological Survey. An act was brought in and for some reason was not carried through, perhaps on account of the absence of Sir W. E. Logan at Paris, in the service of the province at the exhibition. This session, we understand, the same act, or one similar in principle, is to be introduced, and we sincerely hope not only that it may pass, but also that its provisions may be such as to ensure the vigorous prosecution of this very important public work. The prodigious extent of territory into which the officers of the survey were ushered at the commencement of their task, and the great diversity of the formations to be examined appear, when we look at the map, sufficient to dismay the boldest hearts. But their reports shew that, after years of toil, they have travelled over much of the ground. Nearly all the country south of the St. Lawrence—the great valley of the Ottawa—the country lying along the shores of Lake Ontario—the Western Peninsula of Canada, and the copper regions of Lakes Superior and Huron have been explored. That portion east of Montreal, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, on account of the many overturnings to which nature has been pleased to subject it, presented an entangled mass of geological problems, the working out of which could only have been effected by a master of the science. Vast sheets of rock, covering thousands of square miles of the surface, to the depth of several thousand feet, have been here rolled up, broken and thrust aside by the forcing up of mountains of granite, or covered by overflows of lava. The formations have been folded, thrown out of their position, and overturned, in all manner of confusion, and yet, by years of labour, the disconnected parts have been all recognized, fitted together, and reduced to order. It requires some practical knowledge to comprehend fully the amazing difficulty of doing what has here been done by a perseverance for which few men are capable. Other difficulties, such as the concealment of the formations by beds of drift or forests, were encountered everywhere in Western Canada. It is a matter of astonishment that so much could have been effected in the time and with the means at the disposal of the survey. We have not space to deal further with these matters. The reasons why we think an act should pass for the permanent establishment of a geological department, are the following:—

1st. The mineral resources of the country can never become known until a complete survey of those resources is made.

2nd. The agriculture of the country can never become perfect until its geology is first perfectly ascertained. We fancy that no intelligent man, in this age, will say that we need ever to hope for scientific agriculture without the application of both chemistry and geology to that noble art.

3rd. The great metamorphic region lying north of the St. Lawrence, and extending from the mouth of the river to Lakes Huron and Superior, is yet in a great measure unexplored. It is here we may seek for our chief mineral wealth; but to survey it fully will require many years' labour, and is still covered by the forest, and, in fact, much of it yet unknown even to the lumberman.

4th. The surface geology, we mean the distribution, thickness and chemical composition of the different beds of clay, loam, marl, or other soils in all the agricultural counties, should be ascertained and maps of each county published for the use of school teachers and farmers. The geology of all the settled portions of the country is now sufficiently advanced to commence this work.

5th. The palæontology of the country, which forms the key to the geology, should be worked out and published, we think, after the plan now being pursued by the Imperial Government in the geological survey of Great Britain, or upon some other plan worthy of the dignity of Canada. A part of this has been already accomplished by the government of the State of New York, or, in other words, a portion of the palæontology of North America, ascertained by that State, is applicable to Canada; but there is a great deal in this Province yet undescribed. Canada, we think, is bound in honour to contribute her share to the advancement of this department of learning, as well as England, France and the United States. It would be disgraceful to leave this to the exertions of private individuals or literary societies, whose funds are not equal to the undertaking, although they might effect something. Indeed a commencement has been made by our geological survey, which has caused a vast deal of interest in Europe. Several papers and drawings of new Canadian fossils, during the last year were, were exhibited or read to the geological societies of France and England, which excited the greatest admiration. We can well imagine the astonishment of those societies should it become known that the palæontology of Canada was to be discontinued.

6th. The completion of this survey is necessary for educational purposes. Education is not now what it was quarter of a century since. Although the men of this age cannot be expected to know that which was unknown when they were school boys, yet it will be required of their sons when they become men, that they should be upon terms of equality with the men of other nations so far as regards the amount of general information they possess. They will require to know the geology of their native country, and this knowledge they cannot acquire unless it be first perfectly ascertained. We would not hesitate one moment on this ground to refer the whole question of the Act for the Geological Survey of Canada to the opinion of the educationists of England, France, or any other enlightened nation.

7th. The money required is a mere bagatelle to Canada. What is £10,000 a year to this rich province, and we understand that Sir W. E. Logan only asks £6,000? We would recommend that a larger grant be made, and further that it should be made permanent; not merely for four or five years, but to continue until the work is completed.

8th. The opportunity of having the survey accomplished under the direction of a first class geologist, and moreover a Cana-

dian presents itself. Such an opportunity may never again occur. It should be recollected that that the structure of the earth is a mighty problem extending over its whole surface, and which can only be solved by the conjoined efforts of all nations for the general benefit and intellectual advancement of the human race. Those who do most in this great scientific undertaking will be entitled to the greatest honour. Shall Canada not contribute her share? Surely she will. It would be sheer madness, and lower our standing in the eyes of foreign nations to pause and leave so useful and ennobling a work half done.

LA PATRIE.

Mardi, 7 Avril 1856.

La médaille Wollaston, offerte à Sir W. Logan, est une nouvelle preuve que le talent naturel, joint à l'amour du travail, ne reste jamais sans récompense. Après avoir été salué par les savants du vieux monde, été décoré par Napoléon III, ennobli par Sa Majesté la reine d'Angleterre, notre éminent géologue, vient de recevoir la plus haute faveur à laquelle il pouvait aspirer. La société géologique de la Grande-Bretagne lui a conféré la médaille Wollaston, cette médaille si ardemment recherchée par tous les membres du corps scientifiques.

Elle a été envoyée à Sir W. Logan avec une copie du discours suivant :

" MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT,

" Comme Sir William Logan était, dans le commencement de sa carrière scientifique, un collaborateur distingué de l'exploration géologique de la Grande-Bretagne, et, comme mon regretté prédécesseur, Sir Henri de la Bèche, appréciait très hautement ses mérites, c'est avec grand plaisir que je me trouve chargé de transmettre à Sir William la médaille Wollaston. Ses travaux dans ces dernières années, pendant lesquelles il a tant fait pour avancer la science géologique dans son pays natal, l'ont séparé de nous; mais j'ai pu voir, avec une haute satisfaction,

la manière complète et exacte avec laquelle il a établi la succession des formations anciennes des vastes contrées qu'il a explorées, où il a nettement distingué entre ces grandes séries de roches sédimentaires non fossilifères, (laurentiennes et cambriennes,) et ces terrains siluriens, lesquels, d'accord avec les géologues des États-Unis, il a séparé en silurien inférieur et supérieur; correspondant avec ces divisions en Europe et en Angleterre.

" La manière habile avec laquelle il a suivi ces terrains siluriens des vastes plaines de l'Ouest, où ils se présentent sans aucun changement, jusqu'aux régions de l'Est de l'Amérique du Nord, où ces mêmes formations sont tourmentées, brisées, métamorphosées et changées dans leur condition minérale, doit être regardée, sans doute, comme étant au nombre des travaux les plus remarquables de notre honoré confrère.

" Par des observations longues et minutieuses il a acquis ces connaissances d'histoire naturelle auxquelles vous avez si bien fait allusion et qui nous ont expliqué la véritable histoire de la plupart de ces terrains houillers. En même temps, ses cartes et ses coupes géologiques du Canada, préparées dans les vastes forêts de ce pays, au prix de misères et de privations auxquelles les explorateurs européens sont étrangers, resteront comme des souvenirs impérissables de sa renommée comme géologue pratique.

" Le dévouement et l'énergie infatigables avec lesquels il arrangea, développa et expliqua les produits naturels du Canada à l'exposition britannique de 1851, et dernièrement, à l'exposition universelle de France, lui ont valu des honneurs de notre souveraine et de l'Empereur des Français; mais je suis convaincu que Sir William ne mettra pas ces honneurs si bien mérités, au-dessus de l'approbation marquée que lui témoignent ses confrères géologues, en lui accordant leur plus haute distinction, la médaille Wollaston."

Herold 17 April 56.
CANADIAN INSTITUTE.—At the ordinary meeting of the Institute, held in Toronto on Saturday evening last, the portrait of Sir W. E. Logan, painted by Mr. Berthon, was hung up in the Institute in company with that of a former distinguished President of that body, Lieut. Col. Lefroy. Addresses suitable to the occasion were made.

PUBLIC DINNER TO SIR WILLIAM LOGAN.—We cut the following from the Toronto Leader, of Tuesday last:—

Several gentlemen of the city propose giving a public dinner to Sir William Logan, and we have been requested to say that those who are favorable to the idea, are invited to meet on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, at the City Hall—the Mayor having offered the Council Chamber for the purpose of the meeting. We know no one more deserving of such an honor than this gentleman. He is a native of the Province, and owes his distinguished position entirely to his genius and determination. Nor have his labors been without result. Geology, instead of being merely a theoretical science, is of the greatest practical utility, and the Province is peculiarly indebted to Sir William Logan's researches. It is his which has been the leading mind on the geological survey and it is to be remembered that he came to Canada fifteen years ago with a high reputation. Subsequent events have only proved the wisdom of the selection which was then made—and for once we have the right man in the right place. We do not doubt but that a large attendance of the citizens will show that there is in our community a hearty recognition of worth. For the honor of Toronto—which, at all events, may aspire in literature and science, to be considered the Provincial capital (a hem! more especially Pompey!)—we hope to see this proposal successfully carried out.

PUBLIC DINNER TO SIR W. E. LOGAN.

(Reported for the Globe.)

The public complimentary dinner to Sir W. E. Logan, Vice-Provincial Geologist, and Chief Canadian Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, came off on Saturday evening, as announced, in the St. Lawrence Hall. About 250 gentlemen sat down to dinner, at seven o'clock. The chief table was placed at the centre of the east side of the Hall; the chair being occupied by his Worship the Mayor of Toronto—having on his right His Excellency Sir E. Head, and on his left, the guest of the evening, Sir W. E. Logan. At the same table sat the other Commissioners—Alfred Perry, Esq., Charles Lindsey, Esq., and Professor Hunt; also, Hon. H. J. Boulton, Hon. Mr. Cartier, Hon. Mr. Spence, Hon. Judge Richards, Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, Captain Retallack, R. L. Denison, Esq., and — Murray, Esq. Among the other gentlemen present, we observed the Hon. W. B. Robinson, M.P.P.; Hon. J. H. Cameron, M.P.P.; W. Patrick, Esq., M.P.P.; Honourable Inspector-General Cayley, M.P.P.; R. Bell, Esq., M.P.P.; Geo. Brown, Esq., M.P.P.; W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., M.P.P.; D. B. Stevenson, Esq., M.P.P.; Angus Morrison, Esq., M.P.P.; A. Rankin, Esq., M.P.P.; Hon. John Hamilton; G. W. Allan, Esq.; A. H. Armour, Esq.; Baron de Rottenburg; W. McMaster, Esq.; L. Moffatt, Esq.; John Duggan, Esq.; George Desbarats, Esq.; Professor Buckland, Professor Chapman, Professor Wilson, Professor Cherriman; Rev. Dr. McCaul; F. C. Capreol, Esq.; D. L. Macpherson, Esq.; Thomas Worthington, Esq.; T. D. Harris, Esq.; John Cameron, Esq.; Oliver Mowat, Esq.; B. Chamberlin, Esq.; E. G. Penny, Esq.; Rev. H. Hope; M. Hayes, Esq.; John Holland, Esq.; W. Langton, Esq.; D. B. Read, Esq.; John Harrington, Esq.; C. S. Gzowski, Esq.; S. Fleming, Esq.; W. Sladden, Esq.; T. Brunskill, Esq.; F. H. Heward, Esq.; Rice Lewis, Esq.; R. P. Crooks, Esq.; J. T. Kerby, Esq., &c., &c.

The entertainment was provided by Mr. Webb, and was served in a style that did him great credit. The bill of fare speaks for itself and the purveyor:—

FIRST COURSE.

SOUP.

Oyster and Mock Turtle.

FISH.

Salmon Trout, Fillets, White Fish.

ENTREES.

Oyster and Lobster Vol au Vent, Oyster Patties; Calves Tongues and Brains, Veal, Lamb and Mutton Cutlets.

Curried Veal, Boiled Tongue, Veal Olives; Fricassee of Chicken, Sautie Kidneys and Sweetbreads; Grenadins Veal.

Lambs' Head, Sautie Lambs' Liver, Lambs' Fry.

JOINTS.

Roast Sirloin Beef, Saddle Venison, Saddle Mutton, Fillets of Veal, Quarter Lamb, Boiled Leg of Lamb, Boiled Round Beef, and Boiled Ham.

GAME.

Prairie Chickens and Partridges.

SECOND COURSE.

Custards, Plum and Cabinet Puddings; Gooseberry, Apple, Cherry, Damson, Currant and Raspberry Tarts; Cheese Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Italian Cream.

DESSERT.

Ratatie Pyramids, Chantilly Basket, Pyramids of Sweetmeats, Cream Dates, Maringues, Rout Cake, Preserved Ginger, Apricots, Prunes, Raisins, Nuts, Almonds and Flights; Granges, Wine Sponge Cake, Pound Cake, Vanilla and Lemon Ices, &c.

Maule's Band was in attendance, and furnished excellent music. The hall was decorated with the flags of England and her allies, elegantly grouped.

After dinner,

The MAYOR read a letter, which had been received by the Secretary, S. Fleming, Esq., from the eminent Professor Agassiz. After expressing his deep regret that his college engagement would prevent his being present at the banquet to be given to Sir William Logan, Professor Agassiz proceeded:—"No one can appreciate more highly than I do the public services and eminent scientific character of Sir William Logan, and it would be particularly gratifying to me to bear public testimony, if on such an occasion an opportunity should be afforded, to the great worth of one whom I am proud to consider a friend. (Cheers.) And the absolute impossibility of interrupting the studies of a number of special students, without violating my engagements, could alone prevent my accepting your invitation to such a festival." (Cheers.)

The MAYOR then said—The first toast on the list this evening, as it is on every public occasion in Canada of a similar kind, is—"The Queen." (Cheers.) Although custom has placed this as a mere matter of form, first on the list of toasts, still I feel justified in saying that in Canada we ever drink it from hearts thankful for the blessings and the great prosperity we have received under her reign. (Cheers.) I ask you, then, to drink the toast with that enthusiasm with which it is always received, not only here, but throughout the British dominions. (Loud cheers.)

The Royal Anthem played by the band, the company standing.

The MAYOR.—The next toast assigned to me is "the Emperor of the French." (Applause.)—The present ruler of that great nation, which as he informed Europe in his message to the Senate the other day, sent as it were, as a mere matter of episode, 200,000 men to the East—when at the same time, the greatest energies of his people were engaged in cultivating the arts of peace. (Applause.) Whatever differences of opinion there may be, therefore, as to some of the acts of Louis Napoleon, still I am of opinion, that we are bound to do honour to that toast as to our staunch and faithful ally, as one who gave his word that, in combination with England, he would put forth the strength and power of France to fight the battles of civilization against barbarism, and as one who has kept his word to the very letter. (Cheers.) I therefore give the health of the Emperor of the French; and at the same time, I am sure that you will join me in the wish, that the young Prince, his son, will to this extent at least, by cultivating the friendship and alliance of England, follow in the footsteps of his father.

[Drunk with great enthusiasm.]

Hon. Mr. CARTIER (in reply to numerous calls) rose to reply on behalf of the Emperor of the French, and was received with great applause. He said, Mr. Mayor, and your Excellency, every one will believe me, that if I rise on this solemn occasion, it is unexpectedly. I never would have thought such an honour would have been done to me, as to be called on to answer the toast which has been drunk with such enthusiasm to the health of the Emperor of the French. But I understand very well the meaning of this, and the feeling which prompts you who have called on me on this occasion to answer to the toast. Your hearts, and your minds, and perhaps I may add your feelings of gratitude, are enlisted in the renown and the services of the Emperor of the French, in the fortunate alliance which it has pleased him and our beloved Queen to make (applause). That happy alliance which was formed to defeat, to subdue barbarism; and being a descendant of the same nation of which the French Emperor is a descendant, I feel that though I am not the subject of the toast, yet being called on as one of the few here belonging to his race to answer to it, I feel humbled to such an extent as to be almost compelled to resume my chair and say nothing (applause). But I understand so well the compass, the extent, and the capacity of the English heart—I understand so well why they call on an individual—modest though he may be (applause)—to express his opinions and his feelings—I know that they do it sincerely. If anything beyond their greatness and power distinguishes the Englishman—the English heart—it is his sincerity, (applause). Now that sincerity of the British nation—of the British subject—the Emperor of the French relied upon it. I have never—as you are aware—

I have never had the happiness or the honour to have met the Emperor of the French either since he became Emperor, or before he became Emperor; but I take for granted that the happiest era in his life, perhaps, was not when the Malakoff was carried, it was when the alliance of the French nation with the English was consummated. (Great applause.) Well, he is a great man. He knew that the alliance once consummated must be the basis of great and portentous events, and we have had the result in the subduing of what I may call a barbaric and proud power contending against the weak. Then England and France united together in the cause of civilization, to protect the weak against tyranny, and have achieved a triumph. And this was a triumph for us, in this country—this great Canada—because I call Canada a great country, where we happen to be, mainly descendants of those nations which have formed that happy alliance; and I tell you it is not merely a pleasure, it is a glory for me on this occasion to see that these two races are at last united, (applause,) have at last proved side by side, that valour, that courage which heretofore they were wont to try against each other. (Applause.) And my wish is that English blood and French blood may never again flow from wounds inflicted on each other, but they will henceforth be both found on the same side. (Enthusiastic applause.)

The MAYOR next gave "Prince Albert and the Royal Family." He said, I would call upon you to drink, in the first place, to that Prince as the consort of our Royal Queen, and the father, I hope, of Canada's future Sovereigns—and in the next place, to drink to him as a man, the enlightened promoter of Arts and Sciences, the successful originator of that great enterprise, the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, at which our worthy friend and guest, Sir William Logan, first did himself so much credit, and at which our country acquired a high reputation in Europe. (Cheers.) I give you, then, "Prince Albert and the Royal Family." (Cheers.)

The MAYOR again rose and said—The next toast is the health of the Representative of our Gracious Queen, the Administrator of the Government of this Province, His Excellency Sir Edmund Head. (Loud cheers.) I am sure, gentlemen, you will unite with me in feeling gratified at the high honour which his Excellency has done us in being present here this evening. And I am certain that we can assure him that we take his presence to be the greater compliment, inasmuch as it is an additional compliment paid to our guest, Sir William Logan. (Cheers.) And that too, I would say, by a gentleman himself greatly distinguished in literature and science, and perhaps the most capable of any here present to appreciate, in all their bearings, the talents and services of Sir William Logan. (Cheers.) I therefore give you with all the honours, "Sir Edmund Head." (Loud cheers.)

The GOVERNOR GENERAL, who, on rising, was greeted with hearty applause, replied—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, this is not the first time that I have had to thank the citizens of Toronto for the kind reception they have given to the toast which has just been drunk. But I do not feel it the less deeply on that account, and I thank you most sincerely for the manner in which you have drunk my health. The Mayor has spoken of the honour I have shown you in coming here to-night. I can say on my own part that it gives me deep and sincere pleasure to meet you here on an occasion like the present. (Cheers.) And that for more reasons than one. In the first place, it always does my heart good to hear in an assembly of Canadians like this, the Queen's health drunk in the way it was. (Loud cheers.) I am sure that the feeling exhibited in this room when the Queen's health was drunk just now, is just the echo of the way in which it would be received in nearly every township, if not every township in this Province. And if events should call for the proof of that, I believe the proof would be forthcoming. (Cheers.) But that is not the particular subject which has brought us here to-night. The particular occasion of our assembling is, as the Mayor has said, to do honour to Sir William Logan. I am happy to join in that. (Cheers.) The President has read to you a note from Professor Agassiz, who, he has truly said, is one of the most distinguished, if not the most distin-

having the good fortune to be learned in that science in which he has achieved so high a reputation, I cannot do that honour to his merit which I would otherwise be enabled to do. That, I must leave to my more scientific friends. But I must take this opportunity of mentioning what must be an agreeable circumstance for every Canadian to hear, that when the Legislature of this country wished to procure the services of the most distinguished Geologist, in order that the surface of Canada, might be properly surveyed, it was in England that we heard that that responsible duty could best be put upon our friend, a native of Canada, Sir William Logan. (Loud cheers.)—And it is because he has so highly distinguished himself in the world of science, because his talents and his services have been so useful to this country, because he has received at the hands of our Queen the honour of knighthood, and also because he has received from the Emperor of the French the decoration of the Legion of Honour, from the Exhibition the Medal of the first class, and further from the Geological Society of England that mark of approbation which geologists mostly prize, the Wollaston Medal—it is because of all this that we have assembled here in order that we may show him our appreciation of these high honours which in our opinion he has so justly deserved, and in order further that we may, if it is in our power, pay him a compliment by the entertainment which we give him this evening. (Cheers.) It must of course be gratifying to a gentleman so enthusiastic in the science of geology as Sir William Logan is, to have been the first to have made a geological survey of his native country, that country of so vast extent and which occupies, so far as the rivers and lakes of our continent are concerned, so remarkable a position. But I think, gentlemen, that I can assure Sir William Logan on behalf of the people of this Province, that, however great his researches have been, and however great his researches hereafter may be, he has not found in Canada any production of greater usefulness to the country than Canada has discovered in him. (Cheers.) For we have found in Sir William Logan, a man of genius and indefatigable industry—ready to apply his talents to the utmost, to every trust that has been reposed in him, and fully able to make his discoveries practically available for the good of his country. I have again, Sir William, on the part of the people of this city, to congratulate you on the high and deserved honours which, in their opinion, you have well earned, and to wish you long life and happiness, and much success in your continued investigations into the geological and mineral structure of Canada. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk by the company with all the honours.

Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, on rising to respond, was received with loud and protracted applause. He said—If any one had informed me, when I came this way, about last January twelvemonth, to make a collection of minerals for the Paris Exhibition, that the results to me of that collection of minerals, and of the map which was carried with them to explain their geological relations, should be what it has turned out to be—and that I should be rewarded by being invited by the inhabitants of Toronto to meet his Excellency and the Mayor, to be honoured as a guest—I should have conceived that my informant was dreaming,—not that I had any doubt, however, of the correctness of the map, or of the abundance of the mineral resources of Canada. (Cheers.) But I should have almost despaired that the effects of the labours of so small a staff as belongs to the Geological Survey, should have been able to compete with similar results in European countries, where so much facility for exploration exists. However, we did compete, and we have competed successfully. (Cheers.) And I have to thank you, Mr. Mayor, and his Excellency, and the gentlemen who have done me the honour of meeting me here this evening, for the very warm manner in which you have received our success. But at the Paris Exhibition we were successful, in regard not only to our minerals but to a great many other things, and I am persuaded that in that Exhibition, Canada has made an impression on Europe that will not readily be forgotten. (Cheers.) Every one appeared to be pleased with the display that was made in the Canadian section, and every one commended it. Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales paid us a lengthened visit, examining everything with the

The Mayor next gave "the Army and Navy," whose deeds he eulogized in glowing terms.

BARON DE ROTTENBURG replied in a brief and soldier-like speech.

The Mayor again rose, and said—The agreeable duty now devolves upon me of proposing the health of our honoured and distinguished guest of this evening. (Enthusiastic cheers.) At the same time I must express my regret that, not

having the good fortune to be learned in that science in which he has achieved so high a reputation, I cannot do that honour to his merit which I would otherwise be enabled to do. That, I must leave to my more scientific friends. But I must take this opportunity of mentioning what must be an agreeable circumstance for every Canadian to hear, that when the Legislature of this country wished to procure the services of the most distinguished Geologist, in order that the surface of Canada, might be properly surveyed, it was in England that we heard that that responsible duty could best be put upon our friend, a native of Canada, Sir William Logan. (Loud cheers.)—And it is because he has so highly distinguished himself in the world of science, because his talents and his services have been so useful to this country, because he has received at the hands of our Queen the honour of knighthood, and also because he has received from the Emperor of the French the decoration of the Legion of Honour, from the Exhibition the Medal of the first class, and further from the Geological Society of England that mark of approbation which geologists mostly prize, the Wollaston Medal—it is because of all this that we have assembled here in order that we may show him our appreciation of these high honours which in our opinion he has so justly deserved, and in order further that we may, if it is in our power, pay him a compliment by the entertainment which we give him this evening. (Cheers.) It must of course be gratifying to a gentleman so enthusiastic in the science of geology as Sir William Logan is, to have been the first to have made a geological survey of his native country, that country of so vast extent and which occupies, so far as the rivers and lakes of our continent are concerned, so remarkable a position. But I think, gentlemen, that I can assure Sir William Logan on behalf of the people of this Province, that, however great his researches have been, and however great his researches hereafter may be, he has not found in Canada any production of greater usefulness to the country than Canada has discovered in him. (Cheers.) For we have found in Sir William Logan, a man of genius and indefatigable industry—ready to apply his talents to the utmost, to every trust that has been reposed in him, and fully able to make his discoveries practically available for the good of his country. I have again, Sir William, on the part of the people of this city, to congratulate you on the high and deserved honours which, in their opinion, you have well earned, and to wish you long life and happiness, and much success in your continued investigations into the geological and mineral structure of Canada. (Loud cheers.)

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greatest minuteness; and when I had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, she took occasion to remark her great satisfaction at our complete success, and her admiration of the excellence and utility of our materials and of their good arrangement. (Cheers.) But, though my friend Mr. Taché and myself were responsible as special Commissioners for that arrangement, we are yet very desirous that it should be known that we are indebted to many others for a good deal of the detail. Having mentioned two French gentlemen, one of them connected by marriage with Canada, whose names our reporter could not catch, Sir William proceeded—Mr. Forsyth Maitland, who once belonged to Canada, aided us greatly in economizing our means, by his thorough knowledge of Paris, and Mr. William Boulton of this city—(Cheers)—entered heart and soul into everything that could promote the object of our mission. The machinery that required motion was placed under Mr. Romaine, and last though not least we were indebted to Mr. Perry. (Loud and protracted cheers.) That gentleman's unremitting exertions and devoted zeal to make known everything connected with Canada attracted the attention of every one, and the British Commissioner mentioned to me that he considered him an example for all others about the Exhibition. He said this particularly after Mr. Perry had on one special occasion endeavoured to prove to him that one Canadian was worth two men of any other nation—(Laughter)—I do not myself claim any share of the merit in regard to the Exhibition. I claim no merit for anything except the minerals, and I am happy to divide that with my friends Mr. Murray and Mr. Hunt, and our more humble friend Mr. Richardson, to whose personal exertions I was indebted for the chief part of the collection. In the arrangements that we made at the Exhibition, the gentlemen whom I have already mentioned were residents in Paris, but we were indebted also to several who came over as Commissioners—Mr. Denison, Mr. Lindsey, and others. Mr. Lindsey did me great service in aiding me to prepare a catalogue of the minerals. If it had not been for these minerals, there would have been no necessity for my going to Paris at all, but I felt desirous that the minerals of Canada should appear in a favourable light, and I was anxious also to have an expression of the opinion of various scientific gentlemen who might be assembled there, upon the geological work that we had performed in Canada. The exhibition you will recollect, was altogether an Industrial one, and the opinion that I was desirous of obtaining was one which should shew the practical utility of the investigations we had been engaged in. I felt confident we should hold a very respectable

place from the beginning, but it was not till some time had elapsed that visions of the very highest position crossed my mind—(Cheers.)

The award accorded to the map which displayed the geological structure of Canada, is a sufficient evidence of the estimation in which the work was held at Paris, and the Wollaston Medal awarded to me in Great Britain shows in what estimation the work is held there. (Cheers.) If any one has read the speech of Sir Roderick Murchison, made when he received the Wollaston Medal for me, he will perceive that the award is made to my work as a practical Geologist. (Cheers.) By this you will perceive that the recognized position which I hold among Geologists is that of a practical one. By profession I was a collier and a metallurgist, that is to say, a copper-smelter, and all the investigations in which I have been engaged have been connected with practical objects in geology. It was through investigations connected with practical subjects that I commenced my career as a Geologist, and practical investigations have altogether shaped my course. Among those investigations in which I first commenced the study of Geology, were investigations into the coal fields of South Wales. I made a careful examination of very extensive areas of coal in Wales, which ultimately resulted in an accurate map of a large portion of the South Wales coal field. I subsequently made examinations of the coal fields of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and Pennsylvania, and I may say, therefore, that I think I ought to know something about coal. (Cheers.) Indeed I may state that, in the course of my examination of the South Wales coal field, some facts I ascertained and carried further on a subsequent examination, modified the whole theory of the origin of coal. I ascertained that beneath every

coal seam, particular beds characterised in particular way by remains of plants always appearing to lie horizontally, the plants appearing like fibres radiating from them; indicating that they could never have been stirred from any other place to where they were found, and subsequent investigations by others led to a knowledge of the fact that these horizontal plants were jointed stems, and in fact they turned out to be the roots of the plants which had grown upon the surface above the position in which the roots lay, and ultimately being prostrated and converted into something like bogs, formed coal. In short, these beds beneath the coal, turned out to be the root beds of the vegetation which ultimately gave the coal. These beds I ascertained to exist under the coal, not only in the particular district which I first examined in Wales, but also in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania, and this one fact overturned the "Drift Theory" of the coal fields of North America, which on another site and been carried down and submerged. In carrying our geological work to France for examination, my desire was not so much to satisfy those who are well-versed in the study of Geology, with the correctness of my conclusions, but to satisfy the public at large that the examinations carrying on here were useful. (Cheers.) I wished to satisfy those who pay for the investigation, that it has been rightly conducted, and they have a right to know that it has been so. Having carried our work to France and to England, and having submitted it to the test of a proper examination, our metal has been found to be good and true. It is found to have a ring of the proper sound, and it has been stamped with the head of the Emperor in France and the head of Wollaston in England. (Cheers.) And I trust that, at no very distant time, it will become a perfectly current coin, in the instruction that is given to the youth of the Province. (Cheers.) Our work will become an element, I am persuaded, in the education of every individual in the Province, at no distant date, and when it does so, I am quite convinced it will not be in the power of any urchin who may be disposed to do mischief, by throwing a piece of coal into a well that is being dug, to persuade you that there is a coal field there. (Cheers and laughter.) Nor will it then be easy for any one like a parrot, crying coal, coal, to make you believe you have got a coal field. You will not be ready to suppose, when you see Tertiary Fossils, that you have got Carboniferous Fossils, or when you have got Silurian fossils that you see Carboniferous fossils, or that all you have to do to make a coal-field is to shake together the remains of the extracts of organic life, in the same way that out of a black and a white you can make a grey. (Cheers.) I am happy to say that, by going to Paris, we established also the value of our Chemistry. Our friend Mr. Hunt had the honour of appearing no fewer than five times before the French Academy, his papers being presented by three of the most eminent scientific men in France, whose names were sufficient to give a character to any work. In fact, Mr. Dumas, in introducing him to the French savans, stated that Mr. Hunt had anticipated him in some of his theoretic investigations; and he had ascertained that, while in England and on the continent, Mr. Girardin in one country and Mr. Williamson in another, were contending for the honour of having first announced certain important discoveries, Mr. Hunt, in Canada, had anticipated them by two years. (Cheers.) I conclude by again thanking you for the kind manner in which you have received my name, and for the attention with which you have listened to me. (Cheers.)

The GOVERNOR GENERAL again rose and said—With the permission of the Mayor, I beg to propose a toast, and I will premise it with a few observations. Sir William Logan has just told us of the assistance he received from a number of gentlemen in his arrangements at Paris, some French and some English—and he alluded particularly to Mr. Perry, who went literally, not metaphorically, through fire and water for the credit of Canada. (Loud cheers.) This Exhibition marks an epoch, you may depend upon it, in the history of Canada. The English Exhibition marked the commencement of that epoch, and this has been a confirmation of the position which Canada then assumed. (Cheers.) I do not myself consider the most valuable result of the Exhibition to have been the mere extension of our commerce, or the mere extension even of

our reputation in Europe, but I look upon one of the most valuable things we shall derive from it, as being the reaction upon us of that reputation, producing a sense of self-respect, and of the duty imposed on every Canadian to struggle forward, in endeavouring to make their country a great country, worthy of the reputation with which it has now stood forth in the face of the world. (Cheers.) I conceive that this will be one of the most valuable products to us of the Exhibition at Paris. (Cheers.) It is no doubt a great thing that your mineral resources should be known, that the fertility of your soil should be known, that what your industry can accomplish should be well-known. But all this is a secondary matter, compared with the future progress which it has stimulated by the sense of self-importance which those facts spread throughout Europe will generate in your own minds here in Canada. (Cheers.) This, I say, is the great thing to be kept before your own eyes. Having said this much, I will now propose my toast. I think it is a duty we owe to those gentlemen who were associated with Sir William Logan as representatives of Canada at the Exhibition, to drink their healths, and to thank them for their exertions. (Cheers.) I propose, therefore, the health of Dr. Tache and the other Commissioners, honorary and otherwise, and of the other gentlemen who assisted in supporting the character of Canada at the Exhibition. (Cheers.)

Hon. H. J. BOULTON rose to reply. He said:—Mr. Mayor, and Your Excellency, it is exceedingly unfortunate that I should have been called on to return thanks on behalf of the Commissioners—whether honorary or otherwise—for the handsome manner in which this toast has been drank; because I am the least deserving of any kind of compliment. It so happened that I was not in Paris during the most interesting part of the exhibition, but arrived there at the latter part of the season after having made a tour of Germany. But I had the gratification and the pleasure of seeing the exhibition, and of seeing the figure that Canada made in the exhibition, and I think the various articles sent from Canada did us great credit as a country, and competed admirably with those of any other country there represented. There were a great many articles exhibited by States of the neighbouring Union—States similarly situated to ourselves in new parts of the Union, and I think that our articles were quite equal to their's. It was a fair competition between the two countries, to ascertain which should bear away the palm; and I think there were no agricultural products that I saw in Paris—I allude to grains, and what more especially that could compare with our's, exhibited by any other country that exhibited there. (Applause.) On the part of the commissioners who performed the important duties which were confided to them, which I am sorry to say that I was not also present to perform, I return my thanks. (Applause.)

Here there were loud cries of "Perry, Perry." The Mayor called on Mr. George Brown to propose the next toast.

Mr. BROWN, M. P. P., rose and said,—I have been entrusted by the committee to propose, as the next toast, "Alfred Perry." (Loud cheers.) You have done honour to Science in the person of Sir Wm. Logan, we ask you to honour the useful Arts in the person of Mr. Perry. (Cheers.) The man of Science dives into the secrets of mother earth, and by his knowledge brings to light those precious ores which in endless shapes are converted to the purposes of mankind—but the man of Art takes these precious ores from the hand of Science, and by his skill welds them into a thousand forms of beauty and convenience. I ask you to do honour to Mr. Perry, not only because he has done good service to Canada at the Paris Exhibition—not only because he did our country equally good service at the London Exhibition of 1851—but also because by his eminent skill in the mechanical arts, he has achieved high credit to himself and in a very marked manner attracted the attention of other nations to the progress we Canadians are making in a department of industry not supposed to be within our reach. (Cheers.) And, sir, I have the more satisfaction in proposing this toast that the gentleman named in it, is not indebted to the accident of birth or fortune for his success in life—but being essentially a man of the people he has won his way to his present position—he has acquired celebrity at home and abroad by his own intelligence, energy and perseverance. (Loud cheers.) I ask you, with all the honours, to drink

to the health of Mr. Alfred Perry!

Mr. PERRY rose to reply to the toast, and was received with a storm of applause. He said—Mr. Mayor, Your Excellency, Citizens of Toronto.—Mr. Logan told me, this evening, that he feared he would not be able to give a reply to the toast proposing his health; and I said to him—"Stand up like a man, and face it!" (Great cheers, and laughter.) But the fact is, that he should have given me that advice, for I cannot give expression to my feelings. I am one of the people of Canada. (Applause.) My education is not that which would give me sufficient eloquence to address the company assembled here to-night. I am a poor man, and a man of no education; therefore, if I should say anything which will jar on your feelings, I trust you will take it as coming from the honesty of my heart, without the intention to offend. (Applause.) As a citizen of Canada, and one who has had to work himself up from the bench, to raise himself to this proud position to-night—and I am one happy to acknowledge that I have done so—I am happy to be the one who is to speak for the mechanical classes of Canada—I want no honours for myself; but if, in honouring me, you honour the mechanical class, I thank you from my heart. (Applause.) It is they who build up the prosperity of Canada, and have enabled her to take that proud position which she holds among the States of the world. It is our labour that has done it. And if we can follow in the track of my friend, Sir William Logan, and take from the soil that ore which he tells us is there, and convert it by our labour into an article worth twenty dollars, then I say that we are adding to

the wealth of Canada. (Applause.) I would say that in Canada, previous to the exhibition, a great deal was done by parties who have not yet been named, and probably I do not know them by name, although I should wish to mention them, so that they might receive that credit which they deserve for having enabled Canada to take so proud a stand in competition with the world. On going to England, I put my foot on that ground, and said I was a Canadian, and had no reason to be ashamed of my country (applause); that we did not suppose that we excelled others, but would be happy if we equalled them in any point. Well, the exhibition is over, and I can state with pleasure that Canada not only competed well but carried off laurels from those who had spent thousands upon thousands of pounds. Upper Canada carried off her prizes. She carried off the prize for the heaviest wheat in the world. (Applause.) That wheat, as I am informed, was grown within the limits of the city of Toronto, and so you, gentlemen, have the satisfaction of knowing that one of your own citizens obtained this prize. The eastern part of the Province was also well represented, and had the pleasure of whipping the mother country, with all the others around her, in one mechanical department. (Applause.) My friend, Sir Wm. Logan, is a great deal too honest for me in all these exhibitions (laughter), and he could tell you some secrets, but for a promise which he might have broken to-night; but I will tell you, and take the sin on my own shoulders. The Grand Jury of the Paris Exhibition has given great credit to the essay on Canada, which took the first prize, and you have among you, gentlemen, the man that wrote it. (Applause.) It was distributed gratuitously; and they not only say that, but they say that no other country distributed information gratuitously.

The jury says, unhesitatingly, that for the products of the forest, Canada has taken the first prize. I will not occupy more time to-night, but will return you my sincere thanks, not for myself, but for every man in Canada that works on the bench; and without bringing politics on the board, I will say that I wish the Inspector General were here. If he were, I would lay down a scheme for him that would raise us to a higher position than that we now take. (Cheers and laughter.) I ask for nothing more than that the markets of the United States should be opened to us, or that this market should be closed against them. (Applause.) I am not afraid of competing with any man, any American, or any Englishman; but I ask that while I am competing, they may not be allowed to come in and cut the ground from under my feet. (Renewed applause.) Here we find the Americans, with a population of 25,000,000 of their own as a market for their manufactures, at full liberty to enter into our market, with a population of only 3,000,000, while our manufacturer, having only this market of 3,000,000, in which he is obliged to compete

with the American, cannot enter their market.—Now, I would say to them, "you can't come in." (Applause.) And if the Inspector General were here to-night, he would find me, on that point, in the opposition. (Great applause.)

Mr. LANGTON in answer to a call from the Mayor, rose to propose the next toast. He said, I rise to propose the Geological Survey of Canada. (Applause.) I have been connected with that survey as a humble votary at the temple of science. I was chairman of one of the Committees, and I think I may say that particular section of the Exhibition distinguished itself more than any other. I may say this without vanity, as I had only to obey implicitly the orders of the distinguished gentleman whom you have met here to honor to-night. (Applause and laughter.) I had also, when having the honor of a seat in the House of Assembly, procured a Committee of the house to enquire into the best means of giving to the public that information which had been acquired by the Geological Survey; and although from the late period of that session when I was enabled to bring this subject forward, all the objects we had in view could not be carried out, still I am bound to say that the Government was very willing to take up the question, and inclined to deal liberally with the Geological Survey, so as to put it on a footing to enable it to carry out, with credit to this country, the great objects for which it was designed. The results have only tended to impress on me a sense of the great talents of the gentlemen at the head of the survey, and every inquiry has only confirmed the great reputation he then maintained; and from the numerous assembly in this hall met together to do honour to him, and to those associated with him, I am happy to find that my feelings are generally entertained. We are met here to do honour to Sir William Edmond Logan for his public services and these of us who have the honour and the pleasure of his private friendship have also met to express our sense of his private worth. (Applause.) But while we do all honour to the splendid and conspicuous services of the geologist in chief, let us not forget the invaluable services of those scientific gentlemen, without whose hearty co-operation Sir William would not have been able to carry out the survey. I desire, therefore, in proposing "The Geological Survey," to associate with it the names of his assistants, and more particularly that of Mr. Murray, who almost from the first, if not from the actual commencement, has been the efficient assistant of Sir William, and by numerous scientific labours has proved himself to be his worthy associate and ally.

The toast was drunk amid great applause.

Mr. MERRAY was received with much applause. He said, Mr. Mayor, and Your Excellency, when I had the honour of receiving an invitation to this dinner, I thought that was the limit, and the outside of my deserts. I have certainly found myself placed in a position that I never occupied before in replying to this toast, and am somewhat confused in consequence. I am, in the position of the man who on being asked whether he could play the fiddle, replied that he could not tell for he had never tried. I must, therefore, do my best. I return my sincere thanks for the manner in which this toast has been received. Any person who is under the direction of Sir Wm. Logan can scarcely fail to do what is right. I can say from my personal experience, having served under him for the last four years, that his mode of directing a person to perform what is expected of him is so clear and comprehensive, that a person must be most deficient in intellect who fails to do what is required of him. During the last three years my duties have been those of a topographical engineer rather than those of a geologist, and I have consequently been obliged to visit, for the purpose of preparing maps, regions on the Northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, which were never seen before by a white man; and my maps will be found of great benefit in determining the course of immigration for the future settlement of that country. There is no doubt that there is a vast difference between that region and the peninsula placed between those western lakes, that is undeniable; but it is also true that there are vast and valuable tracts of land, and vast beds of valuable minerals there; and the time is coming when they will be sought out and settled. And I would say, before sitting down, to sporting men, that those who are fond of sport would do well to resort to Lake Nipissing, for there they will find deer and bears, and all sorts of good fun. (Applause.)

Professor HUNT said, the very handsome manner in which you have associated my name with that of Mr. Murray, and my distinguished chief, Sir William Logan, is a mark of esteem for which I beg to give you my most hearty thanks. The position that I have occupied for some years in this country—in my adopted country—(applause) has been connected altogether and exclusively with the survey for the development of the geological resources of the Canadas. Therefore it is only as a member of that survey that I have been spoken of to-night—it is only in that capacity that Canada to night speaks of me, or mentions my name; and consequently in the few remarks that I make, I will speak not of myself but of that survey. I could wish that my sense of honour and honesty were not as strong as they are in my chief, Sir William Logan, who has refused to say anything of those documents to which Mr. Perry alluded. Those documents are placed in the hands of Sir Wm. Logan, but until they are made public by imperial authority, neither Sir William nor myself can honestly give them to the world. I will say that being one of the jurors at the Exhibition, I had something to do in awarding those prizes that Canada so nobly bore away. I wish that you could see the high estimation and the enthusiastic terms in which Canada is spoken of by my colleagues for having taken so high a rank in the Exhibition. I will only ask you to wait patiently until those documents are published. Thanking you once more for the kind manner in which my name has been connected with the geological survey, I take my seat.

Hon. Mr. CAYLEY rose to propose as a toast "the Literary and Scientific Institutions of Canada." He said—This toast which I propose, requires no comment or introduction from me. [Applause.] The names of Logan and Perry will henceforward be like bright stars in those fields of labor, whose toil is sweet, and success is certain; but I cannot on the present occasion accept the challenge of Mr. Perry, and withdraw him from that field, from bright visions of Paris, the scene of many a triumph, to enter on a discussion in the dry and dusty arena of protective duties. [Laughter and cheers.] I shall therefore, give "the Literary and Scientific Institutions of Canada,"—the birthplace of literature and science has by all nations been regarded with peculiar reverence, and long may it be so with Canada, that our country may be held as the birth place of genius. [Loud cheers.]

Rev. Dr. McCALL rose to reply. Mr. Mayor and your Excellency, on the part of the Educational Institutions of Canada, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments for the terms in which the toast has been proposed, and the manner in which it has been received. On education depends the preservation of that constitution, and that connection with the Mother Country, under which Canada has so rapidly, so substantially, and so gloriously prospered, (applause) in a constitution equally removed from despotism and licentiousness. We have rejoiced, and had reason to rejoice, at the material prosperity of the province; but let that material prosperity be what it may, let our extended water communication with the ocean be improved as it may, let all the facilities for intercourse between the most distant parts of the province be increased by the construction of railroads, let our exports be increased and our industry and enterprise enrich the country, still I must say, without prejudice, that without education nothing is effectual. Without education, Canada can never be what we all hope that she will be—a great, a prosperous, and powerful country. It is education which instructs us in our obligations, and teaches us our rights. It is education which forms the judgment and the talk of men. It is education which instills into the minds of the masses obedience to law, and respect for lawfully constituted authority. It is education which raises up that class of men, who, though they may have none of the adventitious aids of honours, position, or wealth, work themselves up to the highest position, and among whom we may be often certain to find the right man for the right place. I was glad to hear one of the gentlemen, who spoke to night, say that he was not ashamed to acknowledge that he had worked his own way. Most of us are in the same position. That gentlemen had reason to be proud of having worked his way from the bench up to his present position; but, sir, education will not merely enable the poorest man's son to work his way from the bench, but to the bench—to the bench, the highest honour among legal circles, and to the bench, the highest honour of ecclesiastical dignitaries.

The Rev. Doctor continued to speak at some length, and was warmly applauded. After he had concluded, the Mayor announced that the list of regular toasts was exhausted; and the Governor-General, Sir William Logan, and about one-half the company, then left the Hall. Subsequently, the Mayor resumed the chair, and several volunteer toasts were proposed; but of them we have taken no note.

Montreal Transcript.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

DINNER TO SIR WM. LOGAN.—The inhabitants of Toronto have certainly taken the wind out of our sails, in doing honor to Sir Wm. Logan, our Provincial Geologist. First the Canadian Institute made him sit for his portrait to adorn their walls; presented him with a public address; and made him an Honorary Member of the Institute. Then the Governor General publicly presented him with the Wollaston Medal; an ornament awarded by savans to the most distinguished of their number; and worn but by a few. And now we have before us a long and able report of the proceedings at a Public Complimentary Dinner, given to him by the Mayor and Citizens; and which was attended by the Governor General, the Judges of the Land, the Clergy, the Members of the Administration, Members of the Legislature, many of the Citizens, quite a number of the Members of the Fourth Estate; Civil Engineers, Artists, Authors and Contractors; all anxious to do honour to the guest of the evening—the man of science of whom Canada may well be proud. The dinner took place at the St. Lawrence Hall on Saturday evening; the Mayor of Toronto presiding. Of the good things on the table neither space, nor inclination allows us to speak. The bill of fare, as published by our contemporaries, is enough to tempt the appetite of the austere and most abstemious of hermits; and set those who read it a wishing they had been there. And the intellectual part of the entertainment appears in no respect to have been inferior to the merely sensual. The speeches made on the occasion are far above the common standard; and look more like finished orations than off-hand replies to unexpected compliments. Want of room prevents us from giving the whole of them,—as we could have wished. We must content ourselves with saying that after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been eloquently proposed, eloquently responded to, and enthusiastically received, the health of the Governor General was given from the Chair. It was drank with all the honours, amidst loud and prolonged applause. And His Excellency acknowledged the complimentary manner in which it had been received in a speech which does honour to his head and his heart. He read extracts from a letter he had received from Sir Roderick Murchison, the Chief of the British Geological Survey, and well known in the Scientific world all over Europe. These went to show that by no possibility could we have sent a worthier representative of Canada than Sir Wm. Logan to London or Paris. And then His Excellency paid the following eloquent and just tribute of praise to the guest of the evening, and the Science of which he is in this country the principal exponent:—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1856,

SIR W. E. LOGAN'S RETURN TO CANADA.—This distinguished geologist is receiving a most cordial welcome on his return from Europe. Even before his return, his fellow-citizens in Montreal had resolved to present him with a service of plate. On his arrival at Toronto, to give to the Government an account of his mission, the citizens—the Mayor presiding—met to resolve on the most appropriate mode of acknowledging the high sense they entertained of his services in connection with the Paris Exhibition, as well as of those more valuable services to the geology of Canada, which secured for him several marks of scientific and royal favour in this country. It was resolved to invite him to a public dinner, which was to take place on the 7th of this month, and we observed the names of several of the leading citizens in the committee appointed for that purpose. Sir William, it will be remembered, obtained the great gold medal of the Exhibition, and the Legion of Honour from the French Emperor—was knighted on the 30th of January by her Majesty, and in February, at the last anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London, received the Wollaston medal. Canada appears at last sensible of the claims of Sir William Logan, and an influential journal of Toronto, in a leader recounting his services, asks “What will Canada do? Will the cold welcome which political men give to men of science be continued? Will a few congratulations be the limit of recognition of a labour of 13 years? We call upon the Government to adopt a different line of action.” It is gratifying to reflect that one result of the Paris Exhibition has been the recognition of the claims of one who, from his unassuming manners and retiring disposition, with the absence of all political partizanship, might have failed to secure that prominent acknowledgment of the importance and value of the services which the Geological Survey of Canada, so much his own, has conferred. It is, perhaps, not generally known that Sir William, early in the undertaking of the Geological Survey of Canada, refused a liberal and tempting offer from the East India Company to transfer his energies to that wider field, preferring to devote himself to his native country, at a salary not exceeding a fourth of the amount, even while the inadequacy of the grant for the survey for its proper purposes was absorbing his salary, and encroaching upon his private means. Sir William, though a native of Canada, was educated in Edinburgh, being distinguished in the High School under the able rectorship of Professor Pillans, who has since entertained the warmest friendship for his former pupil.



The Ottawa Citizen.

OTTAWA, APRIL 19, 1859.

DINNER TO SIR W. E. LOGAN.—On the 12th inst. a great dinner was given to Sir W. E. Logan at Toronto. The Governor General was present and made a famous geological speech,—the best we have seen on this subject from any governor of Canada. The company was large, and consisted of all the leading public men of the Province. It is a good plan to do honor to those who have worked hard in the service of their country, whether they be soldiers, geologists, or politicians; and we hope that, should Sir Wm. visit Ottawa, our citizens will also give him a reception as good as those which he has met with at Montreal and Toronto. He has done a great deal for the Ottawa country at London and Paris. We regret that want of space prevents us inserting the speeches.

THE SCOTSMAN.

EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1856.

SIR W. EDMOND LOGAN OF CANADA.—It will be gratifying to the friends of this distinguished geologist to learn that his reception in Canada, on his return from the Paris Exhibition, has been of the most enthusiastic description. At Montreal his fellow-citizens have resolved on presenting him with a service of plate, and at Toronto a public meeting has been held—the Mayor occupying the chair—to consider the best method of showing the respect the citizens entertain towards Sir William, at which it was resolved that he should be invited to a public dinner, and a committee of the most influential citizens was appointed for the purpose. Sir William is a native of Canada, but of Scottish extraction, and he was educated in Edinburgh, having been a distinguished pupil of Professor Pillans at the High School. Sir William was knighted by the Queen a few months since, in consideration of his eminent services to geology, having been thirteen years engaged in the geological survey of Canada, and to the colony itself, which he had so ably represented at both the Great Exhibitions. He also received the Wollaston Medal at the anniversary meeting of the Geological Society of London in February last.

NOTES FROM THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Editorial Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

Mr. Cayley's Statement and the Grand Trunk Question—The Logan Dinner—Not quite a Duel.

TORONTO, APRIL 12, 1856.

Since the beginning of my letter was written, I have had the pleasure of attending the dinner given to Sir William E. Logan. Everything went off very well. The Governor General was present, and made two very happy speeches. In the one, he complimented the guest of the evening in very felicitous terms,—giving praise which, coming from him—a *savant* himself—was no doubt most gratifying to Sir William. In his second speech he made a very kind allusion to Mr. Perry's services, who, he said, had not only metaphorically, but literally, gone through fire and water to serve Canada. The toast list was made short, as it was Saturday evening, and His Excellency left as soon as it was gone through, though still early. I have heard some complaint, that neither the Essayists who did so much to make the Exhibition complete and useful, nor the Press which exerted itself so much and so effectively to chronicle its doings for the benefit of the world, were set down upon the toast list,—but were left for volunteers, after His Excellency, the guest of the evening, and the greater part of the company, had left. I shall not grumble about my own craft, but leave it for the public to decide the question of right or wrong,—or whether it were not better that, as at English banquets, the Press should preserve its anonyne,—but I do think that it was due to the gentlemen who won credit for Canadian literary ability at the Exhibition, that they should have been remembered, when the services of others were so justly and generously recognised. One other omission from the toast list I feel called on to notice. It was Saturday night, and surely Torontonians should have had the gallantry to drink to their sweethearts and wives. Montrealers would not have made such an omission. Mr. Tache was absent, piqued, it would seem, that at a dinner given to Sir William Logan as a scientific man, he was not placed on an equality of dignity with him, because he too, forsooth, was a Paris Commissioner. Some of his friends staid with him; they were not missed, however, amid the crowd of earnest and distinguished men of the Capital and other parts of the Province who gathered at the St. Lawrence Hall to do credit to native genius. It affords me much greater satisfaction to record the entire success of the demonstration than to carp at the little sins of omission and commission which one may find attendant upon the management of all things mundane. Toronto has not failed to do our Montreal Knight justice.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE presented a petition he had just received from the Canadian Institute respecting the Geological Survey of the Province, which as it was deemed of great importance, he desired to have read by the Clerk.

The hon. member then gave notice, that on Wednesday, he would inquire of the Government whether it was their intention to provide for a more extensive Geological Survey of the Province, as prayed for by the Petition just read.

[Reported for "THE MONTREAL GAZETTE."]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, April 21.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock, p.m. The Hon. Attorney General MACDONALD moved that the House go into a Committee of the Whole on Friday next, to take into consideration whether it is expedient that, out of the unappropriated money of the Province, a sum not beyond £1000 shall be annually applied, for a term not exceeding five years from the passage of any act founded on this resolution, to defray the expenses of the Geological Survey of this Province.—Carried.

On motion of Hon. Attorney General MACDONALD, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on his motion respecting a grant for the Geological Survey. Dr. Clarke took the chair.

The Hon. Mr. MACDONALD briefly explained that the object of his present motion, when the Act establishing a Geological Survey for Canada was passed, a grant for the purpose of prosecuting the survey extended to five years, and at the expiration of that period, was renewed for an additional five years—which term expired on the 1st of January last. Since that time the grant had not been renewed, so that unless a sum were again voted by that House, the survey would become extinct. It would be unnecessary for him to call the attention of hon. gentlemen to the benefits which had accrued to the Province from the masterly and careful manner in which this survey had been hitherto carried out. (Hear, hear.) Sufficient testimony had been borne to these facts, in the Paris Exhibition, last year—where the mineral and geological wealth of Canada had appeared to such advantage, through the exertion and talent of Sir William Logan. (Hear, hear.) For these services, Sir William was entitled to the thanks of that House and of the country. The special Committee which had been appointed by the House last year, had prepared a very favorable report on the Geological Survey of Canada. He would only refer to it because he felt quite satisfied it would be a matter of much pride, that the efforts of the Provincial Geologist had been crowned with such success. Sir William had prosecuted that survey in the face of numerous and great obstacles. When it was just established, much of his time was wasted away in consequence of being unable to procure the necessary funds in order to secure the services of an efficient staff. Hence he was frequently obliged to assume the office of chain-bearer as well as chemist in instituting his researches. Now, he felt certain, the House would agree with him that the time had arrived when this survey should be carried out, on a much larger and efficient scale. It was of great importance that the present generation should have the advantage of knowing the resources of this country—that those benefits should not be solely derivable by their children. If this survey were not now pushed vigorously forward, it would be many years before it was completed. It is therefore proposed to get an additional assistant and have the survey fully and energetically carried out. Under these circumstances he had no doubt that the Committee would agree with him, in voting an additional £3,000 to this work—thus making the sum £5,000 instead of £2,000 as heretofore; and at the expiration of the term of five years he hoped to see that the benefit derivable by the Province from the survey, would more than counterbalance the outlay incurred.

Mr. LARWILL thought the motion might be improved. He had no doubt of the utility of the survey, but he was of opinion that it was not enough to know the extent of our resources, but that those resources ought to be worked out. To this end, he would propose that £2,000 be appropriated to mining.

Hon. Attorney General MACDONALD explained that the mining belonged to a different department.

Mr. HOLTON fully acquiesced in the remarks of the honorable Attorney General West, and trusted that the motion would be carried unanimously.

Mr. YOUNG also expressed his hearty concurrence in the motion. Since he had taken a seat in that House, nothing gave him more pleasure than to record his vote in favor of the motion. And, as had been remarked by his honorable colleague from Montreal, he hoped the motion would receive the unanimous approval of the House; in order to express to Sir William Logan the sympathy with which his efforts were regarded by that House. Sir William had already elevated Canada to a proud position, and if duly seconded in his work, would raise her still higher.

Mr. SMITH (Northumberland,) said he had the pleasure of seeing Sir William Logan in London, and in Paris, and spoke from experience when he stated that that gentleman's efforts had been of the greatest benefit to the country. He (Mr. S.) should therefore have the greatest pleasure in voting for the motion. He would also like to see that gentleman's services acknowledged by presenting him with some provincial or national testimony, of the esteem in which his labors were held by the Province.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON—Although he had not the pleasure of witnessing Sir William Logan's services in either London or Paris, knew enough of that gentleman to justify the statement that nothing would gratify him (Sir William) more than to enable him to finish the survey he had begun, and which was as much calculated to further the interests of the country. He (Mr. R.) would have great pleasure in voting that Sir William be presented with some testimonial by the Province.

Mr. GALT also concurred in the remarks of the previous speakers.

Mr. MACKENZIE did not rise to oppose the motion, inasmuch as he was the first man who suggested a Geological Survey of Canada, but when the proposition came to increase the annual vote from \$8,000 to \$20,000, he was only afraid that the increase might, under our system of family compaction, go to provide for some of the needy hangers on of the Government. He was afraid the excellent man at the head of the Survey would not be much the profitter. He wanted to know to whom this additional \$12,000 for five years was to go. Was it to really scientific men, or to the rubbish whom the Government took care to keep in their pay, while men of merit were thrown into the back ground?

Hon. Attorney General MACDONALD said that the appropriation of the £5,000 was on the recommendation of a Special Committee, in whose report Sir William Logan concurred. It was intended that Sir William Logan should have the appointment of his own assistants, and the whole disposal of the money.

The resolution was put and adopted, and the committee rose. The report will be received to-morrow.

In these days of mistrust, it very rarely happens, that we drop upon any oasis in our political desert.

Such, however, was the case when Mr. MACDONALD

proposed a vote to continue the Geological Survey on Tuesday evening. Member after member rose in his place to recognize the labours of the illustrious man who has hitherto conducted it, and for once there was unanimity of opinion, as to the expediency of a measure. While, however, the House paid the most generous testimony to Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, we were glad to see that Mr. MACKENZIE did not lose sight of the practical effects of the measure; and accordingly he demanded to know in what way the money was to be distributed. The query was a pertinent one, and came appropriately from the gentleman who justly claims to have been the founder of the Survey, inasmuch as it was he who obtained the first public grant. For once the ministerial reply was satisfactory. There was to be no jobbing—no trickery—no injustice. The matter was to be left entirely in the hands of Sir WILLIAM, the Executive holding him responsible for its distribution, in accordance with the admirable report of the Committee of which Mr. LANGTON was Chairman. This satisfactory reply was received with unanimous expressions of approval. Indeed, we conceive that this is the only plan on which the Survey can be conducted. Unless we have perfect discipline, and a feeling on the part of the assistants that they are distinctly responsible to the Chief, we should attain but very imperfect results. It is he who necessarily ought to be the judge of the merits of those whom he may call to his aid—and it is he who must detail the sphere of their labours—and the particular examinations which he may desire to have made. Fortunately the junior members of the Survey, are men of reputation, who have the confidence both of the director and of the public. The generous deportment of the great geologist towards them, publishing their reports in full and placing them in their true position, by which they gain the fullest amount of public attention, ensures for them that consideration which is dear to men of science. But at the same time he is bound to retain within his power the controlling influence, so that the survey may have that oneness and development, without which its ability would be much impaired. Towards the close of the debate, suggestions were thrown out, of the propriety of the Legislature paying some mark of respect to Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, which was warmly seconded by Mr. GALT. We believe that no proceeding would more embody public feeling. Hitherto, the custom has been in the Imperial Parliament to give a vote of thanks to the successful soldier. We can well understand the feeling, that a great Captain must embody nearly all the qualities which make men renowned. Courage—patience—foresight—determination and capacity. It is true that in the less stirring field of science, the demand on the intellect may be less exacting. Nevertheless, when we see how few are the exceptions who toil up to eminence, we may feel assured, that many rare and great qualities are needed. That Sir WILLIAM LOGAN has broken the ranks, and by force of his genius and patient perseverance attained a European reputation, is every where conceded; and we do not see, while England and France have recognized his distinguished services, why his native land should give him a cold welcome, and deem his services repaid, by continuing him in an office, for which he receives no higher salary than a competent book-keeper. Enthusiastic only on account of his profession, he cares little how his pecuniary interest may be protected, provided he can bring the Survey to a termination, and the means are ample for doing so, he is content with the smallest amount of salary. It is not money, then, that we would wish offered to Sir WILLIAM; but we do think if the thanks of the Lower House were given to him for his exertions in the cause of science, and as being the first native-born Canadian who has risen to eminence, we should not only be performing an act of justice,

but we should be holding out an encouragement to the young, to persevere in the cause of learning. Examples of public gratitude are rare, for it is not often that there is an identity of opinion among public men. But when, as in this case, there is but one wide-spread feeling of respect, we think that formal expression to it should be given by the fittest organ of public opinion—the Parliament of the country.

The Bill to make further provision for the Geological Survey of the Province was read a second time, and referred to Committee of the whole House.

Mr. MACKENZIE enquired how the money voted by this Bill was to be appropriated. Sir William Logan had now £500 per annum, and although he was opposed to squandering money, he thought that was not sufficient. He wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to increase the gentleman's salary.

Mr. Attorney General MACDONALD said the Government fully appreciated the views of Sir William Logan and would not fail to take the suggestion just made into their favorable consideration.

Mr. RANKIN suggested that it was unnecessary that the surveyors employed under the act should have a geological education.

Mr. Attorney General MACDONALD said the advantages of the course he proposed was, that being acquainted with the science of geology, the surveyor could, while making out his report relative to the extent and boundaries of territory, also give important information as to its geological structure and capabilities.

The Committee passed the Bill with one amendment. The Bill was read a third time and passed.



THE CANADIAN MAIL;

OR,

MONTREAL GAZETTE FOR EUROPE.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1856.

You will be glad to note the fact that the Attorney General West also moved on his Geological Survey Bill, and passed it through its second reading. Sir William Logan is still here, awaiting the issue of the proposed legislation, ere commencing his labors anew for this season. Even Mr. Mackenzie gave this bill his warm support, and expressed his delight when he heard that Sir William was to have *carte blanche* with regard to the distribution of the funds, the Government not reserving to itself any right to meddle in the matter. Mr. Mackenzie likes the one-man power sometimes.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Reported for the Colonist.

Legislative Council.

Tuesday, May 6, 1856.

CORRECTION.—In yesterday's report it was stated the Joint Library Committee had recommended that a sum sufficient, with what he had already received, to make up five hundred pounds, be voted to Mr. Todd, the Librarian, as remuneration for an Index and Catalogue of the Library which, after five years of anxious labor, he had recently compiled. Mr. Alfred Todd, and not Mr. Todd, the Librarian, should have been named; and the Index is not one of the Library, but of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, from 1841 to 1851.

The Council met as usual at 3½ o'clock.

ORDERS OF THE

6th Order. Geological Survey Extension Bill.

Hon. Mr. ROSS said he had great pleasure in moving the second reading of this bill. The work already performed, and the further and more effective prosecution of which this bill contemplated was of a most important nature, and well deserving of support. Ten years ago the Legislature had appropriated £2000 per annum for five years, and had been so fortunate as to engage the services of Mr. Logan; now Sir William Logan, a native Canadian, of whom the Province had good reason to be proud. He would not dwell upon the benefits which the labours of this distinguished man had conferred upon the country, and the fame Canada had acquired abroad by his exertions, to prevent its mineralogical resources before the world at the great Exhibition in London and the recent one in Paris. The fact that he had received the highest honours which the most distinguished Geological society in the world—The British Geological Society—could bestow, viz:—the Wollaston medal was sufficient to stamp him a man of the highest order of talent in his profession, and the rank which Her Gracious Majesty had been pleased to confer upon him was a source of gratification not to himself alone, but to all his fellow Canadians. The work in which he was engaged, and which we had the guarantee of his past ability and faithfulness, would be well performed required to be prosecuted on a larger scale than had yet been attempted, and to effect this, the bill now before the house devoted £5,000 per annum for five years in lieu of the £2000 formerly expended. As the season was far advanced, and it was important the survey should proceed vigorously, the Assembly had suspended the Rule which prevented a bill from being read twice at the same sitting, and it had progressed two stages in one night. Under these circumstances, he proposed after it had been read to move, that the Analogous Rule of this House should also be suspended, and the bill read a third time immediately afterward.

The bill was then read, the rule suspended, and the third reading moved.

Hon. Mr. WALKER had exceeding great pleasure in expressing his admiration of the valuable services rendered to the Province by Mr. Logan. It was within his own (Walker's) personal knowledge, that when he had undertaken the geological survey of Canada, Mr. Logan had the most brilliant prospects in Great Britain; but he had resisted these offers for the express purpose of developing the mineral wealth of his own country, and for this exalted patriotism, he deserved the thanks of every inhabitant of Canada.

Hon. Mr. MOORE agreed in all that had been said, and thought it was due to Sir Wm. Logan that the Legislature should mark its sense of respect for his eminent talents and noble character.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE added his own testimony to the preceding.

Hon. Mr. MOORE asked whether the £5,000 voted would be appropriated by Sir Wm. Logan himself in the payment of salaries, &c.

Hon. Mr. ROSS—The Governor in Council would determine the specific remuneration of all the parties employed.

The bill was then read a third time, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1856.

SOIREE IN HONOR OF SIR WM. E. LOGAN.

On Tuesday evening last the Natural History Society of Montreal, gave a Soiree in honor of Sir Wm. E. Logan, one of its members; which was numerously and fashionably attended. Upwards of 150 ladies and gentlemen, the *élite* of the city and neighborhood, were present, and the proceedings of the evening were listened to with the deepest interest and attention. At half past seven o'clock precisely, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by the guest of the evening, and the Council of the Society, entered the Lecture Room, and took their places. The Bishop was supported on the left by J. W. Dawson, Esq., Principal of McGill College, and President elect of the Society. The Meeting was opened by his Lordship calling on Mr. Rennie, the Secretary, to read the minutes of the Annual Meeting and Report of Council. This latter is a very lengthy document, giving a short and general *resumé* of the history of the Society since its foundation in 1827, up to the present time, of much interest to the members generally, and more especially to those who have lately been elected. The Council, in preparing this *resumé*, availed themselves largely of the great industry of one of the former Presidents of the Society—Major Lachlan. As the Report is to be printed and circulated, we do not feel called upon to insert it at length. The following is the portion of it which more particularly relates to the proceedings of the Society during the past year:—"The past year has not been unproductive of benefit. The Society's building has undergone complete repair: the roof has been newly covered: the Library and Council Room has been transformed into a large and handsome apartment. The Lecture Room has undergone transition from a small room on the ground floor, to a spacious Hall on the third story of the building, which is disposed with great advantage to both lecturer and audience, whilst around the walls are a series of spaces for the reception of stuffed animals, glass cases, &c. These improvements have been effected under the able superintendence of George Browne, Esq. They have occasioned a considerable addition to the usual annual expenses, and it was in consequence found necessary to effect a loan of £400, for three years, at six per cent. The edifice is now better suited for the purposes for which it is intended.—The first story consists of two rooms, one of which is devoted to the Library, and the other to the Geological department. The second story is divided into two apartments, one occupied by the ornithological collection, the other by the entomological department. The third story forms the new lecture room capable of comfortably seating 250 persons. The Council have the pleasure of announcing a large increase to the list of members, there being seven corresponding, and twenty-one ordinary members elected during the year, making a total of 165 active members. The losses by death and other causes, since the last annual meeting, though not numerous, have been severely felt; and your Council are sorry to include the name of one of their former Presidents—the late Dr. Crawford, whose zeal has in no small degree contributed to the advancement of our Society's interest; and by whose liberality the museum has been enriched by many of its valuable specimens. They regret to be called upon to record the demise of the Rev. Zadock Thompson, of Burlington, Vermont, a corresponding member of the Society; and the departure from among them of Lieut. General Rowan for England; where we

have still the benefit of his assistance as a corresponding member of the Society. With these exceptions there is little in the form of loss to record." The Report then proceeds to enumerate the Lectures read during the winter, and thank the gentlemen who delivered them. It recommended for election as Honorary Members, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Sir Wm. E. Logan, Knight, and Charles Smallwood, M. D. L. L. D. It detailed the visit to the Observatory of Dr. Smallwood, and the subsequent forwarding of a Petition to Parliament praying for such assistance as would enable him to publish the records he has made for the last fifteen years, and to continue the prosecution of his investigations. It recommends a division of the members of the Society into Committees; a careful distribution of duplicate specimens in the museum—an act which would no doubt be reciprocated—and the desirability of petitioning the Legislature for a copyright law making it compulsory on all Publishers to contribute a copy of every publication to the several Literary and Scientific Institutions of the Province. In conclusion, it continues—"Your Council taking a retrospective glance at the proceedings of the past year, have every reason to hope that the Society has emerged *pour toujours* from that anomalous position, so little in harmony with the objects of its founders; and, in surrendering their trust into other hands, they would beg to accompany it with the hope that the Natural History Society, established to encourage the study and investigation of the varied and ever-varying physical phenomena of our country, possessing a Library which embraces one of the best collections of valuable works pertaining to all branches of positive knowledge in this country—and a museum containing an extensive and wholesale collection of objects of Natural History, which the liberality of the members has thrown open to the public free of charge, may meet with even greater success, and obtain that liberal support from its members and the public to which it is justly entitled." The Report was received and adopted at the Anniversary Meeting, and the persons therein named, elected by acclamation honorary members. And the following were also declared the office Bearers of the Society for the current year; President, J. W. Dawson, Esq., F. G. S. Principal of McGill College; 1st Vice President, L. A. H. Latour, Esq.; 2nd Vice President, W. H. A. Davis, Esq.; 3rd Vice President, Rev. A. Digby Campbell, M. A.; Treasurer, B. Workman, M. D.; Cor.-Secretary, W. H. Hingston, M. D.; Rec.-Secretary, A. N. Rennie; Curator and Librarian, James Barnston, M. D.; members of Council, Rev. Canon Leach, D. O. L.; Rev. A. Kemp; Dr. Fraser, Dr. Howard, and J. T. Dutton; Library Committee, Dr. McCallum, Dr. Jones, Dr. Wright, Dr. Scott, and Rev. Canon Gilson. M. A. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Bishop for his kindness in having consented to fill the President's chair, the able and zealous manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year, and the exertions he had made in the cause of science, and in extending the sphere of operations of the Society, and adding to its list of members.

On the report being concluded, His Lordship said,—It is now my pleasing duty to read and present to Sir Wm. Logan, our honored guest, the following address from the Natural History Society:—

To Sir William Edmund Logan, Knight, F. R. S. L. L. D. & c., Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

SIR,—It is with feelings of sincere pleasure mingled with no small degree of pride that we, the President and Members of the Natural His-

tory Society of Montreal, welcome you as our guest on the present occasion. We have invited you here this evening, not merely from a sense of duty, nor in consideration of the honor your presence would confer upon us, but likewise for the purpose of testifying publicly the interest which we, as a Scientific Institution, have always taken in your indefatigable labours to advance the cause of Geological Science in Canada. It is for this latter reason, that the opportunity now presented of acknowledging your valuable services, both to Science and our country, affords us unfeigned gratification. As Director of the Geological Survey of this Province, you have laboured for a long series of years with unremitting zeal and assiduity, and if your untiring efforts have surmounted the many difficulties of a scheme, in its nature so extensive and gigantic, and have at length met with that success to which they are so justly entitled, we rejoice to think that the rewards so honorably gained have been acquired by one whom Canada claims, not only as her brightest ornament in Science, but as her honored and cherished son.

Limited as have been the means hitherto placed at your disposal in order to carry out your investigations, you have nevertheless, by skillful economy and at much personal sacrifice, succeeded in bringing to light the valuable internal resources of our country, and of raising our Province to that high and important position which it now holds in foreign estimation. That the Provincial Legislature has appreciated your past labors, and is convinced of the necessity of continuing the noble work under your guidance is abundantly proved by the munificent grant of the present session towards the Geological Survey, and we believe this is but the echo of the mind of an intelligent public.

Your unwearied efforts when in London and Paris, on two memorable occasions, have been acknowledged in a manner which must be very gratifying to you; and while we congratulate you upon the high honors received at the hands of our Most Gracious Queen and of his august Majesty the Emperor of the French, we are no less rejoiced to know that Science, from its loftiest throne, has not omitted to present to you the highest tributes of praise, and its rarest token of reward, in acknowledgement of your valuable researches and discoveries in one of its most important departments. The value of such honors can only be measured by the severe toils and hardships of those mental and bodily labors which have so happily gained them; and our humble prayer is, that you may long live to enjoy these rewards, and continue to prosecute those researches, which will prove lasting memorials of your talents and perseverance, and be of permanent benefit to the country.

In thus tendering you our hearty congratulations, we beg respectfully to present you with the highest mark of esteem and recognition our Society can bestow, namely, the Diploma of Honorary Member of the Natural History Society of Montreal.

(Signed)

F. MONTREAL,
President.
A. N. RENNIE,
Rec.-Secretary.

Montreal, May 20, 1856.

SIR WM. LOGAN said, my Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have to return your Lordship and the members of the Natural History Society my sincere thanks for the very flattering address you have just read, and the honor you have done me, in bestowing the highest mark of your esteem

and approbation upon me, by presenting me with the diploma of an Honorary Member of the Society. The marks of distinction which have been bestowed upon me, as the fruits of my labours connected with the Geological Survey of Canada, are no doubt highly appreciated by me—both those from the hands of the Queen of England, and the Emperor of France, and those of the learned of both countries. And though the marks of your consideration, my Lord, come after them, and are perhaps in part given to me in consequence of them, yet I do not on that account esteem them the less; for I have a grateful remembrance of the satisfaction with which many years ago, when residing in England, I received the diploma of a corresponding member of this Society, and that, before I had given to the public any geological researches worthy of notice (applause.) I was happy, my Lord, to receive that diploma from the hands of my old master, Mr. Skelton, to whose instructions I am indebted for the first rudiments I obtained of some of those exact sciences connected with that branch of geology which I have since more especially pursued (applause.) I cannot forget also, that though ten years before the establishment of the geological survey, many worthy and enlightened persons both in and out of parliament, had endeavoured to induce government to grant their aid in the investigation of our mineral resources, yet it was only in the time of Lord Sydenham, when petitions had been forwarded from the Natural History Society of Montreal, and the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, the former presented by Mr. Holmes, and the latter by Mr. Black—it was only then that the Hon. Mr. Harrison was induced to recommend to the government the first grant bestowed upon the geological survey [cheers.] In this way, the act of this Society has, in some degree, been the cause of my opportunity; and on being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of England, it was with great satisfaction that in enrolling myself among its members, I designated myself as a member of the Natural History Society of Montreal [cheers.] It has been a source of great satisfaction to me, that there has never yet been a single dissentient voice raised against the support given to the geological survey of the Province. The position in which the liberality of the Legislature, and the good will of the community has at present placed the survey, is a worthy object of congratulation, and will enable me to extend its usefulness. It will give me an opportunity of publishing a map of the Geology of Canada, so far as it is known—similar to that published and exhibited in France. It will, by means of illustrations, enable me to make our annual reports much more intelligible than hitherto, and afford me the means of attracting much attention to science in Canada, by publishing those new organic forms which may be found in a fossil state, while prosecuting our studies [applause.] Of these still unrepresented forms, a large collection has already been made, many of them of great interest. And in classifying and describing them I hope to have the occasional assistance of Professor Hall, Paleontologist of the State of New York, and to secure the permanent aid of Mr. Billings, of Ottawa, who has recently shown so much attachment to the science, and such an anxious desire to promote its diffusion. And I am sure, my Lord, I shall never find wanting the advice and assistance, or when his occupations will permit, the active co-operation of a distinguished member of your Society—Mr. Principal Dawson—whose researches in geology are so well and so favorably known, and whose advent among us I consider a great and sure benefit to the advancement of Canadian science [loud cheers.]

His LORDSHIP then said, it now only remains for me to quit the Presidential Chair, and the Office, which, as far as I have been able, I have endeavoured to make efficient for the Society's objects, during the last twelve months. And while I look back with no small satisfaction to the efforts which have been so successfully made during the past year, by several members of this Society for the promotion of its efficiency, and the advancement of Natural Science, I cannot but rejoice that I shall close this my year of office with so graceful and appropriate an act, as the presentation of this address to Sir Wm. Logan, giving him a hearty welcome amongst us. I could have wished that it had been compatible with his other duties for him to have acceded to the request made to him on behalf of a large number of the members of the Society; and that he could have given us the aid of his counsel, and the strength of his name, if chosen as our next President. But the important business connected with the Geological Survey of the Province, which is about to be renewed under his superintendence, will make such demands upon his time and attention; and cause him to be so constantly absent from Montreal, that he informed us he would be obliged to decline the office, if it were offered him. But I feel sure that he will at all times be ready to give us his best advice and co-operation, as far as circumstances will permit; and possessing as he now does, so high a reputation for scientific knowledge; a reputation not confined to this Province or this hemisphere; he will be no small aid in promoting the efforts, which this Society is now making, to place itself in connection with other learned bodies and professors of Natural Science in all parts of the world. The improvements in these premises, for the purpose of rendering them better adapted for the Society; the classified distribution of subjects, alluded to in the Report, to be made the special objects of investigation by different members in some regular order and system; and the large increase of our members during the past year, lead us to hope that the forthcoming year will neither be unproductive in satisfactory results, nor uninteresting in its details; and while we trust that there will be, at the Meetings of the Society and in its Lectures, enough of the popular element to attract the many, that there will be also such enquiries prosecuted, and such advances made, as shall give evidence, that there are amongst us, some minds imbued with a true spirit of philosophy, and an ardent zeal for Natural Science. And this study is of great importance, indeed necessary, not only for the reputation of any country, but to enable it to compete with other parts of the world, and protect itself from injustice and fraud. It is only a few days since, I read in the evidence given in London before the Committee of the House of Commons on the adulteration of Food, &c., that "a large drug grinder and manufacturing Chemist" stated that "it was his belief that Rhubarb was universally 'ground pure.' He believed it was true that 'there was some English Rhubarb mixed 'with the pure to be ground; but it 'was chiefly for Ireland and the Colonies.'" But why should the impure article be sent into the Colonial market rather than the London one, except it be that it is concluded the fraud will not be so easily detected; because Botany and Chemistry are not believed to be actively or generally studied there, as in England? And not now to speak of "the wonders of Geology," on which

subject many of us heard very recently a most interesting lecture in this room; or of the stupendous revelations which modern Astronomical Science has opened for the adoring contempla-

tion of men, whereby, "in our day, indeed, within these few years, the scope of the material universe visible to man, has through Lord Rosse's great telescope been enlarged, as it is computed, no less than 125,000,000 times, and has brought to our view stars, worlds, systems, without number, numberless, whose existence had scarcely been suspected before." Without enlarging upon facts like these, I will only observe, that there is no branch of trade or commerce, scarcely any amusement or means of sustaining life, where, in some way or other, scientific knowledge and scientific investigation will not be most essential to our comfort, our progress and our success. Many branches also of science necessarily require simultaneous investigation and experiments to be made, in a variety of plans at the same time, in order, by general induction, to arrive at any definite conclusion; particularly, for instance, those connected with Meteorology. So that every fresh location of a well-ordered observatory, and every fresh record of any Philosophical observer, is a help towards perfecting the experiments and observations of all.

But I will not detain you any longer with more lengthened observations of mine on this occasion, when there are other and better means devised for your instruction and entertainment this evening. And since I believe it is an admitted fact that "nature abhors a vacuum," that every space within the bounds of creation, when relieved from the occupation of any one substance or portion of matter, must immediately be taken possession of by some body of some kind or other that immediately fills up the void, so it is with this our Society. True to the laws of Nature, this our "Natural History Society" has provided that on my leaving this chair, there shall be no vacancy unoccupied—for our Society in this respect, like Nature, abhors a vacuum, but it will be immediately filled by my successor, and one far more able than I can pretend to have been, to do justice to the office, and add strength and reputation, by his own scientific knowledge, to the position which he has been elected to fill. I have now only, therefore, to take my leave of you, as your President, to thank the various officers of the Society, and other members, for the kindness and attention I have received from them, and to introduce to you Mr. Dawson, F.G.S., and Principal of McGill College in this city, as the President of the "Natural History Society of Montreal," for the ensuing year.

His Lordship then left the Chair, which having been taken by Principal Dawson, he rose and said,—I regard as a very high honor, the position in which I have been placed. I look upon it as a tribute not to myself, but to the subjects of scientific investigation to which I have devoted myself. And I hope and trust that the place of President of the Natural History Society will not during my incumbency be found a vacuum; at least, it shall not be want of exertion or pains on my part, if it be. But on referring to the programme I find that I am not now to make a speech, but to announce to you what perhaps you will listen to with more pleasure, that in about twenty minutes from this time refreshments will be on the table below, and that until then we shall adjourn and inspect the collection of specimens and curiosities in the other apartments; or view the wonders and beauties of Nature through the Microscopes which Dr. Barnston and others have provided for our amusement and instruction.

The company then adjourned below, and examined with the greatest interest the collection in the Museum. Dr. Barnston and Mr. E. Murphy had three powerful Microscopes on the table, which attracted numbers of the fair visitors, and many of the gentlemen. The refreshments were prepared in the Library, by Mr. Alexander, of Notre Dame Street. He has already earned for himself such a high reputation as a caterer, that praise from us for his exertions on the present occasion would be superfluous. Suffice it to say, that all the delicacies and luxuries he could furnish were on the table; were liberally partaken of; and gave satisfaction to all. After an adjournment of about three quarters of an hour, business was again proceeded with in the Lecture Room, Principal Dawson delivering the first Address;—but this we must reserve till our next issue, want of space preventing us from giving it and the other Addresses now; and some little fear of trespassing too much upon the patience of our readers.

CITATION DES JOURNAUX.

TÉMOIGNAGE PUBLIC.

Isle Verte, 29 janvier 1856.

Au Rédacteur du *Canadien*,

MONSIEUR,—Vous obligerez les nombreux amis du Doct. J. C. Taché, qui résident dans le comté de Témiscouata, en publiant sur le *Canadien* l'adresse ci-jointe qui a été présentée à M. Taché à l'occasion de son retour de Paris, où il a séjourné depuis le mois de mai dernier, comme commissaire du Canada à l'Exposition Universelle de 1855.

Les habitants des paroisses de St.-Arsène, St.-George de Cacouna, l'Isle Verte, Trois Pistoles et St.-Eloi, signataires de l'adresse, apprenant que M. Taché serait prochainement au milieu d'eux, ont cru devoir faire à ce monsieur une démonstration publique afin de lui témoigner les souvenirs de reconnaissance qu'ils conservent des services éminents qu'il leur a rendus lorsqu'il était leur député à l'Assemblée législative du Canada, services réitérés pendant la mission récente de M. Taché en France, où il a démontré au peuple français, avec une science bien peu commune, de rares talents et un patriotisme des plus désintéressés, quelles sont les richesses et les ressources inépuisables de notre patrie.

L'adresse a été présentée à M. Taché par le Lieut. Col. Benj. Dionne, M. P. P., en présence d'un grand concours de citoyens de cette paroisse et de celles circonvoisines, et la réponse de M. Taché à l'adresse que je vous envoie aussi, fut chaleureusement applaudie par les auditeurs.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Monsieur,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

JNO. HEATH.

A Joseph Charles Taché, écuyer, membre du Parlement Provincial pour le comté de Rimouski, Commissaire du Canada à l'Exposition Universelle et Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, &c., &c.

MONSIEUR,—C'est pour les habitants des paroisses de St.-Arsène, St.-George de Cacouna, l'Isle Verte, Trois-Pistoles et St.-Eloi, un devoir bien agréable que celui où il leur est donné de vous saluer à votre retour de France, cette ancienne patrie chérie d'eux et de leurs aïeux, et c'est aussi pour eux un plaisir bien sensible de pouvoir vous féliciter très-cordialement de votre nomination comme Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, en récompense de l'habileté avec laquelle vous avez rempli la mission distinguée qui vous avait été confiée par le gouvernement canadien, c'est-à-dire, de représenter le Canada comme un de ses commissaires à l'Exposition Universelle qui a eu lieu en 1855, à Paris, capitale de l'empire français.

La reconnaissance nous oblige de vous déclarer publiquement (et nous aimons à le répéter avec vos nombreux amis canadiens) que dans cette occasion comme dans toutes autres depuis le jour où vous êtes entré dans la vie publique, vous vous êtes acquitté avec justice, indépendance et des talents transcendants, des devoirs publics et importants qui vous ont été confiés et notamment de ceux que la charge honorable de commissaire à l'Exposition Universelle vous imposait.

Veuillez, en conséquence, monsieur, agréer nos remerciements les plus sincères pour vos efforts incessants durant votre séjour en Europe, pour faire connaître au monde entier les richesses et les ressources de notre beau pays où, comme vous le remarquez avec tant d'à-propos, dans l'esquisse que vous avez publiée sur le Canada, "l'émigrant peut y trouver une nouvelle patrie et un champ libre et vaste à son industrie, sous la protection d'institutions libres et sages, qui permettent au culte de toutes les affections et de tous les souvenirs de s'exercer en paix."

Isle Verte, 22 janvier 1856.

J. C. Cloutier, ptr., J. B. Bélanger, ptr., Léon Roy, ptr., J. B. Gagnon, ptr., Z. Aubert De Gaspé, ptr., Benj. Dionne, M. P. P., Louis Bertrand, N. Têtu, J. P., Jos. Ouellet, Lieut. Col., H. Roy, Ol. MacLure, maire, Ls. N. Gauvreau, Eugène Duret, maire de St.-Eloi, Ls. A. Bertrand, Hosp. Desjardins, M. D., Chs. Thériault, J. P., Chs. Bertrand, J. P., J. E. Fraser, N. P., Chs. Lévêque, Cons., Ed. Duret, Com., J. Bte. Rioux, Con. Mun., Jos. Dubé, J. Côté, G. A. Doucet, Arpt., Elz. Desjardins, M. Roy, Chs. T. Dubé, M. D., Eloi Rioux, Hubert Fraser, F. Thériault, Elz. Pelletier, Dan. Fraser, Jos. Rouleau, Robert N. Lindsay, Jos. Rouleau, senior, J. C. Lindsay, Mag. Dubé, Al. Fraser, N. P., F. V.

Rouleau, Wm. Irvine, P. Chabot, M. Côté, Elie Mailloux, Al. Pelletier, Capt., M. Théo. St. Laurent, J. P. St.-Jorre, N. P., Clément Roy, Capt. Mil., D. Girard, C. Raymond, J. Baptiste Beaulieu, N. P., J. E. Barry, Jno. Heath, El.

Réponse de M. Taché :

Messieurs et chers amis,—Je vous remercie bien sincèrement de la manière dont vous me recevez à mon retour dans notre cher Canada : cet accueil cordial rappelle à mon souvenir toutes les preuves d'affection que vous n'avez cessé de me donner depuis que nous nous connaissons. Les paroles seraient impuissantes à rendre tous les sentiments de mon cœur dans un pareil moment ; mais nous sommes d'assez vieux amis pour nous comprendre à demi mot.

Oui, j'ai visité la belle France et je suis heureux d'en rapporter la certitude que l'on y a conservé le souvenir du Canada. Ce n'est pas une petite satisfaction pour moi de pouvoir dire à mon retour, à mes compatriotes d'origine française : "Vous avez l'amour et la sympathie de nos frères de France," et cela dans un temps où l'alliance de la France avec l'empire britannique dont nous relevons, fait des deux peuples, pour ainsi dire, une seule nation.

Les voyages offrent des jouissances bien douces et bien dignes de l'homme, surtout quand ces voyages peuvent confirmer dans l'amour et l'attachement de plus en plus vifs pour son pays natal, mais, de toutes ces jouissances, la plus sentie, je vous le jure, c'est celle du retour : je salue donc avec bonheur les bords du St. Laurent, et je vous presse la main à vous tous, amis du pays.—*Canadien*.

QUEBEC, FEBY. 8, 1856.

The Public Meeting, called by the Mayor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of acknowledging the services of Dr. J. A. C. Taché, as one of the Canadian Commissioners at the Paris Exposition was yesterday held at the appointed time and place, and was more numerous attended than could have been expected, for the apartment did not nearly contain all who came. The Mayor having taken the chair, and briefly stated the purpose of the meeting, alluded in favorable terms to the manner in which Mr Taché had performed the duties of his mission. When the Mayor resumed his seat, the following resolutions were proposed by W. Rhodes, Esq., M. P. P., Chairman of the Paris Exhibition Commissioners, and seconded by F. R. Angers, Esq., in the absence of Mr. Belleau :—

1. Resolved—That this Meeting has much pleasure in congratulating Messrs. Taché and Logan, Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition, and Messrs. Perry and Romaine, Curators, on their return to Canada, and on the general success of the Exhibition.

2. Resolved—That M. Taché, being about to pass through Quebec, be invited to attend a Public Meeting of the citizens to receive a congratulatory Address.

3. Resolved—That Messrs. Rhodes, Al-leyn, Rhéaume, Dubord, Lee, Gibb, Forsyth, Angers, Eckart, Dr. Rousseau, the Mayor and the Secretary of the Meeting do form a Committee to carry out the above Resolutions.

On suggestion, the name of Mr. Hunt of the Geological Commission was inserted in the first Resolution, with general approbation.

In proposing these Resolutions, Colonel Rhodes spoke to the following effect :—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—The Commissioners and curators of the Paris Exhibition having just returned to Canada, a fitting opportunity will present itself in a few days by the arrival of Mr. Taché amongst us to offer to him and to the other gentlemen our courteous congratulations upon their return to Canada and upon the general success of the Exhibition. It is always a matter of some difficulty to obtain honor for a man in his own country, and in addition to that proverbial fact the object of the present meeting, Mr. Taché has been attacked by his enemies through the Press for some months past, in a manner which, to say the least of it, has been very unfair; I say unfair because whilst Mr. Taché was working hard to promote the interests of his country in France, he ought not to have been the object of attacks which he could not reply to without neglecting more important interests. With regard, however, to these complaints I have had very good opportunities of forming some judgment on the matter, and I am quite satisfied all the commissioners and curators have ably performed their duties, and that there has been no lack of work amongst any of them ; it is a matter of some regret that there was not more concord, but it is only justice to all parties to say no communications have been made to the commissioners on these subjects ; and though I have read all Mr. Taché's correspondence I have never seen the slightest inclination on his part to underrate his fellow commissioners. Mr. Taché for some years past has worked industriously and faithfully in the interests of Eastern Canada ; I have met him at the Lower Canadian Provincial Agricultural associations, and in the Exhibition of 1851 he was conspicuous, in the Exhibition of 1855 he again took an active part, (contributing an Essay on Canada), was named first Secretary to the Commission and afterwards Commissioner to Paris. At Paris he has maintained a high reputation as a man of letters, (hommes de lettres), through the instrumentality of the French Press, he has made Canada known and now he returns to Canada with the high distinction of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor as well as the congratulations of the Parisian literary world. The object, however, of all these Exhibitions is to increase the commerce and trade of this country, and as this meeting is called upon to encourage those who are working

for the public weal, it is desirable that you should avail yourselves of so favorable an opportunity of showing your sympathy with the present efforts to open up a trade with France, one so well calculated to promote the advancement of a large portion of our population, who, from a knowledge of the French language, will find facilities and a field for progress where others would only encounter difficulties. I believe the object in view is one worthy of your support and as I have no reasons but to think well of Mr. Taché, I hope you will meet him in Quebec with that spirit of liberality and cordiality which is due to him and that we may congratulate ourselves upon the labors of a man whose only fault perhaps appears to be that he has been a too strenuous advocate of the interests of Eastern Canada. I will, therefore, Mr. Mayor, now merely propose the adoption of the Resolutions before the meeting.

The Resolutions and the observations which introduced them appeared to be received with general approbation. An amendment, however, was moved by Mr. H. S. Scott, seconded by Mr. Wurtele, to the effect, that it was not expedient to invite Mr. Taché to a public meeting until full inquiry had been made into the accusations which had appeared against him in some of the newspapers of Toronto and Montreal. Mr. Scott disclaimed any unkind personal feeling towards M. Taché, and protested against his being thought to place implicit belief in the unfavorable statements which had been written in the Toronto and Montreal journals concerning the Commissioner's manner of fulfilling his duties in Paris. But he thought it desirable that the charges should be duly inquired into, and satisfactorily confuted before any public demonstration should be made in his favor. The conduct of M. Taché was zealously defended by Messrs. Rheame, Rousseau, Lelievre, Angers, &c. The line of argument adopted by all these gentlemen was much the same. It was evident that some unfriendly feelings had arisen on the part of the Parisian Correspondent of the Montreal Gazette (generally believed to be Mr. Perry,) against Mr. Taché. Those who had read M. Taché's reports and his "Esquisse," could tell how industriously he had labored in Paris to make known in a popular and readable form to all Europe the resources of Canada. His works were approved in Paris, the journalists of which city had spoken most favorably of them and of their author also. He had likewise prepared a Catalogue raisonné of the Exhibition, which had been most highly commended by Mr. Robin, a gentleman employed for a similar purpose by the highest authorities in Europe. It was on Mr. Taché's suggestion, and by his perse-

verance, that pamphlets had been so largely distributed among the people of France and of other parts of Europe. His labors and merits had been highly estimated by Prince Napoleon and the Emperor himself, and were at last crowned with a distinguished reward, our compatriot having been created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The amendment was of course rejected by an overwhelming majority, and the Resolutions were then passed without any further opposition.—The Mayor having left the chair, the Hon. A. N. Morin was called to the same ; and on the motion of Mr. Rheame, seconded by H. S. Scott, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were voted to His Worship the Mayor.

FURTHER NEWS BY THE "CANADA."

MR. LOGAN KNIGHTED.
PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.
AMERICAN AND BRITISH RELATIONS.
NIGHTINGALE FUND.
 &c., &c., &c.
SIR WILLIAM EDMOND LOGAN.

The following is an extract from the London Gazette of the 1st instant:—

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Jan. 30.—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon William Edmond Logan, Esquire, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Here is official confirmation of what our private letters some time ago positively informed us would take place. Our Provincial Geologist has been Knighted. It is not as mere matter of form that we say we are happy to make this announcement. Sir W. E. Logan has well won the title Her Majesty has conferred upon him, and he will wear it as well; for his simplicity of manners, his earnest singleness of purpose, and that sense of honor which distinguishes a gentleman and becomes a Knight, are as conspicuous as his great scientific attainments. In truth, the order of Knighthood makes a gain in this new acquisition to its ranks quite as great as does the recipient of the title. We are sure there will be but one feeling throughout the country at the honor conferred on the Provincial Geologist; for while he is universally loved and admired, he has not a single enemy. Montreal, at least, will mark in a fitting manner her appreciation of the virtues, the learning, and the labors of her son—for he was born in this city; and the whole Province will rejoice in the more than European fame won by a Canadian.

ADDRESS TO MR. TACHE.—The presentation of a complimentary Address to J. C. Taché, Esq., M.P.P. for Rimouski, for his conduct as one of the Canadian Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition, took place, at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon, in presence of a large number of citizens. Among those in attendance to congratulate Mr. Taché on his return to Quebec, were His Worship the Mayor, the Rev. C. F. Cazeau, Grand Vicar, the Curé of Quebec, and other Clergymen, the Police Magistrate, and J. B. Forsyth, Esq. The Mayor presented the Address, which was as follows:—

ADDRESS.

TO JOSEPH CHARLES TACHE, Esquire, M. P. P. for the County of Rimouski, Commissioner of Canada at the Paris Exhibition, and Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor.

SIR,—On learning your happy return to your family, after an absence of nearly nine months, spent in protecting the interests of this Province, at the Paris Exhibition, the citizens of Quebec, at a public meeting, held on the seventh day of February last, resolved to express to you, in a public manner, their congratulations for the manner in which you fulfilled the honorable mission entrusted to you by your fellow countrymen, and avail themselves of your short stay in this city, to carry that resolution into effect.

Canada has acquired at the Paris Exhibition a distinguished rank among the most forward nations in the arts of civilization; Canada, once an obscure colony, almost unknown to Europe, has attracted the attention, and enlisted the interest of the whole world. The inexhaustible products of its forests, its rich and varied mines, the productiveness of its immense lakes and rivers, and of its great estuary, and the remarkable qualities and originality of several of its manufactured products, have elicited the admiration of the most favored nations.

The result of that universal and so justly acquired fame will be the opening of a wider field for the social intercourse and commerce of this Colony with France, and the different States of Europe; it will accelerate the progress of colonization, and will vastly increase its riches as well as its moral and material prosperity.

Proud of these brilliant results, your fellow-countrymen admit most freely that they could not have been completely attained without the intelligence, zeal and devotedness of those who were sent as delegates to Paris, to watch over the interests, honor and prosperity of our country; and the Citizens of Quebec hasten this day to express to you their deep sense of gratitude, not only for the part, so honorable to you, and so useful to the whole Province, which you have taken in the labors of the Commission at Paris, but also for the publication of your remarkable "Essay upon Canada," spoken of in such well deserved and flattering terms by the French Press.

The Decoration of Knight of the Legion of Honor, which you have received from the hands of the Emperor of the French, and which you may well be proud of, inasmuch as it is only awarded to intelligence and merit, is, at the same time, the well deserved reward of the services which you have rendered to your country, and the most formal and glorious acknowledgment that it was deservedly granted to you.

Once more, Sir, please accept the sincere congratulations of the Citizens of Quebec, and allow them at the same time, to offer you their best wishes for your welfare.

Signed, on behalf of the Citizens of Quebec.

OL. ROBITAILLE,
Mayor.

M. A. PLAMONDON,
Secretary.

Mr. Taché wore the Cross of the Legion of Honor conferred on him while in France, and seemed to have improved in appearance since his trip to Europe. He read a reply to the Address, in which he thus endeavor to translate

REPLY.

To His Worship the Mayor, and the Citizens of Quebec.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you much for the kind steps taken by you to welcome my return to this country. I have not forgotten, nor never shall I forget that it was in Quebec I received my education, and that it is to the citizens of Quebec I am indebted for the first encouragement which supported me on my entrance into public life; this new proof of interest and affection only cements the bonds which attach my heart to your beautiful city.

Yes, Gentlemen! Canada has just played a part in the Universal Exhibition of which we may well be proud; such a part as it would almost have been presumptuous to anticipate. The products of your industry made themselves to be observed among the most remarkable productions of the whole world, but above all, the natural resources of your beautiful country drew general attention; suffice it to say that the future fate of Canada is in your hands, and that the country will become whatever the intelligence and industry of its children choose to make it.

I have no doubt that the immediate result of the success of Canada at the Exhibition will be to extend the commerce of the country, which has hitherto been confined to two markets or countries in Europe, and, by so doing, ensure a more steady and normal condition of prosperity in business.

I admire, Gentlemen, the liberal manner in which was conducted the preliminary meeting, of which the present is a conse-

quence, and I thank you, so far as I am concerned, in having associated, in the expression of your satisfaction, my name with that of my friends and colleagues, Messrs. Logan and Hunt, to whose labours Canada is deeply indebted. I am happy also that you have presented your thanks to Messrs. Romaine and Perry, for their services as curators of the contributions exhibited. Permit me to call your attention to the names of Messrs. De Penlinque, Bossange, Maitland and Bolton, who in their position as Honorary Commissioners, greatly contributed to the success of your Exhibition in Paris. I ought not, either, to let this opportunity pass without alluding to the labours of the members of the Organization Committees, and especially those of Messrs. Hincks and Rhodes, the Chairmen; let us also render justice to the Central Committees of Montreal and Toronto, who took an active share in the labours of collecting. As Secretary to the Committee, I should be culpable if I forgot the name of Mr. Eckart, my assistant, whose zeal and patience never for a moment forsook him, and whose intelligence and skill in business always served me wonderfully. The country is also under many obligations to your agent at Boston, Mr. Cheney, and to the representatives of the admirable transatlantic company of Mr. Cunard. As you so beautifully express it, I am proud of bearing the decoration of the Legion of Honor, as I am proud of the testimonials which I receive from my countrymen; but I tremble at the thought of the obligations which I contract before my country by this so great benevolence. If I fail in the task of acknowledging worthily so many kindnesses, ah! I beseech of you, Gentlemen, do not attribute my deficiency to any fault of the heart. It remains for me only to thank you for the good wishes you have been pleased to express for me.

Mr. Taché further said that he had contemplated delivering a lecture descriptive of the position which Canada occupied at the Paris Exhibition, but that circumstances prevented his doing so at present.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Taché, and the meeting dispersed.

St Johns Newfoundland
Augt 10th 1875

My dear Mrs Jones -

I have no words at my command by which to express the heartfelt sorrow I felt and still feel for the great loss we have all had to sustain in the decease of your best of brothers, and my best, oldest and truest of friends; nor can I say fully how much I sympathize with yourself and other members of your family in your great bereavement. In my beloved old chief, I think has lost one of her truest ornaments, laborers in his favorite field ^{lost} _A a great benefactor, and relative and beloved one. I have lost a friend and sympathizer, such as are but rarely if ever seen in this world of ours. Long and steadily indeed have he and I been friends of no common order, and many and great have been the favours and kindnesses I have received at his hands, but while I was well aware that he entertained an affection to me, and for me, I was far from being prepared the true

of his last substantial remembrance of me, in the
magnificent legacy bequeathed by his side. I thought
sometimes that I possibly might have seen some little
token of our old friendship and co-operation in the
shape of an instrument he had used, a hammer,
or a little triple of that sort, which would have
been prized and made a family loom of, as
sincerely as if it cost thousands; but that he
should have done as he has done, ~~never~~ never for
a moment entered my head, nor did I consider
I was at all entitled to expect, nor did I believe in,
until I received my brother's and Mr. Grant's
letter. His magnificent legacy is indeed most
welcome, and shall be put aside for the purpose
for which I feel sure, my dear old friend would
most approve - namely the education of his
nephew son, my little W. L. Logan; but much
as I esteem the ^{gift} ~~remembrance~~ itself, I still must
own value the proof given of his remembrance
of me to his last moments. To have had the
love and regard of such a man, is worth a
whole life of trial and struggle, and will be
a comfort and solace to me to the end of
my days.

The last of many instruments he presented to me
was a Microscopical Telescope, upon which I intended to
have his name engraved, and to be kept as an heir
loom always; but I am so voracious enough to ~~pay~~^{wait} for
a little more for his name sake, and I know of
nothing I should like better, than one of his small
geological hammer, upon which I would put
a plate, and hang in the most conspicuous place.
If you have any hair moreover, I wish very much
to have a lock, to set in a brooch with his
miniature.

I trust, my dear Madam, you will
not consider my addressing you thus as taking an
arbitrary liberty, as you may not excuse my
doing so is prompted solely by the admiration
I have always had, the affectionate regard I have
ever entertained, and the deep debt of
gratitude I owe, to my oldest, dearest
and firmest of friends, now alas! departed!
With my deepest condolences, and kindest wishes
believe me always, my dear Madam

Yours very truly

Wm - Murray

169
Montreal 2^d Jan^y. 1890

" I have sold - all the lot of land
between Mount Royal Avenue
Guilford Street, Janet Street and
Papineau Road in the village
of Cole St. Louis outside the city
limits - cont^d about 10.10 English acres
sold at the rate of say \$1738 per
acre - The terms are 1/4 cash
& balance in 2 instalments - in
5 and 10 years respectively with
5% per annum interest.

signed
Jas Williamson

Geological Survey of New Brunswick.

Attorney General Fisher, the leader of the New Brunswick Government, in reply to a question of a member of opposition with reference to a sum voted for the developement of the mineral resources of that country, said that "the Government had tried to obtain the services of Sir Wm. Logan, of Canada, to make a Geological Survey of the Province and thus make more fully known and enhance the value of our minerals, but that though he (the Attorney General) had personally seen Sir W. Logan, he had been unable to secure his services during the past year, or his promise for the present, but hoped, and had no doubt, that, as all parties were united in supposing him to be the exact man required, his services could be ultimately procured, and therefore the sum so appropriated still remained unspent as a judicious opportunity had not occurred."

Copy Paris 19th 1855

Monsieur

Redacteur du Biographe moderne nous avons mission d'écrire quelques notices sur les hommes marquans décorés par sa Majesté L'Empereur à l'issue de l'exposition de 1855. et nous venons vous prier, n'ayant pu nous procurer tous les documents qui nous étaient nécessaires de vouloir bien nous donner vous-même quelques renseignements sur votre existence et aussi sur votre travail remarquable de la carte géologique du Canada travail qui vous a valu le Ruban de Chevalier, récompense tardive Monsieur due à votre rare mérite.

Au moment où les esprits sont tournés vers les Biographies, nous avons jugé qu'il était de notre devoir de satisfaire à votre endroit la curiosité publique - Ayez donc Monsieur la bonté de répondre s'il vous plaît à cette lettre le plus tôt qu'il vous sera possible votre notice devant être publiée dans notre prochaine livraison.

Le Biographe moderne qui compte déjà 3 ans d'existence et qui voit chaque jour s'augmenter le nombre de ses abonnés parmi les sommités des grands corps de l'Etat, de la noblesse et du clergé, publie chaque mois un n^o d'une ou deux feuilles in 4^e imprimée en caractères neufs.

La pensée qui a donné naissance à notre publication avec de conscience et de désintéressement a du reste été bien comprise et les noms que vous lisez à la page suivante vous en seront garant suffisant.

Veuillez agréer Monsieur l'assurance de notre
profond respect et de notre considération distinguée

Pr le ^{pr} de la red^{on}

T. Freville

à dresser la réponse (franco) à M^r F Langlois
red^r en chef du Biographe Moderne rue de l'Est^r,
Lorsqu'on le desire l'administration fait tirer à
part les notices publiées dans l'ouvrage, Ces exem-
plaires sur beau papier avec couverture imprimée
ne sont comptés qu'à raison de 75 pour les abonnés
et 1^{fr} 25 pour les non souscripteurs

Le Biographe Moderne dont le prix est
de 28^{fr} pour Paris 30 pour les Départements
et 35 pour l'Etranger formera 2 magnifiques
volumes.

Monsieur
Monsieur Logan Ch^r de la Légion d'H^r
président de la Société Géologique du Canada
au Canada
au lieu de réunion de la 1^{re} Société

The names referred to as guarant
are very high ones beginning with. S. A. J.
le Prince Léonore, Gouverneur des Invalides.

Montreal 1st October 1889.

James Stewart Esq.
London

dear Sir

I duly received your favors of 26 July and 24 August and carefully note what you say regarding future sales of lots belonging to the Estate legend. The lots sold by the Government brought exceptionally good prices because of their fine situation on the shore overlooking the legend Park. I think lots on the legend Farm are likely to increase in value and have told Mr Simard only to sell when he can get full value. Mr Simard will shortly give you his opinion regarding present & future value of lots. I handed your letter to Mr A. J. Grant and told him that his services would not be required by the Estate after the 31 December next. We have been expecting that a change would be made and was therefore not taken by surprise. I have taken John Mooney who was formerly a Clerk in the Estate Office

and

and who is therefore well acquainted with
the books of account of the estate into my employ
and he will keep the books after A. J. Grant
leaves. Have seen Wm. Conniff of the Winans
and have had some talk with him regarding
property but so far without resulting in any
business.

I notice what you say regarding my
unannounced for managing estates he saw to
her and am satisfied thereunto.

Will write your brother in a short time
and hope to be able to report sale of all the
estate mortgages. am trying to sell the whole
to one party and hope to succeed.

Hope Miss Stewart is in the best
of health. Kindly remember me to her.

Yours very truly
Jas. W. W. W.