Let us gratefully acknowledge the hand of the Almighty Disposer of Events in bringing about this result, pregnant with so important an influence on the condition and destinies of the inhabitants of these Provinces, and of the teeming millions who in ages to come will people the Dominion of Canada from ocean to ocean, and give it its character in the annals of time. Let us acknowledge, too, the sagacity, the patriotism, the forgetfulness of selfish and partisan considerations, on the part of our statesmen, to which under Providence are due the inception of the project of a British American Confedera-tion and the carrying it to a successful issue. Without much patient labour, a disposition to make mutual concessi and an earnest large-minded willingness to subordinate all party interests to the attainment of what would be for the lasting weal of the whole people of British America, the result we celebrate this day would never have been achieved. It has taken just three years to accomplish - not certainly an unreasonable space of time for a work of such magnitude. Three years ago, Mr. Brown, Mr. Mowat, and Mr. McDougall, as representing the Reformers of Upper Canada, joined Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. Cartier, and their political associates, in forming a Government whose single and sole mission it should be to aim at the establishment for these Provinces of a new state of political existence, in which we should be rid of the peculiar evils and grievances which had hitherto obstructed our progress, and enter on a happier and brighter era. That Government was formed on the 30th June, 1864. On the 1st July, 1867, we witness the fruition of men of the Maritime Provinces joined in the good work, the sympathy and support of the great mass of the people were soon found to be heartily enlisted in the movement, the cordial and generous co-operation of the mother country was given to it, and this day the Dominion of Canada is proclaimed; and, as Canadians, no limits, but members of a larger nationality, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

gether for weal or for woe, to work out common the destinies of a united British America. The preliminary negotiations for the Union of the British American Provinces, contemplated a Confederation of the two Canadas and the four Maritime Provinces, with provision for the admission, at some future time, of the colony of Red River, the North-West Territory. and British Columbia. The greater part of this project has been realised. The ac complishment of the rest appears to be only a matter of time. Prince Edward Island has chosen for the present to remain out in the cold, and to remain out in the cold, and Newfoundland was not quite ready to throw in her lot with the sister Provinces. But, so far as legislation is concerned, the measure for the union of the whole of British America, under the title of the Dominion of Canada, is a fair accompti. The actual bringing into the Confederacy of its outlying members is a mere matter of detail to be arranged, as the occasion arises. De a simple Order in the occasion arises, by a simple Order in Council, the Imperial Parliament having done all that is necessary in the way of legislation. As regards British Columbia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the whole machinery for their admission has already been provided. So soon as they are prepared to enter the Confeder-

Quebec and Ontario, join hands, and a

nillions of people who are now linked to-

acy, all they have to do is to express through their Legislatures a desire to that effect, and by an Order in Council, with the consent of the Dominional Parliament without any further reference to the Imperial Parliament, Her Majesty will admit them. In like manner, as regards the Red River Settlement and the North West Territory, so soon as the Senate and House of Commons of Canada are in a settlement to consider the control of the settlement of the settlemen position to organize Governments for these regions, they have only to intimate their wishes, and Her Majesty will give their wishes, and Her Majesty will give effect to them. In its most important aspects, therefore, we may look upon the Confederation of the whole of British North America as completed. The incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North West Territory is made, by the act of Union, to depend on the will of Canada herself, and to suppose that she will shrink from the responsibility thus laid upon her by the mother country, would be to cast a libellous imputation on her fitness for the high career on which she is fitness for the high career on which she is now entering. And as regards the thre Provinces, which have still separate Gov Provinces, which have still separate Governments of their own, we may safely assume that, studying what will be for their own weal, as well as looking to the general advantage, both from an Imperial and a Colonial point of view, of the consolidation into one Confederacy of the interests and influence of the whole of British America, they will speedily adopt the necessity. Measures for the product of the world of the product of the produc essary measures for giving complete effect to the Act which extends the Do-minion of Canada over the broad expanse of the continent, so as to include under one Government the whole of Her Majes.

We celebrate then to-day an event of much greater importance than the Con-federation merely of three or four Pro-vinces—the union of two of the Maritime Provinces with Canada. We celebrate the inauguration of a new nationality; to which are committed the interests of Christianity and civilization over a territory larger than that of the ancient Rotory larger than that of the ancient ko-man Empire, larger, too, than the terri-tory which is controlled by the great neighbouring Republic, and with a popu-lation greater than that with which the United States began their career ninety



Globe.

"THE SUBJECT WHO IS TRULY LOYAL TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE WILL NEITHER ADVISE NOR SUBMIT TO ARBITRARY MEASURES. - JUNIUS."

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM: SINGLE NUMBERS 3c.

WHOLE NO. 5385

TORONTO. MONDAY, JULY 1, 1867. VOL. XXIV., NO. 156

years ago. In the duties, therefore, of the present, and in the hopes and aspira-tions which gild our future, there is room and scope ample enough for the purest patriotism and the loftiest ambition. Let us hope that Canadians—using the word in its new and large acceptation—will worthily fulfil the duties which Provi-dence has confided to these dence has confided to them.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING)

NOS. 26 & 28 KING STREET EAST.

From the commencement of the move-ment until its auspicious consumma-tion to-day, THE GLOBE has been ever tion to-day, The GLOBE has been ever its zealous and persevering advocate. We have striven to meet objections, to remove obstacles, to smooth down asperiities. We have endeavoured to combat its opponents, and to shield it from the injury it might have received from injudicious supporters, who were foolish enough to try to make it subserve their paltry personal and party interests. As a not uninfluential organ of public opinion, we may be pardoned for claiming that The GLOBE has contributed, in some degree at least, to the successful result degree at least, to the successful result over which we this day rejoice. And now, standing at the point of transition between the old and the new, on this day when the Dominion of Canada starts upon its career, we may, with peculiar propriety, look back on the past, at what has been accomplished, and forward to the future, whose history has yet to be acted and written. We propose, therefore, to devote to day a large portion of our space to laying before our readers at one glance, and in as brief compass as possible, the most essential information with reference to the new Confederacy—its extent and population, its trade and resources, its wealth developed and underecloped, and the prospects in store for it—with, at the same time, a rapid sketch of the history of its component parts, and of the negotiations and proceedings which have resulted in their Union. And before proceeding to the other points, we shall commence with this brief historical sketch, as the first in order of time.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The discovery of Canada is generally attributed to Jacques Cartier, of Saint Malo, in France There is a sort of legendary story, however, which makes the Spaniards prior discoverers, and derives from them the name of our new Dominion. It is said that the Spaniards were the first Europeans who visited the country, but that finding no gold in it-not having penetrated as far as Madoc—they speadily retraced their steps. When the French came afterwards, the Indians so frequently repeated the words—"Aca Nada"—"Here is nothing"—which they had heard uttered by the Spaniards, that Cartier fancied it was the name of the country, and hence the origin of the appellation "Canada" A somewhat more probable derivation of the word is from the Iroquois language, in which "Canada" signifies a village, or collection of houses. Cartier, it is believed, hearing the Indians apply this name to the village of Stadacona on the site now occupied by Quebec, extended the designation to the country.

It was in 1534, that Jacques Cartier penetrated as far as Madoc-they speadily

ountry.

It was in 1534, that Jacques Cartier made his first voyage to America On this voyage, after visiting Newfoundland, he crossed the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and entered the Bay of Chaleur. in the following year he was sent on a second voyage of discovery, his expedition consisting of three vessels. On this voyage, he went up the St. Lawrence as far as the island on which Montreal now stands, and where he found an Indian village called Hochelaga. He passed the winter in Canada and returned to France the following summer. In 1540, with a squalowing summer. In 1540, with a squalowing summer. In 1540, with a squadron of five vessels, and in company with the Seigneur de Roberval, whom the French king had appointed his Viceroy in Canada, Cartier again sailed for America. No practical results were derived from this expedition, and it was not till nearly seventy years afterwards that the work of actually colonizing the country commenced.

In 1608, Champlain selected Quete for a settlement and established there in that year the first French colony in Canada. During the remainder of his life, that is to say, for the next thirty years, Champlain seems to have devoted himself with unshout of rejoicing goes up from the four tiring energy to the interests of French colonization in Canada, or New France, as the country was now designated in offi-cial documents In 1627, the Company of the Hundred Associates received a char-ter from the King of France conferring upon them very extensive trading privileges. In 1629, an English squadron commanded by Sir David Kirke appeared before Quebec, and Champlain, who was then Governor, was compelled to surren der Canada to the Crown of England Three years afterwards, however, Canada was restored by the Treaty of St. Germains to France.

> For some time after the death of Champlain the history of Canada presents few points of interest. The Company of the Hundred Associates did little towards the settlement of the country, and the annals of the colony reveal only a series of Indian wars and the squabbles for the possision of power which took place between the Company, the Governor, the Jesuits and the Bishop. Meanwhile, the colony progressed so slowly that so late as the end of the century, the European population of the country did not exceed 14,000 souls. In 1663, there was a tremendous earthquake throughout the whole of Canada, which caused the inhabitants immense alarm. The earthquake was acplain the history of Canada presents few nada, which caused the inhabitants im-mense alarm. The earthquake was ac-companied by a general convulsion of the elements, and from Tadousac to Quebec, a distance of 130 miles, the St. Lawrence appeared white and thickly impregnated with sulphurous matter. Fort Frontenac was built in 1672 on the site now occu-pied by the city of Kingston. During the administration of M. de Frontenac, from whom this fort received its name, the greater part of Canada was explored, and before the close of the century, French missionaries and traders had pushed their discoveries westward, and become acquainted with the vast and fertile regions watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. In Oc-tober, 1690, an English expedition consisting of 34 vessels, under the command of Sir W. Phipps, appeared before Quebec, and demanded the surrender of the town. A portion of the English troops disembarked near the river St. Charles, disembarked near the river St. Charles, and several engagements took place; but the French, under M. de Frontenac, made a successful defence, and Sir W. Phipps was ultimately compelled to raise the siege and return down the river. In 1709, England and France being again at war, another expedition against Canada was sent from New York. This expedition resulted disastrously many having fallen sent from New York. This expedition resulted disastrously, many having fallen victims to poison through the treachery of their Indian allies. Hostilities were terminated by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1712, and for the next forty years the colony enjoyed the blessings of peace, and made considerable advances in the cultivation of the soil and the extension of the

In 1752, there was again war between England and France, and during the next seven years, Canada was more or less the scene of hostilities. In 1759, preparations on a more extensive scale than ever before were made by the English Government for the conquest of Canada. In June of that year, an English fleet, under Admiral Saunders, reached the island of Orleans, and Gen. Wolfe landed with an army of 8.000 men. The summer was spent in 8,000 men. The summer was spent unsuccessful assaults on the French trenchments. Finally, Wolfe determi to effect a landing above Quebec, and to carry the Heights of Abraham. On the night of the 12th September, the fleet sailed up the river to Cap Rouge, nine miles above Quebec. This feint had the desired effect of dividing the forces of the enemy. It deceived them as to the intended point of attack, and a

division of the French army under Gen.
Bougainville proceeded still higher up the
river, to prevent the English troops from
landing. During the night the British
ships dropped silently down the river with
the current, and at four o'clock on the ships dropped silently down the river with the current, and at four o'clock on the morning of the 13th, the troops began to land at the point since known as Wolfe's Cove. By eight o'clock, the British had ascended the Heights. The Marquis de Montealm, with more bravery than prudence, without waiting to concentrate his army, drew up his disposable forces in front of the British, and the battle of the Plains of Abraham, which decided the fate of Canada, was gallantly fought by the contending forces. Great valour was displayed by the commanders and the troops on both sides, but the fortune of war was on the side of the English, and the control of the destinies of Canada passed into the hands of the British race. General Wolfe died in the moment of victory, at the age of thirty-five, having won for his country what has been justly termed "the brightest diadem in the Crown of England." The brave Montealm died of his wounds a few days afterwards. On the 18th September, Quebec capitulated to General Murray, who succeeded General Wolfe in command. In the west also fortune favoured the English troops. The fort of Niagara was taken by Sir William Johnston, and those at Ticonderaga and Crown Point, by General taken by Sir William Johnston, and those at Ticonderaga and Crown Point, by General Amherst; and the three British Generals having formed a junction, invested Montreal, where the French forces made a stand under the Governor-General, M. de Vaudreuil. On the 8th September, 1760, De Vaudreuil, finding further resistance hopeless, capitulated, surrendering Montreal and all the French fortresses in Canada to Great Britain. By the treaty of 1763, France formally ceded all its northern possessions in America to England.

A letter from Governor Murray to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, gives an interesting account of the state of the Province in 1765, five years after the Conquest. The towns of Quebec and Montreal then contained about 14,700 inhabitants. Exclusive of Quebec and Montreal, there were 110 parishes, containing 9,722 houses, and 54,675 Christian souls. The population occupied of arable land, 955,755 arpents—an arpent being somewhat less than an English acre. In the year 1765, they sowed 180, 300 minots of grain—a minot being somewhat greater than an English bushel—and possessed 12,546 oxen, 22,724 cows, 15,039 young horned cattle, 27,064 sheep, 28,976 swine, and 13,757 horses. The Indians within the Province, he says, numbered 7,400. If this estimate be anything like correct, the French, in anything like correct, the French in their conflicts with the Aborigines, must have pursued a ruthless exterminating

With reference to the French Canadian population at that period, just one hur dred years ago, Governor Murray says:-

population at that period, just one hundred years ago, Governor Murray says:

"They consist of a noblesse, who are numerous, and who pique themselves much upon the antiquity of their families, their own military glory and that of their ancestors. These noblesse are seigneurs of the whole country, and, though not rich, are in a situation, in that plentiful part of the world, where money is scarce and luxury still unknown, to support their dignity. Their tenants, who pay only an annual quit-rent of about a dollar for one hundredacres, areat their ease, and comfortable. Thay have been accustomed to respect and obey their noblesse; their tenures being military, in the feudal manner; they have shared with them the dangers of the field, and natural affection has been increased, in proportion to the calamities which have been common to both from the conquest of this country."

In 1774 was passed the Quebec Act, 14 George III. Under this Act the affairs of the Province were administered by a Governor, with a Council appointed by the Crown. It allowed the French language to be used in the Courts, secured the Catholic Church in Etneb

secured the Catholic Church in all the immunities it had enjoyed under French rule, and left the Seigniorial Tenure undis-turbed. In 1775, Canada was invaded by the forces of the American Congress. the forces of the American Congress. Montreal surrendered to General Mont-gomery, in November of that year. On the 31st December, he attempted to take the 31st December, he attempted to take Quebec by storm during the night; but the Americans were repulsed, and Gen. Montgomery killed. Notwithstanding the alluring character of the invitation extended by Congress to the French Canadians, they remained faithful and loyal to the British Crown, and co-operated with the British troops in driving the Americans from the Province.

In 1791, the Act 31, Geo. III, com In 1791, the Act 31, Geo. 111, commonly called the Constitutional Act, was passed. It divided the Province of Quebec into the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, giving to each a separate Government, consisting of a Governor, Council, and House of Assembly.

The settlement of Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario, dates from the American Revolutionary War. When the Thirteen Colonies threw off their alle giance to the British Crown, a number of loyalists found their way to Upper Canada, then an unbroken wilderness, where liberal grants of land were made to them. Among the Colonists were many officers and discharged soldiers. Scattered settlements were made along the St. Lawrence, on the shores of Lake Ontario, in the vicinity of shores of Lake Untario, in the vicinity of Niagara, and opposite Detroit. The Gov-ernment supplied them for the most part with provisions and clothing for two years, and with agricultural implements and building tools; and, addressing themselves bravely to the task of subdu-ing the wilderness. ing the wilderness, they made rapid pro-gress in laying the foundations of a pros-perous colony. By an Order in Council, of 1789, the families who previous to 1783 adhered to the unity of the empire, were distinguished under the title of "U. E. distinguished under the title of "U.E. Lovalists," and their children became en-titled, on arriving at the age of 21 years, to a grant of 200 acres each. At the same time all other applicants for lands were allowed 200 acres each, on condition of actual settlement, and or paying certain fees and surveying ex After the passing of the Act of 1791, General Simcoe was the first Lieutenant-

General Santoe was the birst. Intellement, Governor appointed for Upper Canada. Niagara was at first the seat of Govern-ment, and five sessions of Parliament were held there, before York, now Toronwere near there, before fork, now Toron-to, became the capital of the Province. General Simcoe was the ablest and most upright of the Governors who adminis-tered the affairs of Upper Canada during its existence as a separate Province. His policy was wise and patriotic, and it was not until weaker men filled the executive chair that there was inaugurated that era

of misrule which was fitted to drive wise men mad, and at last goaded into actual rebellion a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the Province. It does not fall within the design of

It does not fall within the design of this article to trace the history of the two Provinces since the commencement of the present century. To give anything like a just account of the struggles for responsi-ble government in both Provinces, and in the united Province, which were finally crowned with success, would require us greatly to exceed the limits within which we must keen on the present occasion. we must keep on the present occasion.

Apart from political struggles, the great event of the half century was the part borne by Canada in the war of 1812-13, between England and the United States.

In the course of that condict, the bravery disclored the the willist heath of United In the course of that conflict, the bravery displayed by the militia, both of Upper and Lower Canada, was beyond praise, and was crowned with victory on several well-fought fields. If the necessity should again arise for Canadians to take up arms for the defence of their homes, in the battle of Queenston Heights, where the heroic Brock fell—like Wolfe, in the moment of victory—and in the gallant deeds of the Lower Canadian militia under Colonel DeSalaberry—they can feel that they have a past to be proud of, and to

stimulate them to act worthily of the Canadian name.

The system of separate Governments for Upper and Lower Canada continued for precisely half a century, from 1791 till 1841, when the two Provinces were united under one Government and Legis-

Monts obtained from Henri IV. of France
a commission constituting him Governor
of all the countries of America, from
40° to 46° north, including Nova Sco
tia, then called Acadia. DeMonts
equipped four ships, and sailed for Aca
dia, his pilot being Champlain, whose
name subsequently filled so prominent a
place in the early history of Canada. A olony was established at Port Royal, now Annapolis. In 1606, the charter of DeMonts was revoked, but one of his associates, Potrincourt, obtained a grant of Port Royal, and continued to build up what promised to be a prosperous settlement, had it not been destroyed by an English expedition frow Virginia in 1615, commanded by one Captain Angall. The French were overpowered and their set tlements devastated. Some of the settlers were permitted to leave for Quebec to join Champlain, and the rest were sent to England. It does not appear that the Virginians made any use of their conquest. In 1621, James I, gave a charter to Sir William Alexander, granting him the whole territory called Acadia, the name of which was then changed to Nova Scotia. Sir William found different parts of the country occupied by French and Dutch adventurers, who carried on a profitable fur trade with the Indians. He had some fighting to do to obtain possession of his grant, and his stiempts to colonise the country did not result successfully. In 1632, by the treaty of \$5. Germains, Nova Scotia, with Cape Breton and Canada, were ceded to France. The Government of Acadia, ... as well as of Canada, was then committed to the company of the Hundred Associates, whose rule, as has always been the case more or less with trading companies, turned out to be but till-adapted for promoting the interests of colonization. In 1654, an expedition,

colonization. In 1654, an expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, conquered the Province; but a short time afterwards, by the Treaty of Breda, it was again ceded to France. During the next fifty years, Nova Scotia was again several inty years, Nova Scotts was again several times conquered and reconquered, be-longing at one time to England, at an-other to France. In 1713, it was finally secured to England by the Treaty of Utrecht. In 1758, Parliamentary Gov-ernment was established in the colony, a House of Representatives being then as-sembled. Previous to that date, the sembled. Previous to that date, the work of legislation, as well as administration, had been in the hands of a Governor and Council. In 1773, the population of the Province is stated to have been nineteen thousand, including two thousand of French origin—the small remnant of twenty thousand Acadians who inhabited the country when it came under English rule, and whose cruel treatment in being dispossessed of their property and driven into exile, forms, perhaps, the blackest page in the annals of English colonial administration. In 1783, after the independence of the United States the independence of the United States had been acknowledged, Nova Scotia received an important accession to its population in the arrival of about twenty thousand American loyalists—to whom is largely attributable the subsequent pros-

perity of the colony. Two years after-wards New Brunswick war detached from Nova Scotia, and erected into a separate colony In the latter part of the century, Halifax was for some time the residence of the Duke of Kent, the father of our present gracious Sovereign—a circumstance highly favourable to the Province, stance highly favourable to the Province, from the zealous manner in which His Royal Highness laboured to promote its interests. We need not pursue the his tory of Nova Scotia during the present century. It has been a record of progress, slow but sure, until the Province has now reached a position which makes it a very important member of the British American Confederacy. Responsible Government was established in Nova Scotia in the year 1850.

New Brunswick, as we have said, formed part of Nova Scotia until the year 1785. When peace with the United States was declared, two years previously, the inhabitants of New Brunswick numbered only about 800 souls. In 1784, it received an access on to its population of from four to five thousand U. E. Loyalists, who for the sake of their allegi-ance, had given up comfortable homes and valuable properties in an old settled country, to expose themselves to all the hardships incident to the lot of pioneers who go into a new country to hew for themselves homes cut of the forest. These American settlers experienced, for a time, much suffering and privation, espec during the rigorous winter which follow their settlement. It is recorded that they had frequently to go from fifty to one hundred miles with hand-sleds or one nundred miles with hand-sieds or taboggans, through wild woods or on the ice, to procure a precarious supply for their famishing families. The descendants of these hardy men, who were willing to endure so much for the sake of principle, form an important element in the present population of New Bruns-wick; and if they are of stuff like their when we may well give them a hearty welcome when they join us this day as our fellow subjects in the Dominion of Canada. Sir Guy Carleton, the first Governor of New Brunswick, after its

day, has been very satisfactory. It has created a great deal of wealth out of its lumber, and its population has gone on

stimulate them to act worthily of the Canadian name.

The system of separate Governments for Upper and Lover Canada continued for precisely half a century, from 1791 till 1841, when the two Provinces were united under one Government and Legislature. Unfortunately, the terms of the Union, establishing an equality or representation between the two Provinces, were such that very soon the inhabitants of the Upper and more progressive Province fiel themselves in the galling position of not having that thate in the government and legislation of the country to which their numbers, intelligence and wealth entitled them. Their efforts to obtain justice were successfully resisted through a long course of years, by a majority in the Legislature, which was sustained by the defection from the Upper Canada ranks of a minority, chiefly intent on enjoying the sweets of office; until, at last, the working of the Union became in tolerable – nay, impossible– and we nowenter on a new system, under which each Province shall have the entire management of its own local affairs, and a just share in the administration of matters of general concern. We must thankfully acknowledge, however, that in spite of our political difficulties. Canada has made great progress during the last quarter of a century, The settlement of the country has made rapid advances: canals have ben opened to render communication; greatrail ways have been constructed; our mineral resources have been partially developed; our lumber has been turned to good advances: and successions of the island which had been occupied by the conditions of the country of the stability of our institutions—may we not hope that our progress in future years will be still more wonderful than anything that has yet been witnessed in our history?

Nova Scoria was first discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, or his son Sebation of all the countries of Americas, from Henry VII. of England. It was not, however, till a hundred years later, that an attempt—under French anspioes—was made to consine it. arter a growth of a hundred years, scarcely exceeds that of some of our larger
Upper Canadian counties. It has, however, a Lieutenant Governor, a Cabinet
of Ministers, a Legislative Council, and a
House of Assembly, and, in short, the
whole machinery of a Provincial Governmeat

ill-adapted for promoting the interests of Legislative Union of 1841 between Upper movement was made in favour of a Fed-erative Union of the Canadas, which might embrace also the other British American Provinces if they chose to enter it. In 1868, the Brown-Dorion Adminis-tration was formed—"with the fixed determination to propose constitutional measures for the establishment of that "harmony between Upper and Lower
"Canada which is essential to the pros"perity of the Province." That Administration was not permitted an opportu-"perity of the Province." That Administration was not permitted an opportunity of carrying out its policy, but their successors acknowledged themselves equally impressed with the necessity of graphing with the constitutional difficulty. This was done in the famous despatch addressed to the Imperial authorities in the early part of 1859, by Mr. Galt, Mr. Cartier, and Mr. John Ross. It stated that very ward difficulties and the state of the stat It stated that very grave difficulties pre-sented themselves in conducting the Gov-ernment of Canada, and pointed to a confor the evils which were admitted on all hands to exist. That Government, howhands to exist. That Government, how-ever, contented themselves with admit-ting the evil and suggesting a remedy. They took no practical steps to give effect to the view they had announced. Some months later, an important meeting of the Liberal party of Lower Canada was held in Montreal, and a manifesto was issued, which, after setting forth the failure of the system introduced in 1841, stated that "the true and statesmanlike solution is
"to be sought in the substitution of a
"purely Federative for the so-called
"Legislative Union." In the same year, at thegreat meeting of the Reformers of Uppe Canada, known as the Toronto Conven tion of 1859, resolutions were adopted in favour of a Federal union. Matters, however, were allowed to go on for five years more—the position growing each year worse and worse. No Government oruld be formed that could command the confidence of both sections of the Pro-vince or a sufficient number of votes in

the whole House to allow the government-al machinery to be carried on with anythe whole riouse to allow the government-al machinery to be carried on with any-thing like efficiency. The Cartier-Mac-donald Ministry fell in 1861, and was succeeded by the Madonald-Sicotte Ad-ministration, which endeavoured to obtain a majority by avoiding altogether the question of constitutional changes. But in one short year it fell. Its successor, the Macdonald-Dorion Administration, went to the country in 1883, but in the year following it too fell in its turn, be-cause it lacked the boldness to deal with the constitutional question. At the time the Macdonald-Dorion

Administration was struggling for existence-on the 14th March, 1864-Hon. George Brown moved for a committee of nineteen members to enquire into and nineteen members to enquire into and report upon the best means of getting rid of the difficulties in the way of the Government of the country, as set forth in the despatch of Messrs. Cartier, Galt and Ross to the Imperial Government, dated the 2nd February, 1859. The motion was carried by a large majority. The urgent necessity for such an enquiry, and for a remedy being provided for existing evils, was proved—if any further proof were required—by the fact that within three months, two more ministries went by the board. From the 18th to the 23rd of March, there was a ministerial crisis. The Government of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald attempted to strengthen themselves by forming a Cabinet more in accordance with the views of the Lower Canada majority, but failed. They Governor of New Brunswick, after its erection into a separate colony, continued to administer its affeirs until 1803, for the long period of nearly twenty years; and, during that time, exerted himself to the utmost to promote the interests of colonization, and the development of the agricultural and other resources of the country. The progress made by New Brunswick, down to the present day, has been very satisfactory. It has

ters had returned from their elections, the Government found themselves in much the same predicament as the Macdonald-Dorion Administration had been at the commencement of the session; but with this difference, that whereas the latter had a majority of one or two, the former were in a minority of about the same proportions. They struggled on for a few weeks, during which period Mr. Brown's Constitutional Committee sat with closed doors. It was composed of leading members of the House on both sides of politics, and a very free interchange of opinion took place. In the course of the discussions it appeared probable that a union of parties might be effected for the purpose of grappling with the constitutional difficulties pointed out the 14th of June, the Committee presented their report, which stated that "a strong "feeling was found to exist among the "members of the Committee in favour of changes in the direction of a Fede" rative system, applied either to Canada "alone or to the whole British North "American Provinces and such progress "has been made as to warrant the Committee in recommending that the sub-"American Provinces and such progress
has been made as to warrant the Committee in recommending that the sub"ject be again referred to a Committee
"at the next session of Parliament."
This report had been adopted in the Committee by a vote of 12 to 3
the nays being Hon. John A. Macdonald, Hon. John S. Macdonald, and Mr. Scoble. By the force of events, the question
was put in the way of settlement, sooner
than had been contemplated by the committee, when they recommended their reappointment in the following session.
Affairs were brought to a crisis on the
evening of the very day on which the
committee had presented their report, by
a vote of censure on the Administration
being carried by a majority of two. Attempts were made by them to detach
some members of the Opposition; but
they failed, and a dissolution of Parliament appeared to be imminent, although
a general election had taken place in the
previous year. The opportunity seemed
a favourable one for attempting a solution
of the constitutional difficulty, and overtures by Mr. Brown, on behalf of the Reform party, were met by Mr. John A
Macdonald, with a greater cordiality than
could have been anticipated, judging from
his vote a few days before against the report of the Committee. The result of
the negotiations was the formation of a
Coalltion-Government, pledged to seek
the settlement forever of our sectional
troubles, in the direction which had been
pointed out by the Constitutional Com-

the settlement forever of our sectional troubles, in the direction which had been pointed out by the Constitutional Committee, Mesars. Brown, Mowat, and McDougall, on behalf of the Reform party of Upper Canada, joined the Cabinet under the Premiership of Sir E. P. Tache. The policy of the new Ministry was accepted by the majority of the members of the House—only a very few Upper Canadian members joining the larger part of the Rouge party of Lower Canada in objecting to it. It happened that, while the leading statesmen of Canada were considering the possibility of bringing about a Federal union of the Provinces, the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island were endeavouring to bring about a union among themselves. Delegates were to meet

themselves. Delegates were to meet September, authorized to discuss the matter; and thither the Canadian Government resolved to send some of its members, for the purpose of introducing their scheme to the notice of the statesmen of the Lower Provinces. Meanwhile, during the month of August, in response to an invitation from the cities of St. John and Halifax, a party of about 120 Canadians, among whom were many members of Parliament, and the representatives of the leading newspapers of the Province, visited the Lower Provinces. They were most hospitably entertained by the people of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The sight of their noble harbours filled with shipping from all parts of the world, of their costly public parts of the world, of their costly public works, of their natural resources, and of their wealth and manifest energy, produced a most favourable impression on the minds of the Canadian visitors, and did much towards popularising the Con-federation scheme. In September, the delegates from the Lower Provinces met according to appointment at Charlotte-town, and were soon joined by members of the Canadian Cabinet—Messrs. John of the Canadian Cabinet—Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Brown, Cartier, McDougall, McGee and Galt—who submitted a proposition for the Union of the Provinces by a federal bond. The proposition was well received by the delegates from the Maritime Provinces; but as they had not been authorized to deal with it by their respective Governments, they asked had not been authorized to deal with it by their respective Governments, they asked for an adjournment. In October a con-ference was held in Quebec, at which the Canadian Cabinet, and the leading men on both sides of the Houses of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, were present. After protracted sittings, the conference adopted a measure for the Union of the Provinces, providing a Federal constitution for the providing a Federal constitution for the separate Provinces, and the delegates separated, pledged to press its adoption on their several Legislatures, and on the Imperial Government

The Canadian Legislature met on the 19th January, 1865, and sanctioned the Confederation scheme by an overwhelming vote in both Houses. In the Upper Chamber the resolutions of the Quebec Conference were adopted by a vote of 45 to 15, and in the Assembly of 94 to 33 to 15, and in the Assembly of 34 to 33. Shortly after the close of the session. four members of the Government. Mesers. Brown. Cartier. Macdonald and Galt, proceeded to England to confer with the Imperial authorities on the subject of Confederation and cognate questions. These negotiations continued for some time; but the final result was satisfactory. The Imperial Government cave renewed as. Imperial Government gave renewed as-surances of their desire to see the Consurances of their desire to see the con-federation scheme adopted, and their de-termination to further it in every legiti-mate way. As regarded the Northwest Territory, it was agreed that that country should be ceded to Canada, subject to such claims as the Hudson Bay Company might establish—the British Government agreeing to guarantee a loan for the amount of many which might be necessary to pay the Company's claim. In the last week of the year, Mr. Brown resigned his seat as President of the Executive Council on the ground that he considered the policy of the Canadian Government on the question of Reciprocity wrong and dange and that he could not be responsible it. He continued, however, outside the Cabinet to give as zealous a support as ever to the Confederation movement.

submitted to the electors in March of this year (1865) and a Legislature hostile to Confederation was elected. Mr. Tilley and his friends had to retire from office. and his friends had to retire from office, and a ministry opposed to Confederation took their places. Subsequent events, however, showed that the verdict of the people of New Brunswick had been obtained under very exceptional circumstances, and no long time elapsed before it was signally reversed. In the following year, the anti-confederate Government having sustained a defeat in the House of Assembly, an appeal to the people was made at the pollic selves by forming a Cabinet more in accordance with the views of the Lower Canada majority, but failed. They then resigned. The Hon. Alexander Campbell was entrusted with the task of forming an administration, but was unable to do so. Mr. Cartier was next called upon, and, after having put forth his most strenous efforts, had to announce to His Excellency his inability to form an administration that would command amajority of votes in the House, After a great deal of negotiating, Sir E. P. Tache peal to the people was made at the polls and the friends of Confederation secured

Union were almost unanimously adopted Union were almost unanimously adopted; but no steps were taken to carry the principle into practical effect, as regarded that Island. The little Island of Prince Edward repudiated the action of its delegates at the Quebec Conference, and did not, like New Brunswick, take a wiser second thought. It has chosen for the present to remain out of the Union—to its own loss we should fancy, rather than that of Confederacy.

Arrangements were made early in June.

Confederacy.

Arrangements were made early in June, 1866, for the assembly in London of a Conference of Delegates from the several Provinces, to determine the precise terms of the Bill giving effect to the Union of British America, to be submitted for adoption by the Imperial Parliament. Delegates were duly appointed by the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and an agreement was made that they should all sail for Eng-trom the Lower Provinces on their part, fulfilled this agreement, but they had to wait several months for the arrival of the Canadians, and the Conference was not organized till the 4th December. In consequence of this delay, the Confederation measure, instead of being carried through the Imperial Parliament, in 1866, as it might have been, was not submitted to that body till the ession of 1867.

The Imperial Parliament assembled on

The Imperial Parliament assembled on The Imperial Parliament assembled on the 5th of February. On the 7th, the Bill for the Confederation of the Provinces was introduced by the then Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Carnarvon. On the 19th, it had its second reading; on the 22nd passed through Committee of the Whole, and on the 26th February was read a third time. Having been immediately taken down to the House of Commons, it was moved to a second reading ately taken down to the House of Commons, it was moved to a second reading in that body, on the 28th February; and, after an interesting debate, in the course of which there was scarcely any opposition given to the measure except by Mr. Bright, who made a somewhat carping, ill-natured anti-Colonial speech, the motion was agreed to without a division. It passed through Committee on the 4th March. Mr. Aytoun, the member for Kirkcaidy, spoke against the proposed guarantee for an Intercolonial Railroad loan, but did not on this occasion press to a vote an amendment hostile to that guarantee, of which he had given notice. On the 8th March, it was read a third time, and finally passed by the House of Commons without a debate. On the 12th, certain amendments which had been made certain amendments which had been made by the Commons were agreed to by the Lords; and on the 28th March it received the Royal assent, and became a law of the

the Royal assent, and became a law of the empire.

On the day on which the Confederation Bill received the Royal assent, Mr. Adderly introduced into the House of Commons, resolutions for the guarantee of a three million sterling loan on behalf of the Intercolonial, Railway, which, after a selected were agreed to one a division of debate, were agreed to on a division of 247 to 67. A Bill founded on the resolutions was introduced, and read a first time on the following day, March 29th; and, having been duly oarried through the House of Commons, was read a third time in the House of Lords, on the 11th of April.

Lords, on the 11th of April.

Meanwhile, the opponents of Confederation in Nova Scotta had made another and final attempt to obtain an expression of opinion against the measure. The Nova Scottan Legislature assembled on the 18th March, and an amendment to the address was moved, which refused to can't the Governor's congratulations on the probable success of the Confederation Bill. The amendment was defeated by a yook of 39 to 18. vote of 39 to 16.

vote of 39 to 16.

On the other hand, just about the same time, the people and Legislature of our far-off sixter colony on the aboves of the Pacific, were initiating a practical movement to secure the admission of British Columbis into the Dominion of Canada. On the 18th March, the Legislative Council of that Province unanimously resolved to apply for the admission of British Columbis into the Canadian Confederation. On the 19th March, a large nublic meeting at Victoria. Canadian Confederation. On the 19th March, a large public meeting at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, adopted resolutions in favour of immediate steps being taken with that view. This application has been forwarded to the Colonial Office, and it has been stated by the Secretary for the Colonies, his Grace, the Duke of Buckingham, that so soon as the first Legislature of the new Dominion assembles at Ottawa, one of the first measures to be introduced, will be one for the extension of its limits to the Pacific Ocean to stand equal in population to the ninth Syrverign State of Europe.

The regulation of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of souls, the population of the kingdom of Denmark, and exceeding by a quarter of a million of the kingdom of population of the kingdom of population of the kingdom of a million of the kingdom of population of the kingdom of a million of the kingdom of a million of the kin with that view. This application has been forwarded to the Colonial Office, and it has been stated by the Secretary for the Colonies, his Grace, the Duke of Buckingham, that so soon as the first Legislature of the new Dominion assembles at Ottawa, one of the first measures to be introduced, will be one for the extension of its limits to the Pacific Ocean, by the admission of British Columbia.

by the admission of British Columbia.

On the 22nd May, the work of legislation having been completed, Her Majesty was pleased to issue her proclamation, declaring that the Dominion of Canada should commence its existence on the 1st July, and nominating its seventy-two Senators, and this day we awake to find ourselves under the new Regime. Esto Perpetua. EXTENT, POPULATION, COM-MERCE, RESOURCES, &c, OF THE NEW DOMINION.

We now proceed to give a summary of the leading statistics of the countries which have been united to form the Dominion of Canada. In doing so, we shall present only those that relate to the Provinces which have actually entered the Confederacy, making merely incidental reference to those of the other potions of British America, whose admission at some subsequent period, as circumstances may warrant, is provided for by the Act of Union, or, as it will be styled in our future history, "The British North America Act of 1887."

of Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario, are to this day a subject of dispute, into the merits of which it would dispute, into the merits of which it would be foreign to the scope of the present article to enter. According to the Imperial Act of 1791, Upper Canada is bounded by the St. Lawrence and the great lakes on the south and west; by the Ottawa and Seigniory of New Longueuil on the North east and

EXTENT. BOUNDARIES. &c.

The northern and western boundaries

East; by the Hudson Bay territory on the North; and indefinitely on the West by the Indian countries. The Northern and Western boundaries are generally considered as including the countries watered by the streams falling into the Ottawa from the West, and into Lakes Temiscaming, Huron and Superior, from the North and North-west. In official returns, the area of Upper Canada is stated at 121,280 square miles. The boundaries of Lower Canada, now

the Province of Quebec, by the Imperial Act of 1761, is described as commencing at a point on the North bank of Lake St. Francis, and running along the limits of the Seigniories of New Longueuil and Vaudreuil, until it strikes the Ottawa river, then ascending the said river into the Lake Temiscaming, and from the head of the said lake by a line due north until it strikes Hudom's Rav. due north until it strikes Hudson's Bay. in latitude 52° north. "including all the territory to the eastward and southward of said line, to the utmost extent of the

country called or known by the name of Canada." The extent of territory em-braced within the limits of Lower Canada, is stated in official returns to be 210,020 The Province of New Brunswick ex-

tends from the river St. Croix, which di-vides it from the United States, to the Bay de Chaleur and the river Restigouche, which divides it from Canada. A narrow In what follows we have freely availed ourselves of the assistance alforded by the "Year-Bood of British North America forlish; published Messrs. Longmoore & Co.; Eighty Years Progress of British North America," a work published in Toronto, in 1864, and containing much valuable information; also the speeches delivered during the Confederation Detate in the Canadian Parliament, by Hon. George Brown, Hon. 7. D. McGee, and Others.

sthmus connects it at its south-eastern extremity with Nova Scotia. On the east-its coarts are washed by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the south by those of the Bay of Fundy. Its area is 27,105 square miles.

is 27,105 square miles.

Nova Scotia, previous to 1770, comprehended also Prince Edward Island, and the territory which now forms the Province of New Brunswick. In that year, Prince Edward Island was separated from Nova Scotia, and in 1783, New Brunswick and the Island of Cape Breton were also separated. In the year 1820, however, Cape Breton was re-annexed. Nova Scotia lies within the latitudes of 43° and 46° north, and the longitudes of 61° and 67° west. It is about 320 miles long (from east to west) with an average breadth of 70 miles. Its greatest width is about 100 miles. The coast of Nova Scotia being everywhere indented by arms of the sea, no part of it is more than 20 miles distant from salt water. Its area, including tant from salt water. Its area, including

The area of the four Provinces, consti-tuting the new Dominion, may therefore be stated as follows:—

Square Miles. ::: - 121,260 - 210,020 Quebec, - 210,020 New Brunswick, - 27,105 Nova Scotia, - - 18,660 Total. - 377,045 Total, - 377,045
The Province of Ontario, exceeds, in its dimensions, those of Great Britain and and Ireland, which are 119,924 square miles. The Province of Quebec has an area almost equal to that of France, which is 211,852 square miles. Nova Scotia is as large as the kingdom of Greece, and New Brunswick is equal in extent to Denmark and Switzerland combined.

ombined.

If we add the area of Prince Edward Island, 2,100 square miles; that of Newfoundland, 40,200 square miles; that of British Columbia, 200,600 square miles; and that of the Hudson's Bay and North West Territories, 2,750,000 square miles—we will have as the total area of the countries which will probably at no distant day be included in the Dominion of Canada, the enormous extent of 3,389,345 square miles—nearly three times the extent of territory embraced in the Empire of China, with its four hundred millions of inhabitants—and greater by 400,000 square miles than the whole territory of the United States.

POPULATION. According to the census taken in 1861.

the population of the four Provinces now embraced within the Dominion of Ca-nada, was then found to be —

Upper Canada - 1,396,091 Lower Canada - 1,111,566 New Brunswick - 252,047 Nova Scotia - - 330,857 Total - - - - 3,090,561 That these figures have been very considerably increased during the last si and a half years, there cannot be a doub

Since the previous census, the population had been increasing in the respective Provinces, at the annual rate of— In Upper Canada - 4.34 per cent.
" Lower Canada - 2.50 "
" New Brunswick - 2.60 "
" Nova Scotia - 1.82 "

Assuming that the same rate of increase has been maintained since 1861, the population of the Dominion of Canada, on the

1st July, 1867, would be — In Ontario - 1,840,800
"Quebec - 1,304,862
"New Brunswick - 298,890
"Nova Scotia - 372,136

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS perhaps no country in the world bette

The population of the thirteen American Colonies, at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution in 1775, was 2,803,000. This included 500,000 slaves, and

war of the Revolution in 1775, was 2,803,-000. This included 500,000 slaves, and the entire aggregate fell short of the population with which our Dominion this day enters on its career, by about one million souls. At the census of 1790, the first taken after the independence of the Colonies had been acknowledged by Great Britain, in 1783, the population of the United States was found to be 3,929,827—only about 100,000 greater than the probable population of the Dominion of Canada at this moment. After the lapse of other seventy years, the nonthe lapse of other seventy years, the population of the United States, by the cenulation of the United States, by the census of 1860, was ascertained to be 31.443,
321. During that period, the greatest decennial increase was 36.45 per cent. A higher rate of increase than this has been constantly maintained in Canada, since the work of its systematic settlement the work of its systematic settlement commenced down to the present day; and the child may now be living who will yet see the population of this Dominion extending, in a continuous line of settlement, across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and equal in numbers to that of the present population of the great neighbouring Republic.

The following tables show the progress of population in the several Provinces constituting the new Dominion:—

1763 1783 113,000 1831 1844 1851 1861 511,920 690,782 890,261 - 1.111.566 1782 50,000 1811 1825 158,027 336,469 427,441 1835 1840 1851 1861

1837 1851 276,117

The population of the four Provinces, in 1861, as classified by distinctions of creed, was as follows. We give also the proportion per cent. of each denomina tion to the whole population :-Church of Rome. - 1,372,913

Presbyterians, - -Church of England -15,27 15,06 13,98 6,12 96 58 3,61 Methodists, - - Baptists, - - Lutherans, - - -431,924 189,080 29,651 17,757 ationalists -111,718 Total - - - 3,090,561 100 .

252 047

The Presbyterians formed about 27 per cent. of the whole population in Nova Scotia; 22 per cent. in Upper Canada: 14 per cent. in New Brunswick; and 4 per cent. in Lower Canada.

were about 85 per cent. of the whole po-pulation in Lower Canada; 34 per cent. in New Brunswick; 26 per cent. in Nova Scotia; and 18 per cent. in Upper Ca-

The adherents of the Church of Eng-land were about 22 per cent of the whole population in Upper Canada; 17 per cent in New Brunswick; 14 per cent in Nova Scotia; and 6 per cent in Locate Canada.

The Wesleyan and other Methodists constituted about 25 per cent. of the whole population in Upper Canada; 10 per cent in Nova Scotia; 10 per cent. in New Brunswick; and 3 per cent. in Lower Canada.

It might be interesting to draw a comparison between the population of the Dominion of Canada, and that of the neighbouring Republic, in their religious aspects. The United States census, however, does not attempt to classify the inhabitants, according to their denominational peculiarities, with any degree of precision. It affords only the means of an approximate, and not very correct, classification of this kind, by giving the amount of church accommodation provided by each denomination. In 1850, there was provided a total church accommodation for 14,380,038 persons—which was supplied by the several denominations in about the following proportions:

Total. Classified by occupation, we find, ac-cording to the census of 1861, that the adult male population of the four Pro-vinces constituting the new Dominion were thus divided:—

Farmers
Labourers, including lumbermen...
Mechanics

Miscellancous

7i5,630

While each of the Provinces funnishes a fair proportion of the members in all the other classes above enumerated, the Province of Nova Scotia has a very marked pre-eminence under the head of "Mariners and Fishermen." Nova Scotia returns 12,977 of that class, or more than one-half of the tota lnumber. Lower Canada returns 8,110: New Brunswick, 2,765, and Upper Canada, 1,157. If Newfoundland had been added to the Confederacy, as was for some time hoped, and as we trust may ere long be the case, she would have brought the very important accession of 62,342 to our sea-faring population, classifying the population of the four provinces according to the country of 1861, the following results:—
In Upper Canada, there were natives of the provinces, 911,963; of England and Wales, 114 914; of Ireland, 191,431; of Scotland, 98,892; of foreign countries, 78,891.

In Lower Canada, there were—Natives

In Lower Canada, there were—Natives of the Provinces, 1,017,925; of England and Wales, 13,821; of Ireland, 50,337; of Scotland, 13,204; of foreign countries, 16,279; total, 1,111,566. In New Brunswick, there were — Natives of the Provinces, 208,166; of England and Wales, 4,909; of Ireland, 30,179; of Scotland, 5,199; of foreign countries,

3,594, total, 252,047. In Nova Scotia, there were —Natives of the Provinces, 299,335; of England and Wales, 3,188; of Ireland, 9,313; of Scot-land, 16,395; of foreign countries, 2,626; total, 330,857.

Summing up these returns, the result is arrived at, that the proportion of different origins is as follows:—

We have no means of ascertaining with absolute precision the descent of the native population; but leaving out of view the minor elements of national origin among our people, the estimate will probably not be far from the truth, which makes the population of the Dominion of Canada consist of about one third of French, one-third of Irish, one-sixth of English, and one-sixth of Scottish descent.

adapted than Upper Canada for the pur suits of the husbandman. Already i takes a high rank among the countries which are distinguished as producers of the great staples of human food, and, as its population increases, and more of its soil is brought under thorough cultivation, the amount of agricultural produce it will raise for home consumption and for export will doubtless be vastly augmented Probably for many years to come, the chief source of wealth and of employchief source of wealth and of employment to its population in this section of the Dominion, will be found as at present in the pursuits of agriculture. As we proceed eastward, agriculture holds a less prominent place in the industry of the population. The Eastern Provinces have in a greater degree, other sources of wealth in their fisheries, minerals, lumber, and manufacturing capabilities, which will have the more of the Note Dominion of the Note Dominion of the Note Dominion of the Population of the Populatio in their fisheries, minerals, lumber, and manufacturing capabilities, which will make them generally to the New Dominion, what New England is to the neighboring Republic, and of all of which we shall speak by and-bye. Meanwhile we give the following figures, taken from the last cansus, which shew the amount of the leading agricultural productions in the different Provinces in the year 1860, the latest with respect to which we have any authentic record.

In that year, Upper Canada raised 24,620,425 bushels of wheat; 21,220,874 bushels of cats: 9,601,396 bushels of peas; 2,821,962 bushels of barley 2,256,290 bushels of Indian corn; 1,248, 637 bushels of buckwheat: 15,325,92 bushels of potatoes; 18,206,959 bushels of turnips; 361,844 tons of hay; 26,828, 264 lbs. of butter; 3,659,766 lbs of wool; and 67,348,800 lbs. of pork.

Lover Canada raised 2,654,354 bushels of wheat; 17,551,296 bushels of oats 2,648,777 bushels of peas; 2,281,676 bushels of barley; 1,334,681 bushels of ladian corn; 1,250,025 bushels of buck Indian corn: 1,200,025 busnels of busce wheat: 12,770,471 bushels of potatoes: 892,434 bushels of turnips; 689,977 tons of hay; 15,906,949 barrels of butter 1,967,388 barrels of wool; and 39,319, 000 barrels of pork. Nova Scotic raised 312,081 bushels of wheat: 1,078,137 bushels of cate; 21,322

Nova Scota raised 312,081 bushels of whast; 1,978,137 bushels of oats; 21,333 bushels of peas; 269,578 bushels of barley; 15,529 bushels of Indian corn; 195,346 bushels of buckwheat; 3,824,864 bushels of buckwheat; 3,824,864 bushels of protatoes; 554,318 bushels of turnips; 334,287 tons of hay; 4,532,711 lbs. of butter; 700,000 lbs. of wool; and 5,000,000 lbs. of pork.

New Brunswick raised 279,775 bushels of wheat; 2,656,883 bushels of oats; 20,677 bushels of peas; 94,679 bushels of barley; 17,420 bushels of Indian corn; 904,321 bushels of buckwheat; 4,041, 339 bushels of potatoes; 634,384 bushels of turnips; 324,160 tons of hay; 4,591, 477 lbs. of butter; 633,757 lbs of wool and 9,692,169 lbs of pork.

Summing up these results, we find that the leading agricultural productions in 1860, of the four Provinces combined, Wheat bushels..... Wheat bushels. 27,806,835
Oaks, "42,407,190
Paus, 12,202,163
Barley, 5407,802
Barley, 5407,802
Barley, 2624,100
Bachwheat 35,962,694
Turnips, 20,202,075
Hay, tons. 2,210,202
Butter, lbs. 51,858,401
Wool, 4,500,911
Poek, 121,300,669

The adherents of the Church of Rome

The following table presents a comparative view of the quantity of agricultural productions raised per head of the population in 1860 in the United States.

population in 1860 in the United states, and in the Provinces sow constituting the Dominion of Canada, so far as regards the articles with reference to which

Nova Scotia, as a ship-owning com

nity occupies a high rank, in proportion to its extent and population. In 1853, an official report from the Governor of the Province to the Colonial Secretary, stated that Nova Scotia then owned one-

stated that Nova Scotia then owned one-third as much tonnage as France, which was the second maritime power of Europe. Since that day, the tonnage owned by Nova Scotia has been more than doubled, as appears from the following table of the

number of vessels and their tonnage, registered in the various ports of Nova Scotia at different periods:

The value of the ships registered as owned in Nova Scotia, in the year 1865, is stated to have been no less a sum than \$13,347,508; and in 1866, \$13,749,547.

The following table shows the amount of shipping owned in the Province of New Brunswick at different periods:—

| No. | Tonk. | 1854 | ... | 878 | 141,454 | 1858 | ... | 812 | 139,095 | 1880 | ... | 825 | 147,083 | 1863 | ... | 891 | 211,680 | 1865 | ... | 1,019 | 309,695 | The vessels owned in 1865 being of an estimated total value of \$11,000,000.

We have then, as the amount of ship-ping owned by the four Provinces in 1865:—

Altogethr a navy of 6,575 steam an

For purposes of comparison, we append a statement, showing the tonnage of the commercial navies of other great ship-owning communities of the world.

Italy...... 700,000 Holland..... 554,244

It thus appears that the Dominion

of Canada already takes rank as the rounth Maritime power in the world. Had Newfoundland and Prince Edward

Island joined the Confederacy, it would have taken third rank. As it is, France

have taken third rank. As it is, France owns but 40 000 tons more shipping than we do, and very probably, the New impulse given to the trade of these Provinces by their union will enable the Dominion of Canada in a very short time to overleap that difference, and, even without Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, to take

rank, as regards the amount of her mer-cantile navy, immediately after Great Britain and the United States.

In Upper Canada and Lower Canada,

the full importance of our fisheries, we

are inclined to think, has not yet been

sufficiently appreciated. The enterprise

of only a comparatively small portion of of our population, so far, has found em-

ployment in that direction. The value of

the fish caught in Upper Canada, in 1859,

was estimated at \$380,000 : in Lower Ca-

nada, in 1862, at \$703.895. The value

of produce of the fisheries exported

from Canada in recent years has been

18 180 \$272,645
1861 663,700
1862 703,896
1863 789,913
1 of '64 99,683
64-65 765,516
65-66 990,311

The waters on the coasts of New Bruns-

fishing is in the harbour of St. John, at the mouth of the St. John River, which yields annually about 40,000 salmon, 12,000 to 16,000 barrels of

give employment to two hundred beats

and five hundred men : their value is es-

simated at \$100,000 annually. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the fisheries are prosecuted from April until the end of

November, the ice preventing their being followed during the rest of the year. The principal fishery there is for cod. The Bay of Chaleur cod are more prized in the

markets of the Mediterranean, and will

markets of the Mediterranean, and win at all times sell there more readily, and at higher prices, than any other. Salmon of the finest description are taken in great numbers along the shores of the gulf, and in the estuaries of the rivers flowing into it. The exports from New

flowing into it. The exports from New Brunswick of products of the fisheries,

Nova Scotia has a coast of 1,000

miles, and the waters on abound with excellent fish. In 1861, it employed in the fishing trade 900 vesels and 8,816 boats, manned by 14,322 fishermen. The value of the vessels,

fishermen. The value of the vessels, boats and nets, then used in the fisheries

of the Province was estimated at \$1,780,450; while the value of the fish

and oil reported in that year was esti-mated at \$2,376,721. The following

the fisheries of Nova Scotia in 1861 :-

In 1865, the Nova Scotia exports of fish were, in value \$3,282,036; and of fish oil, \$194,505.

The exports of products of the fisheries, from the Provinces constituting the new Dominion, were, in 1865:—

Adding the exports of fish from New-foundland (£1,446,147, or about \$6,000,-000), and those from Prince Edward Island (about \$120,000), we have as a total export of products of the Fisheries, from Eastern British America. in one

The four Provinces which form the new

Dominion are possessed of vast stores of

mineral wealth, which have as yet been

developed in only a very limited degree.

As our capital and population increase

there cannot be a doubt that the mineral

treasures brought up from the bowels of

the earth will contribute a much larger

share than heretofore of the growing

prosperity of these Provinces, and will

fure'sh remunerative employment to a

COAL -As yet there has been no coal

found in Upper or Lower Canada. Nu-

found in Upper or Lower Canada. Numerous alleged discoveries of this mineral have turned out to be fallacious, and geologists are almost unanimously agreed that it would be idle to look for coal, at least in those parts of the country which have as yet been settled and explored. The rocksof Upperand Lower Canada belong to strata lower down in the geological scale than the carboniferous. If the carboniferous or coal-bearing strata were ever deposited in this part of this world—as some suppose they were, in the old geologic times—they have been subsequently swept away by the denuding action of water. The abundance, however, of wood, peat, and petroleum, makes up in some measure for the absence of coal.

large body of our people,

year, a value of about \$11,000,000. MINERAL WEALTH OF THE DOMINION,

Total \$4,000,959

have been in recent years as follows :-1862. \$303,724, 1863. 265,724, 1864. 305,682, 1865. 412,127.

THE PISHERIES.

sailing vessels, 943,533 value of \$32,844,069.

sels, 943,533 tons, and a total

large dimensions, and boards of great width, its wood being soft, light, free from knots, durable, and not liable to split when exposed to the sun. It is ex-ported in the forms of squared timber,

masts, spars, deals, planks, boards, shingles, barrels, water-pails, &c. Next in commercial value is the black spruce, which is said to constitute a third part of

the forests of New Brunswick. It ofter

which is said to constitute a third part of the forests of New Brunswick. It often attains from seventy to eighty feet in height, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches in diameter. The distinguishing properties of its wood are, strength, lightness and elasticity, and it furnishes as fine yards and top-masts as any in the world. But its great value consists in its furnishing the spruce deals, which now constitute one of the largest and most valuable exports of New Brunswick. Among the other valuable timber-trees of the Province, are the larch or tarmarac, which is highly esteemed, especially for ship-knees, ship-planks, &c.; the birch, beech, the maple, white and red elm. Hemlock is also found in large quantities, and is useful for many purposes. The value of the lumber exports of New Brunswick, in 1865, reached the handsome figure of \$3,643,522. In 1866, the exports of lumber from New Brunswick were:—18,156 tons birch, 24,396 tons pine, 265,966 M. feet deals.

In Nova Scotia, also, though in a less degree, the products of the forest form an important part of the exports—the county of Queens taking the lead in this branch of industry. At the date of the

lath mills. The timber exported is chief-ly spruce. In 1864, the total exports of lumber were, in value, \$885,556 In 1865, they were somewhat less—

SHIP-RUILDING.

In three at least of the Provinces con-

stituting the new Dominion, ship-building

As early as the year 1715, it appears

from the memorials contained in the "Do-

cuments de Paris" that ship-building at

Quebec was pretty brisk. In 1731, M.

de Maurepas, the French Minister of

Marine offered a premium of 500 francs for

every vessel built in Canada, gauging 200

tilles, and 150 francs premium for each barge of thirty or forty tons. The fol-lowing table shows the number of vessels

built at Ouebec, and their tonnage in dif-

1811 54 13,691 1831 38 6,170 1851 66 41,605 1861 52 26,841 1862 68 27,213 1863 88 54,735

The value of the vessels built at Quebe

The value of the vessels built at Quebec in 1865-6 was \$1,616,886-33 of the vesse's being valued at \$40 per ton, and 20 at \$38 per ton. Since 1787 there have been 3,297 vessels built at Quebec, amounting in the aggregate to 1,088,553 tons, representing a cash value of upwards of \$40,000,000. The largest ship ever constructed on this continent was built at Quebec, in 1825. It was called the Baron of Renfrew, and measured 5,294 tons.

The following table shows the total number of vessels built in Upper and Lower Canada, since 1861, inclusive, with

| No. Tons. | 1861 | 96 | 33,187 | 1862 | 115 | 35,028 | 1863 | 156 | 67,209 | 164 | 79 | 30,068 | 64-5 | 167 | 63,915 |

Kingston take the chief rank among the

New Brunswick as at once a lumbering

Area Brunswer, as at once Jumpering and a maritime country, has peculiar inducements and facilities for ship-building. The forests of New Brunsweck supply any amount of large-sized timber for the building of first-class ships, and the advantages thus offered are made use of, so

vantages thus offered are made use of, sc as to be a very considerable source of wealth to the Province. Ship-building is chiefly prosecuted at the ports of St. John and Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrews; at various harbours on the Bay of Fundy; along the banks of the River St. John, for ninety miles from the sea; at Rathurst and Dalhousie on the

the sea; at Bathurst and Dalhousie on the

Bay of Chaleur; at Campbellton on the Restigouche and at different points on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The following table shows the number of new vessels registered in New Brunswick, with their tonnage at different periods:

No. Tons. 1825......120 28,893

1845 92 22,972 1855 95 54,561 1860 100 41,003 1861 80 40,523 1862 90 48,713 1863 137 85,250 1864 163 92,695 1865 148 65,474

Since 1825, there have been built 4,317

Since 1825, there have been built 4,317 vessels, measuring 1,649,860 tons register The vessels built are mostly of large size. In 1865, they average d 442 tons. In 1864, they averaged 568 tons. At an average of \$40 per ton. The vessels built in 1864 were worth \$3,704,200; and, as fully

were worth \$3,704,200; and, as fully half the cost of each ship is expended in labour, it is evident that ship building in New Brunswick affords a very important means of employment to a considerable class of its population. About one-half of the tonnage built in the Province is sold to England; the remainder is held in the Province.

mainder is held in the Province.

In Nova Scotia also, great facilities for ship-building exist, and they are turned to good account by the enterprise of its inhabitants. The greater number of the vessels built are intended for the coasting trade, and are comparatively small. A fair proportion, however—to the number of about 40 per ansum—are of a larger size, from 300 to 1.200 tons, and find a standard and expenses.

The following table shows the extent of the ship-building industry in Nova Scotia

1853...... 203 31,376

1858. 151 16,366 1863. 207 46,862

1864 304 73,038 1865 294 56,768

The value of the vessels built in Nova

Scotia in 1865, was estimated at \$2,481,752; and of those built in 1864, at \$2,

If we sum up the figures for the four Provinces for the year 1864-allowing to Canada the number shown by the returns for the first half of 1864, and half the number in the returns for 1860-5—we find that there were built

in 1861—the year preceding the out-break of the civil war—all the vessels built in the United States, with their vast

built in the Oniced States, with their var-seaboard and thirty millions of people, were in the aggregate but 233,193 tons— only six thousand tons in excess of the Provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada. If the figures for Prince Ed-ward Island (24,688) and those for New-

foundland were added British America would have the advantage of the United States by more than twenty thousand

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE DOMINION.

While the eastern portion of the Do-

minion rests on the Atlantic, its western

portion on the St. Lawrence and the

Great Lakes, possesses an unrivalled sys-

tem of internal water communication

As a natural result of its position in these

respects, it has come to own a very large

amount of shipping, which is employed

in inland navigation, commerce with for-

As nearly as can be ascertained, from the official records. Unner Canada

As nearly as can be ascertained, from the official records, Upper Canada owns, besides barges, 68 steam vessels, of 23,206 tons burden, valued at \$1,139,700; and 454 sailing vessels, of 62,234 tons, valued at \$1,557,300; in all, 522 vessels, of 85,440 tons burden, valued at \$2,697,000.

As regards Lower Canada, in Quebec the register shows 472 ressels of 50 tons and over—tonnage, 83,123; and 287 vessels of less than 50 tons—tonnage, 9,758. Adding the number of vessels owned at Montreal, and on the north and south coasts of the river and Gulf

eign countries, and the fisheries.

Total 629 227,668

in recent years :- No. Tons.

ports where ship-building is prosecuted.

measured 5,294 tons.

tons or over, if sold in France

is a very important branch of industry

ast census, there were in Nova So 1,401 saw-mills, 130 shingle-mills, a

pine. 265.966 M. feet deals.

the United States census returns enable

 Wheat bushels.
 9.
 54

 Oats.
 "
 145
 55

 Peas.
 4.
 5

 Barley.
 18
 6

 Ind.Corn.
 8.
 26

 Buckwheat, bushels.
 L2
 6

 Potatoes.
 116
 35

 Hay, tons.
 7.
 6

 Butter. lbs.
 168
 14.6

 Wool,
 22
 19

It will be observed that, with one exis will be observed that, with one ex-ception, the comparison as regards every article, is in favour—in some cases very muchso—of the Dominion of Canada. In proportion to our population, as compared with that of the United States, we raise

with that of the United States, we raise nearly twice as much wheat, nearly three times as much oats, eight times as much peas; nearly fourtimes as much barley, twice as much buckwheat, more than three times as many potatoes, and a consider-ably larger quantity of hay, butter and wool. The single exception is Indian corn, with the production of which on

wool. The single exception is indian corn, with the production of which on the great Western prairies of the United States, which are so admirably fitted for this crop, we cannot at present attempt to compete. We may, perhaps, do so, when we have peopled a new Frovince on the fertile plains of the Saskatchewan, in

LIVE STOCK.

In 1860, Upper Canada owned 577,681

horses; 451,640 milch cows; 563,688 neat

cattle; 1,170,225 sheep; and 776,001

Lower Canada owned 248.515 horses

328,370 mileh cows : 488,602 neat cattle :

Nova Scotia owned 41,927 horses; 110,

504 milch cows: 151,793 neat cattle; 332,

New Brunswick owned 35,347 horses

24.092 sheep and 73.995 swine. Summing up these figures, the numbers of live stock owned by the four Provinces

Horses. 703,470
Milch Cows 959,951
Neat Cattle 1,296,108
Sheep 2,399,799
Swine 1,189,613

By dividing the number of the popula-tion by the numbers of the live stock in the Provinces and in the United States,

Horses. 44 5.1 Cows. 3.2 3.6 Other Cattle. 2.4 1.9 Sheep. 1.29 1.35

Swine...... 2.6 49

This means that, while in Canada, 10

horses, for example, are owned by every 44 people, in the United States, it takes on an average 51 people to own that number. The comparison is in favour of the Dominion of Canada with reference to

horses, sheep, and cows, and in favour of the United States with reference to other

LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.

The census of 1861 gives the number

of acres of improved land, and the cash

Upper Canada ... 6,051,619 \$295,162,315
Lower Canada ... 4,804,235 170,513,069
New Brunswick .. 885,108
Nova Scotia ... 1,028,032 40,000,000

The figures in the second column, op-posite Nova Scotia, are an estimate, the information under this head not being

The number of acres of land, occupied

by private owners in the several Pro-vinces, but not yet improved, was: -In

Upper Canada, 7,303,288; in Lower Canada, 5,571,183; in New Brunswick,

2,902,416; in Nova Scotia (estimated) 1,000,000.

REALIZED WEALTH. The "Year-Book" gives the following

estimate of the realized property of the

eastern portion of British America-leav-

ing out of view the value of the canals,

harbours, light houses, and public buildings constructed by the Govern-

ments at a cost of from \$35,000,000

to \$40,000,000; also, of the Railways of the Provinces, \$150,000,000;

also of the gold and bank notes in circulation; also, such doubtful matters

as the speculative value of mining loca-tions, &c., as applied to the new Con-federacy, some slight deduction must be allowed for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, which are included in the

Agricultural Implements..... 25,000,000
Real Estate in Cities, Towns and

Total.....\$1,136,000,000

In the Provinces of Quebec and

and Ontario, it is estimated that about 25,000 persons are directly engaged

in lumbering operations. The chief

lumbering regions in those two Provinces,

are, 1st. The country drained by the

Ottawa, containing an area of 75,000

square miles, and yielding chiefly white

pine, red pine and ash. 2nd. The terri-

tory drained by the St. Maurice and its tributaries, ambracing an area of

22,000 square miles, and yield-ing white, yellow, and red pine,

spruce, birch, maple, and elm. 3rd.

The Saguenay country, with an area of 21,000 square miles, and rich in white and red pine, spruca, birch and tamarac. 4th. The north shore of Lake Huron,

4th. The north shore of Lake Huron, yielding white and red pine, spruce, cedar, birch and maple. 5th. The Gaspe Peninsula, yielding white and red pine, spruce, tamarae and birch. In the Peninsula of Canada West, there are oak,

elm and walnut; and the territory north of Lake Ontario still contains a large

amount of white pine, elm, maple, &c. Canada East and West, have still a large

amount of white pine, elm, maple, &c.
Canada East and West, have still a large
though not inexhaustible mine of wealth,
in their yet uncleared forests. Our trade
tables show that our exports of products
of the forest have nearly equalled, and in
some years exceeded in value those of
the products of agriculture; and, that,
instead of thousing any superforms of dim-

instead of showing any symptoms of dim-inution, they have been larger during the last three years embraced in our offi-

the last three years embraced in our omicial returns than ever before; their value having been \$13,543,926 in 1863, \$14,-283,907 in the year ending 30th June, 1865; and \$13,846,986 in the year ending 30th June, 1866; while their greatest value in any previous year, was \$11,730,386 in the year 1865.

The following table shows the markets found for Canadian lumber. In the year ending 30th June, 1866, there were exported to—

Great Britain - - \$7,144,317

Total, . . \$13,846,986

During nine months of that year, the

During nine months of that year, the Reciprocity Treaty was still in operation, and the returns for the year just closed will probably show a material difference in the proportions in which our lumber has gone to the various markets. Still, it has been found that, even without Reciprocity, the United States must have a large portion of the lumber produced in Canadian forests, and will rather pay the duty than go without it.

In New Brunswick, the Lumber trade

In New Brunswick, the Lumber trade holds, in a much, higher degree, a leading rank among the industrial pursuits of the population. Agriculture furnishes profitable employment for the greater number of its inhabitants. The farmers of New Brunswick, however, scarcely raise enough for the supply of the home market. They produce very little for export. It is the labour of the lumberman which contributes much the larger purportion of the

butes much the larger proportion of the entire bulk of the outward trade of the

Province.

A great deal of the surface of New Brunswick is still covered with forest.

Among ir: trees, the most valuable is the white oirs, which furnishes timber of

Value.

57,962

THE LUMBER TRADE.

furnished by the census of that Province

12,768,994 \$537,845,330

value of farms in the several Provinces.

cattle and swine.

as follows :-

we have the following table :-

69.437 milch cows: 488.025 nest cattle

682,829 sheep; and 73,995 swine.

653 sheep, and 53,217 swine.

to Nova Scotia, valued at \$1,907-or about \$41 to \$5 per ton.

2nd. Albert Coal. This remarkable

characteristics of coal, asphalt, and jet,

coneholdal fracture, and is extremely brittle. It occurs in the Parish of Hills-

borough, in Albert county, in an irregular vein, varying from one to thirteen feet in

The coal-fields of Nova Scotia are in many important respects unequalled by those of any other country in the world. The carboniferous district includes

world. The carboniferous district includes a large section of the Province—covering parts of the counties of Cumberland Colchester, Hants, Pictou, Sydney, Guysborough and the island of Cape Breton. A seam of 35 feet thickness was shown at the Great International Exhibition

worked in Nova Scotia, are those of the Albion mines in the county of Pictou. The coal from these mines is chiefly exported to the United States,

is chiefly exported to the United States, and is extensively used in the manufacture of gas, as well as for fuel. Next in importance to these are the Sidney and Black House coal mines, in Cape Breton. The coal measures here cover an area of 250 square miles. At the Alblon mines, in Pictou, in 1865, 203,324 tons of coal were produced. In Cape Breton, in the same year, 101,968 tons were produced at the Block House mine, 99,425 tons at the

Sydney mine and 81,827 tons at the Glace

Bay mine, besides lesser quantities from mines of minor importance. The growth and rapid increase of the coal mining in-

the following statement of the amount of

In 1827...... 11,491

1862......393.631

collieries in operation, some only just opened, but with one or two exceptions, all with the best of prospects. In addition to the territory of the General Mining Association, which works the most important mines—those of Picton, Sydney, &c.—there were 31 square miles of country under coal mining lesses, and 1,920 square miles under license to explore. It cannot be doubted that Nova Social heaves, what will

plore. It cannot be doubted that Nova Scotia has coal enough—besides what will be required for home consumption—to supply the wants of the neighbouring Provinces of the Dominion for many conturies to come. With reference to the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Hon. T. D. McGee, in the Confederation debate, read the following

extract from the highest authority on the subject—Taylor's "Coal fields of the New World"—which is of sufficient interest to

repeat in this connection:

"Dr. A. Gesner. in a communication to the Geological Society of London, 1843, states that the area of coal fields in New Brunswick has been recently determined to be 7,600 square miles; 10,000 square miles; 10,000 square miles; 10,000 square miles; including Nova Scotia, but exclusive of Cape Breton. Since his first report, he has explored the whole of this vast region, and has found the area covered by that coal formation to be no less than 8,000 square miles in New Brunswick. He says the most productive coal beds prevail in the interior, while those in Nova Scotia occur on the shores of her bays and rivers, where they offer every advantage for mining operations. The coal fields of the two Provinces are united at the boundary line, and belong the carboniferous period. The developments of almost every season illustrate more clearly the magnitude of these coal fields, which extend from Newfoundland by Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and acress a large portion of New Brunswick into the State of Mann. Mr. Henwood, a geoic this state of Mann. Mr. Henwood, a geoic state of the season in the season the state of the season in the season in the season is the season in the season is the season in the season in the season in the season in the season is the season in the season

acress a large portion of New Brunswick into the State of Mame. Mr. Henvood, a geologist of high standing, observes that the beauty and extent of these coal treasures it is impossible to desoribe. In Nova Scotia, Dr. Gesner's statements exhibit an area of coal formation of 2,500 square miles, while Messrs. Logan, Dawson and Brown, greatly exceed even that area. Sir W. E. Logan demonstrated, by a laborious survey, the thickness or depth of the whole group in Northern Nova Scotia to be over 2½ miles, an amount which far exceeds anything seen in the coal formation in other parts of North America; in this group there are seventy six coal beds one above the other."

Petroleum.—About ten years ago the

PETROLEUM.—About ten years ago the
Western portion of the Dominion was
found to possess a mineral substance of

far more value than coal for illuminating

far more value than coal for illuminating and certain other purposes, for which coal and its products had previously been used. This is Petroleum, or mineral oil. It is found in the corniferous limestones, which belong to the upper portions of the Devonian series, the highest geological formation in Western Canada. Petroleum, it is believed, owes

its origin to the subterranean bituminiza-

tion of organic matter, and being found in a liquid state, is adapted for being easily converted to economic uses. Mr. W. M. Williams, of Hamilton, was the

W. M. Williams, of Hamilton, was the first who engaged practically in the work of utilizing the discovery of the oily treasures of Enniskillen. His operations date from 1857. Since that period a great deal of capital has been invested in raising and refining the oil, which is found in great abundance at Enniskillen, B the well, and various other points in the Western Peninsula; and although the oil interest of Canada, like that of Pennsylvania, has neased through many viciastudes.

has passed through many vicinitudes, and is at the present moment in a very degressed condition—not from the lack of oil, but inconsequence of the demand for it not being of a sufficiently remunerative character—we doubt not that the trade

character—we doubt not that the trade will, in time, acquire greater stability, and that it will yet be a source of great permanent wealth to Canada, at least so long as the supply continues, and it shows as yet no indications of failing. We have no reliable statistics to show how much rock oil has already been pro-duced in Western Canada. The amount, however, has been very great; and it is

duced in Western Canada The amount, however, has been very great: and it is matter of regret that, so far, the price it has brought at the wells has not been—except during certain limited periods—a fair-equivalent for the value of the article, or sufficient reward for the capital and labour expended in the business. Petro-

repeat in this connection :-

leum has also been found to exist in Garne got so far as necessary, with comparative facility, from the coal mines of the United States and Nova Scotis. the discovery there has not as yet been turned to much practical account. New Brunswick is more fortunate in this Gold, -Discoveries of gold, in consid. respect; a large proportion of the surface of the Province consisting of carboniferous rocks, or coal measures. Two kinds of coal are found in New Brunswick. 1st, Bitumiare round in New Brunswick. 1st, Situminous coal, which is got in numerous localities through the coal measures of the Province. It is of good quality, being of the fat and caking description, like the Newcastle coal of England. The principal workings are in the vicinity of Grand Lake, Queen's County—the seam being found on a waverse about treaty.

Gold.—Discoveries of gold, in considerable quantity, have been made in various localities in Canada East; and for a number of years the gold diggings of the Chaudiere valley have been worked with more or less success. Some three or four years ago, some discoveries of more than ordinary rich deposits on the Chaudiere, strongly attracted public attention, and a number of Companies and private adventurers entered the field. In the report of the, Parliamentary Committee on the Canadian Gold Fields for 1865, the production, during the previous year, in the Chandiere Division, is stated to have been \$116,000, yielding four dollars per day, as the wages of every man employed. found, on an average, about twenty feet below the surface. No seam of this coal thicker than twenty-one inches has yet been discovered. In 1851, been \$116,000, yielding four dollars per day, as the wages of every man employed. Nuggets have been found worth about \$300. The gold has chiefly been obtained by washing the auriferious "drift," consisting of clay and gravel, the debris of the rocks on which they rest. Gold bearing quartz veins have also been found, of sufficient nine hundred and forty tons were raised. The amount brought to market in 1854, was about 3,000 chaldrons. In 1865, 529 tons were shipped to the United States, valued at \$2,599, and 453 tons

richness, it is said, to pay a handsome profit on the cost of crushing and separat-ing. The last few months gold has been mineral, which was first discovered in 1849, appears to partake of the distinctive found in Madon and other townshins in without belonging to either class. It is jet black, brilliant, and lustrous, with a the county of Hastings, in Western Cana-da. It cannot be doubted that gold exicte in that region, to a greater or less extent, in the quartz rocks, and in the drift derived from them; but, until we have the evidence afforded by actual results, it vein, varying from one to thirteen feet in thickness, and is valuable for making the thickness, and is valuable for making the best illuminating gas, and also for the manufacture of various liquid hydro-carbons and illuminating and lubricating oils, which are distilled from it. The "Albert Coal Mining Company" was incorporated in 1851, for the purpose of working the mines of this material, in Albert County. In 1865, there were 15,790 tons shipped to the United States, 2,260 tons to St. John, and 608 tons to Nova Scotia amounting to 18,658 tons the value at the place of shipment being \$186,658. The price of the coal for several years was \$15 per ton; latterly it has ranged from \$9 to \$11. Gas is produced from it at the rate of about 15,000 to the ton; coal oil at the rate of about seventy-six gallons to the ton.

The coal-fields of Nova Scotia are in

gold was 24,162 ounces, worth \$434,916.

Copper constitutes undoubtedly the

inaccessibility of the country, were such

ore, with a force of from 250 to 300 hands. The whole of this ore, which may be valued at \$250,000 annually, is shipped to England.

In the counties of Hastings, Leeks and Lanark, in Central Canada, copper and lead cres are found in promising quantities. The copper mines of the Eastern Townships have attracted much attention during the past

attracted much attention during the past seven years. In that region, the rocks are similar in their geological character to those onthe shores of Lake Superior, and they have been found also to have similar metallic contents. The Acton mines in the county of Bagot, had, in 1862, within three years after it was opened, yielded copper ore to the value of \$490,000. In 1861 it gave

employment to between 500 and 600 hands.

For some reason, it is now comparatively un-productive, but other mines have been open-ed, and the Harvey Hill mine in Leeds, the

ed, and the Harvey Hill mine in Leeds, the St. Francismine near Richmond, the Lower Canada, Capel and Albert mines near Sher-brooke, and the Huntingdon mine in Bolton, are said to be all highly prosperous and pro-mising undertakings. During 1865, the Harvey Hill mine yielded 390 tons, worth about \$20,000, and in 1866, about 500 tons,

worth \$32,000.

In Nova Scotia, some attempts at copper-

mining have been made; but so far have not proved remunerative.

proved remunerative.

IRON.—There seem to be in Canada inexhaustible supplies of iron ore, and smelting would no doubt have been prosecuted on a very extensive scale, had coal been found in association with this metal as in

some other countries. At the Hull mine five miles above Ottawa city, the bed of iron

prices. Specular iron ore, hematite, or carbonate of iron,

quantity of that material.

PLIMEAGO has been discovered in large quantity and of excellent quality in several townships along the north bank of the Ottawa city. It may be used for a variety of purposes—for black-lead pencils, for the manufacture of crucibles, for stove-blacking, &c. A very large bed of plumbago

worth \$32 000.

ed for it.

ed for it.

Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia, in the year 1857, by Mr. John Campbell, who obtained some particles of the precious metal by washing the sand of the beach near Halifax harborr. In 1860 and 1861, ments have been made on the Grand Trunk, designed to prove that it is a better and cheaper fuel than wood for railway engines, and for a variety of other purposes. In 1865, the exports from Canada, of "Products of the Mine," were \$422 570; from New Brunswick, they were \$293 744; from Nova Sootia, the exports of coal alone, as we have stated, were \$1,253 650. As the available capital of the Provinces increases, fax harbour. In 1860 and 1861, important gold discoveries were made in the valley of the Tangler River, from its period gold-digging has taken a leading place among the industrial pursuits of Nova Scotia. The gold-producing region avaniane capital of the Provinces mercases, turning to profitable account our mineral treasures, we feel assured that "Products of the Mine" will by-and-bye figure much more largely in the exports of the Dominion of Canada than they have hitherto done in those of the Provinces before their Union. in that Province, it has been est comprises an area of 6,000 to 7,000 square miles, being the entire region occupied by lower Silurian rocks of the Atlantic coast, the corresponding geological position to that in which gold is found in most other PUBLIC LANDS. that in which gold is found in most other countries. In April, 1861, the Govern-ment took possession of the gold district, and commenced laying off mining lots. Official reports show that in the year In Upper Canada, on the 31st December 1865, the quantity of Public Lands surveyed

a large section of the Province—covering Official reports show that in the year part of the counties of Cumberland Colchester, Hants, Pictou, Sydney, Guysborough and the island of Cape Breton. A seam of 35 feet thickness was shown at the Great International Exhibition held in London, England, some years ago, and was pronounced by the judges the most extraordinary specimen ever discovered. In the latter part of 1865, a seam var found in the country of Pictou 40 feet held in London, England, some years ago, and was pronounced by the judges the most extraordinary specimen ever discovered. In the latter part of 1865, a seam was found in the county of Pictou 40 feet in thickness—while in England and Scotland they work coal mines with profit when the thickness of the seam is only from three to six feet. At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, a seam of Nova Scotia is shown, 38 feet 10 inches in thickness. The most important coal-beds which have been as yet worked in Nova Scotia, are those of June, 1866, was 77,687 ounces, represent-Canada, the price is from 20 to 60 cents per acre, according to location. Mineral Nová Scotia, so far as shown by the of-ficial reports, during the four and a-half years, from 1st January, 1862, to 30th June, 1866, was 77,687 ounces, represent-ing a total value of \$1,378,366. The chief commissioner for mines says, in his report for 1865, that "everything indi-cates a large increase and profitable ex-tension of gold mining operations in fu-ture years." In 1866 the total yield of gold was 24 182 ounces, worth \$43,4616.

unan nerewotore, in the way of encouraging immigration, and have appointed an emigration agent to visit Germany, and three resident agents in Great Britain. PUBLIC WORKS.

The most important Public Works of Canada are its Canals. While the Province and the extension westward to Sarnia, was completed in November, 1859. These roads form the Grank Trunk property, which, with the Victoria Bridge and its approaches, has a total length of 872 miles, but, by an extension from Sarnia to Detroit, through the State of Michigan, and the amalgamation of the Buffalo and Goderich, the Kontreal and Lake Champlain, and the Montreal and Henmingford lines, it has now reached the colossal dimensions we have stated.

The first railway in Unper Canada on was yet under French rule, small locks for batteaux had been constructed at the Cascades, the Coteau, and the Longue Sault Rapids, on the St. Lawrence. In 1804, these were reconstructed, of larger size, by the Royal Engineers. In 1817, the Government of Upper Canada advertised for tenders for colossal dimensions we have stated.

The first railway, in Upper Canada, on which locomotives were used, was the Northern, opened from Toronto to Bradford, in June. 1855. In October of the same year, the Northern was opened as far as Barrie, and In January, 1855, as far as Collingwood, its northern terminus on Georgian Bay—a distance from Toronto of 96 miles.

The Great Wartern, was consend from Sus. the improvement of the navigation between Lachine and Kingston, by the course of the river Rideau. In the same year, the project of a canal to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario. was first mooted by the late Hon. W. H. Merritt. In the following year, a company was formed to construct the Lachine Canal. and in 1819 another company undertook the construction of the Chambly Canal, to over-

plain and the St. Lawrence. The Rideau Canal was constructed by the passed through on the 20th May, 1832, but the works were not completed until 1834

| follows:-- | Grand Trunk | \$23,902,403 | Great Western | 3,727,083 | Northern | 3,504,527 | The official reports issued by the Auditor give the following particulars with reference to the length of Canadian railways, the cost of their construction and equipment, and their receipts in 1866. Creak Western, 36 23,856,881 3,254 402 Greak Western, 345 23,856,881 3,254 402 Greak Trunk, 347 80,701,085 6,839 200 Acres Western, 345 26,607 31,877 80,701,085 6,839 200 Acres Western, 347 80,701,085 8,158 400,000 Acres Western, 347 80,701,085 8,158 400,000 Acres Western, 347 80,000,000 Acres Western, 347 80,000 Acres

The Beanharnois Canal, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, was commenced in 1812

The Cornwall Canal, which carries naviga-tion to the head of the Longue Sault rapids, was commenced by Upper Canada in 1834-\$1,760,000 having been expended on it until 1836, when the works were suspended. After the Union, it was completed at an additional cost of \$300,000.

From the Cornwall Canal to Prescott, four manor rapids are passed by the Williamsburg Canals, which were constructed from 1843 to 1847.

is also found in New Brunswick near the city of St. John, and has been worked to some extent.

Among other minerals possessing an economic character, known to exist in greater or less abundance in the Dominion of Canada, we may enumerate - chromic-iron, valued for the production of many yellow, red, and green colours, which is found in the Eastern Townships and elsewhere; iron cohres, which are found in various parts of Canada and New Brunswick; sulphate of barytes; sospstone; lithographic stone, found in the township of Marmora, and at Walkerton, in the county of Bruce; mica, specimens of which attracted a good deal of notice at the French Exhibition of 1865; gypsum or plaster, the mining of which has formed an industry of some importance on the Grand River, in Canada West, for the last twenty years—some 16,000 to 22,000 tons being quarried annually; mineral phosphate of line, which is found in great abundance in the Laurentian rocks, and may be used with some advantage as a manure; and roofing when the Provinces were united, was \$1,-692,895; and, since that period, over \$5,

improving it.

From the head of Lake Superior to the Straits of Belle Iale, where the waters of the St Lawrence mingle with the Ocean, there is an inland chain of lake, river, and canal navigation of 2, 385 miles. Of this, 724 miles are canal, the whole of which belongs to Canada, except one mile which is American—the Sault St Marie Canal. A vessel with 26 feet beam may proceed to sea, from any of the upper lakes, by the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. From Lake Outarlo, a vessel of forty four foot beam may proceed to sea. Messures for the improvement of the navigation, by enlarging and deepening of the canals, will no doubt occupy the aften tion of the Government and Legislature of the Downlein of Canada at a very analyse.

The other Public Works of Canada are harbours and piers, light houses, beacons and buoys, the Ottawa sildes and booms, roads and bridges, the Government Buildings at Ottawa, Custom houses and Post offices The Government Buildings at Ottawa,

amounted to 24,756 159 acres, of which 21. 388, 342 acres had been disposed of by sale or In Lower Canada, at the same date, the

some advantage as a manure; and rooting slates, an excellent description of which is quarried at Melbourne, C. E., by our towns-man, Mr. Benjamin Walton.

to 25,565,678 acres, of which 19,089,355 acres had been disposed of. The price of Crown Lands in Upper Canada, not yet dispesed of, is 75 cents per

ianas are disposed of under special regulations.

The area of New Brunswick is estimated at 17,677,360 acres. In 1863, there had been granted 7,551,909 acres, leaving about 10,000,000 acres still undisposed of. The amount of good land, not yet sold, but adapted for cultivation, is estimated at nearly 7,000,000 acres, of which about 200,000 acres have been surveyed and laid out in 100 acres have been surveyed and laid out in 100 acres have been surveyed and laid out in 100 acres have been surveyed and laid out in 100 acres of ourth of the price being paid down, and the belance in three annual instalments. Actual settlers obtain lands at 60 cents per acre without competition, the price to be paid either in money, or in an amount of labour on roads, equivalent to the money payment. In Nova Scotia, in 1862, the quantity of public lands which had been granted, was 5,768, 893 acres. Therereminated ungranted 5,318, 822 acres, of which 913,340 acres were entimated as available for settlement. In 1865, the number of acres granted was 47,157, and the receipts from sales, &c., were \$44,303. Lands are granted at the rate of \$14 for 100 acres. in two instalments of \$22 each, one instalment in twe years from the date of the license, and the other at the expiration of the third year.

Under the Constitution of the Dominion of Canada, each of the four Provinces retains the control of its own Fublic Lands—and it probable that in Ontario, at least, a more liberal system of granting lands than has hitherto prevailed will be speedily inaugu-

estimated cost of this work is \$170 000

The chief public work of New Brunswick, is the European and North American railway, which connects the City of \$1 John, on the Bay of Fundy, with Shediac on the Gulf of \$1 Lawrence. Its cost, to the 31st of October, 1865, was \$4,491 280. The Province also owns a number of light houses, which cost about \$50,000, a Parliament house, a ranidence for the Lieutenant-Governor, a Lunstic asylum, and a Penitentiary. From 1829 to 1865 inclusive, 1,034,765 emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec.
Only a limited proportion of these, however—probably less than one-half—remained in Canada. The greater number merely landed at Quebec, on their way to the Western of railway - not including length of side tracks, double tracks, &c. The first railway constructed in Canada was from Laprairie on the St. Lawrence, to St. John's on the Riche

lies River. This was 16 miles in length. was opened as a horse-railway in July, 1836,

1837. In Upper Canada in 1834 charters

wick in any year since 1844 was 14.789—in the year 1847. In 1865, the number of pas-sengers from Europe who arrived in St. John was 1,456, of whom about 500, it is believed,

Nova Scotia, in 1865, according to the offi-cial report, was only 176. The Government.

come the obstructions in the navigation, by

the Richelieu River, between Lake Cham-Imperial Government as a military work, at a cost of \$4,500,000 The first steamer

red hematite, or carbonate of iron, also abound in many localities in Canada Bog iron cres are also extensively diffused throughout Canada, and there are some forges in operation for smelting them. The St. Maurice forges in Lower Canada have been at work on this species of ore for upwards of a century, producing aunually some 2,000 tons of pig iron, and employing 2000 to 400 workmen. A smelting establishment for working bog iron ores was also carried on for some time in Norfolk, Upper Canada, but is now abandoned.

In Neva Scotla, there are large quantities of passed arrough on the 20th May, 1832, the works were not completed until 1834. The length of navigation between the Ottawa River and Lake Ontario by this route is 126 miles, of which 16½ miles are canal. For the improvement of the Ottawa navigation, a lock was constructed at 8t Anne's, at a cost of \$111,796, which enables large steamers to run from Lachine to Carillon, a distance of 45 miles. The rapids between Carillon and Grenville are passed by three detached canals, and from Grenville to Ottawa the river is navigable. Until the construction of the St. Lawrence canals, the Ottawa works, in connection with the Rideau Canal, supplied a navigable route between Lachine and Lake Ontario. The Grenville locks, however, were found to be much too small to meet the wants of the trade. Upper Canada, but is now abandoned.

In Nava Scotla, there are large quantities of fron ore. In the neighbourhood of the Albion Coal Mines in Picton, there is an immense bed of it, which, from its situation, will be found some day very valuable. In the county of Londonderry, there is a rich deposit of fron ore, which has been found at one place to be 120 feet in thickness, and which has been tracod for a distance of seven miles. In 1885, this deposit was being worked by the "Acadian Iron Company," who employed in that year 250 hands, producing 1,600 tons of bar iron, of which 1,500 were shipped to England.

In New Brunswick, also, there are rich

In New Brunswick, also, there are rich and extensive deposits of Iron ore.

OTHER METALE.-Ores of lead (galena) are formed in various localities in Canada and New Brunswick. At the Ramsay lead mine, in the southy of Lanark, C. W., mining operations have been prosecuted with some success—the ore producing as much as 80 per cent, of metallic lead. Zinc, in the form of a sulphures, has been found in association with copper on Luke Superior, and with galena at several points in the eastern townships Nickal and cobalt are found in several localities in Canada. Silver is found associated with copper at several points in the Luke Superior district, and in association with galena in Eastern Canada. Manganese coccurs in New Brunswick. The "International Manganese Company" own lands in Sussex, and in 1885 exported a considerable quantity of that material.

PLUMRAGO has been discovered in large In New Brunswick, also, there are rich

ARE DEMONSTRUCT SHARL ON the South side of the St. Lawrence, was commenced in 1812 and completed in 1819. It enables vessels to pass the three rapids known as the Cotean, the Codera, and the Cescoder. It is 11 miles long, with 82 feet lockage.

water can descend the river by "shooting the rapids" without using a single lock. In 1824, the Welland Canal Company was

In 1824, the Welland Canal Company was incorporated to construct a canal round the Falls of Niagara, to connect Lakes Eric and Ontario. The Company got assistance both from the Provincial Legislature and from the imperial Government, and five years after the commencement of the work, two achoosers passed up from Lake Ontario into Lake Brie. In 1839, the work was assumed by the Province of Upper Canada. Its cost, to 1841, when the Provinces were united, was \$1, 692, 895; and, since that nervol was \$1.

PRAT.—This substance scarcely belongs to the class of minerals, but we mention it here, as a matter of convenience, in connection with the other materials which are dug out of the earth. It is estimated that Lover Canada contains not materials. day.

Below Montreal, navigation has been improved by dredging a channel 11½ miles long through Lake St. Peter, so that vassels drawing 20 feet can now reach Montreal. estimated that Lower Canada contains not less than 1,000 square miles of peet, the thickness of the deposite being from three to ten feet and even greater. For some years, Mr. Hodge, the builder of the Victoria Bridge, has devoted himself to the task of turning to economic account a vast deposit of this material, which exists in the Easters Townships; and, under his auspices, experiments have been made on the Grand Trunk,

The Government Buildings at Ottawa, which have already cost upwards of \$2,500,000,000,000 per an elevated terrace on the banks of the river, formerly known as "Barrack Hill," and about twenty-five acres in extent They are in three distinct blocks—the Parliament Buildings. The material of which they are constructed is a light coloured sandstone obtained from the township of Napean. The style of architecture is Italian gothic. The tree buildings make a quadrangle open on the north side—the Parliament Building five hundred feet in length forming the south front of the quadrangle. The buildings cover nearly four acres. The plastering exceeds ten acres in extent; the length of the cornices is twelve miles; the number of Buildings are not constructed of a costly materials as the national capitol of th neighbouring republic, at Washington, and do not look so pretty. But, w

is not yet completed, having been the we believe, something like \$6 000 000.

The cost of the various public works of Canada appears among the assets of the Pro-vince, on June 30th, 1865, as follows:—

Total \$26.727.607

In Nova Scotia, the chief public work owned by the Province, is its railway, the cost of which appeared in the Provincial balance-sheet, on the 30th September, 1865, as \$4,319,507. The Province also owns 51

RAILWAYS.

Unper and Lower Canada have 2.150 miles

The Grand Trunk has now a total length

The Great Western was opened from Sus-pension Bridge to Hamilton, in November, 1853, and from Hamilton to Windsor, oppo-site Detroit, in January, 1854, with branches to Toronto, Guelph and Sarnia, subsequently constructed, and has now a total length of

The Province of Canada owns no railroads,

the Province to Canada owns no raintoats, but it has made large advances of money on their account, especially to the Grand Trunk. The amounts due by railways to the Govern-ment, are stated in the Public Accounts as follows:—

Total, 2,148 121,543,189 10,988,963

\$31,134,013

Total

do not look so pretty. But, we believe it will be generally admitted that they present in combination a more massive appearance, and produce a more imposing effect on the eye of the spectator; and it is some consolation, when any are disposed to grumble at these buildings having cost so enormous a sum as \$2.50,000, or \$13,000,000, to know that our American neighbours have paid still more dearly for their whistle—the cost of the capitol, which is not yet completed having been thus far quantity of Public Lands surveyed amounted

acre cash, or \$1 by instalments. In Lower lands are disposed of under special regula-| St. Lawrence canals | \$1,413,425 |
Welland canal	7,366,546
Chambly canal	433,808
Burlington Bay canal	306,328
Lake St. Peter Improvements	1,15,235
Ottawa Works	209,388
Trent Improvement	558,506
Harbours and Light houses	2,064,687
Roads and Bridges	1,723,698
Ottawa Buildings	2,071,095
Loans to Incorporated Companies	142,155
Miscellaneous works and buildings	1,759,756
Note of the companies	1,759,756
Note of the	

of Lake Huron, and probably, also, of Lake Superior, was known to the French in the latter part of the 17th century. The ores of copper are distributed over large tracts of country, on the north shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, in Central Canada, and in the Eastern Townships. In 1770, an English Company was formed to work copper mines on the north shores of Lake Superior; but the difficulties arising from the inaccessibility of the country, were such as \$4,319,507. The Province also owns 51 light-houses, which cost about \$200,000; a Province building, Government house, Lunatic asylum, and Penitentiary, a steamer, the Draid, and a schooner, the Draid, used for the protection of the fisheries, and for light house service. The "Shubenacadie Canal" unites the Dartmouth lakes and the Shubenacadie river, so as to connect Halifax harbour with the Bay of Fundy. The Government are also constructing the "Sterment are also constructing the "Ste inaccessibility of the country, were such that it was not long before its operations were discontinued. In 1845, the excitement caused by the discovery of copper on the south shore of Lake Superior, gave an impulse also to mining schemes on the north shores of Huron and Superior, and several companies were formed in Montreal, Quebec and elsewhere, for the purpose of carrying on mining operations in those regions. These companies took the field with little or no practical knowledge of the work in which they were to be engaged. The result was that they bought experience dearly, and most of them broke down, their failure entailing severe pecuniary loss on their promoters. The Montreal Mining Company, however, have prosecuted their works till this time, and with tolerable success, at the Bruce Mines, on Lake Huron. At the West

The waters on the coasts of New Brunswick abound in fish of various descriptions, the catching of which furnishes profitable employment to a portion of the inhabitants. In the Bay of Fundy, the fish chiefly found are cod, pollock, hake, haddock, herring, and mackerel. The estimated annual value of the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy as bout \$200,000. The cod of the Bay of Fundy are large and of the finest quality, equal to any taken on the coast of North America. The herring is found here in great abundance at all seasons of the year. The Islands of Grand Manan, Campo Bello, and West Isles, in 1860, owned and employed in the fisheries of the value at the mines of the whole exports of coal in 1865, is stated in the official tables to have amounted to \$1,253,650 - botts, manned by 900 men; besides, 200 men employed in connection with the herring weirs. The most valuable river fishing is in the harbour of St. John. States. The largest number of immigrants arrived at Quebec in any one year since 1829 years the number has been :-

were obtained for a railway from Cobourg to Rice Lake and for another from London to Hamilton; but the first railway actually Hamiton; but the new rainvay actually built in Upper Canada, was between Queen-ston and Chippawa, being opened as a horse-railway in 1839. In 1846, the Montreal and Lachine Railway was commenced, and in November, 1847, it was opened for traffic. Danes, 4,382; other countries, 359. Of the emigrants arived in Quebec in that year, it was estimated that only 4,577 remained in Canada. On the other hand, there arrived in Canada from the States, 14,281 emigrants—making a total accession to our population from abroad in that year of 18,958, of whom about 16,000 settled in Upper Canada, and the rest in Lower Canada. The Grand Trunk has now a total length of roads constructed under its charter with there obtained by amalgamation, of 1 377 miles. In 1845, the St. Lawrence and At lantic Company was chartered to construct a railway to connect with the "Atlantic and St. Lawrence," an American line from Portland. The St. Lawrence and Atlantic road, commencing at Montreal, was opened as far as St. Hyacinthe, early in 1847; as far as Sherbrooke in August, 1852, and from Sherbrooke in August, 1852, and from Sherbrooke in August, 1854, and an extension eastward as far as Rivere du Louy, was not opened in November, 1854, and an extension eastward as far as Rivere du Louy, was not opened till July, 1860. The line from Toronto to Montreal was opened in October, 1856, and the extension westward to Saria, was completed in November, 1859. These roads The largest immigration into New Bruns-

The number of emigrants who arrived in

five miles above Ottawa city, the bed of iron ore is 90 feet in thickness, yields between 60 and 70 per cent, of metallic iron, and as the lowest estimate is supposed to contain not less than 250,000,000 tons of iron. The Crosby mine, on the Rideau Canal, is on a bed 200 feet thick, In Marmora, in the County of Hastings, where mining and smelting operations have been carried on pretty extensively, the beds are about 150 feet in thickness. The ore, in the localities named and in others which have been partially opened, consists chiefly of the magnetic oxide of iron, which is of the same species as the ore found in Sweden and Norway, from which the celebrated Swedish iron is made. From the Hull and Crosby mines, up to the year 1860, about 14 000 tons of ore had been exported into the United States, at remuerative prices. Specular iron ore, and

A canal between Montreal and Lachine was constructed from 1821 to 1825, at a cost of \$440,000. After the union of the Provinces, the Government undertook the enlargement of this canal, which was completed in 1849. It is eight and a half miles long, with a lockage rise of 45 feet.

(a) This is the section from Cobourg to Peterboro'. Within the last few days, an extension of the line as far as Marmora has been opened. (b) No returns,

(b) No returns.

The Victoria Bridge, which is an essential part of the railway system of Canada, ecoases the St. Lawrence at Montreal. It was opened for traffic on the 17th December, 1859. Its total length is 9,184 feet. The number of spans is 25; 24 of 242 feet; one of 330 feet. The height from the surface of the water to the under side of the centre tube is 60 feet; the height from the bed of the river to the top of the centre tube is 60 feet; the height from the bed of the river to the top of the centre tube is 105 feet. There are 3,000,000 cubic feet of masours 97,000,000.

The Nova Scotia Railways have been built and are owned by the Province. They consist of a trunk line from Hailfax, on the Atlantic, by way of Truro, to Pictou, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with a branch line to Windsor, on the Bay of Paudy. The distance from Hailfax to Truro is 60 miles, and

to 1847.

From Montreal to Prescott, a distance of 115 miles, there are 415 miles of canal, and 27 locks with 204 feet lookage. By means of these canals, the difficulties of the assending navigation have been surmounted. The descending navigation is more easy. Steamers of 500 tons burdes, drawing from 6 to 8 feet, according to the extremes of low and high

the latest year to which we can conveniently refer, of but sixteen millions of tons -only four millions more than the tonnage employed in the traffic of the Dominion of Canada. As regards France, the whole amount of shipping that entered and left the ports of that great country in one year was but 8,456,734 tons—five millions of tons lest than that of the Dominion of Canada Therefore, in this respect also, as well as in respect of the amount of shipping owned, as shown in a previous part of this article, the Dominion may fairly claim to be centified the third Martine Power in the world. from the main line to Windsor, 33 miles. The railways to Truro and Windsor were completed in 1858. The extension to Pictou, built by a Canadian engineer. Mr Sandord Pleming, and 40 miles in length, was opened within the past mouth. The contract price for its construction was \$2,216,500. The earnings of the lines to Windsor and Truro increased from \$102.817, in 1839, to \$183, 954 in 1865. The total coat of their construction was \$4,319,507. The Halifax and Pictou Road will connect with the Inter-colonial.

Person Road will connect with the Intercolonial.

In New Brunswick, the St. Andrews and
Woodstock, or "New Brunswick and Canada" Railroad, was commenced in 1644, but
was not completed till 1862. It is 88 miles
in length, and was built at a cost of
\$2,750,000. The Province owns stock in it
to the amount of \$240,000. The "European
and North American" Railway is a public
work, owned by the Province. It connects
the City of St. John's, on the Bay of Fundy,
with Shediac, on the Gulf of St. Lawreace,
and has been in operation since 1860. It is
108 miles in length, and cost \$4,747,713
The St. Stephens Branch Railway, 18 miles
in length, has also been recently opened. in the estimates formed of the actual amount of the public debt of Canada, owing to dif ferences of opinion as to the amount and value of immediately available assets which should be fairly deducted from the gross this article to enter into the merits of this

in length, has also been recently opened.

Last year there were three Telegraph

Provincial, and the Vermont and Boston. In

1865, the Montreal Company had lines, 4.326 miles in length; the Provincial, 660 miles; and the Vermont and Boston, 43; total, 4 978 miles. The number of public messages sent during the year (besides press messages and check messages on company business) was - Montreal line, 444 878; Pro-vincial, 25,000; Vermont and Boston 9 453, total, 479.331. The Provincial and the Vermont and Boston Companies have since withdrawn, their lines being now worked by the Montreal Telegraph Company. There are four Telegraph Companies which own

In Nova Scotia, the lines are leased by the

American Telegraph Company, and have a total length of 1,198 miles. The tariff of charges in Nova Scotia is said to be lower than in any other part of the world. The number of messages sent is about 60,000 per TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

The imports into Canada since 1860 have been in value, as follows :-1860......\$34,412,431

1861 39,750,161 1862 45,980,939 1863 41,312 206 10f 64 21,406,712 64 65 39,851,991 65 66 53,802 319 The following table shows from what

ountries the imports of the year ending the 30th of June, 1866, were received :-

Great Britain . \$28,994,530
B. N. A. Colonies . 857,922
British West Indies . 105,660
United States . 20,424,692
France . 1,215,090
Germany . 333,810 The following were the imports of the leading articles of consumption, in the year

 Cottons
 \$7,149,569

 Woollens
 6,855,317

 Tea
 2,313,307

 Sugar
 1,845,585

 Iron and Hardware
 1,442,900

 Sulks
 1,153,813

 Linen
 1,019,437

The exports from Canada, since 1860, have been in value, as follows:—

The following exports of 1865 66 are thus Produce of the Mine..... \$ 422.570 Produce of the Fine \$ 422.5.0

Fisheries 930,311

"Forest 13.846.986

Animals and their products 12.682.683
Agricultural products 16.551.074
Manufactures 939.936
Coin and Bullion 237,581

The Volunteer force of Upper Canada consists of two squadrons of cavalry and 8 separate troops; 6 field batteries of artillery; 2 battalions garrison artillery and 13 batteries; 3 naval companies; 14 battalions in fantry and 157 separate companies; 4 battalions rifles and 46 separate companies; 4 battalions rifles and 46 separate companies a force altogether of 19,300 men. Of the "Service" Militia, there have been ballotted in Upper Canada 61 battalions, giving 48.496 men. The whole Militia force of Upper Canada is estimated at 280,000

In New Brunswick, the volunteer force consists of 4 troops of cavalry; 7 batteries

B. N. A. Colonies....... 1,571,116 British West Indies..... 63,993 United States....... 34,770,261

Total.....\$50,256,852

years have been-

onsists of 4 troops of cavalry; 7 batteries of artillery; 1 company of engineers; and 21 companies of infantry—numbering altogether; 1,791 men. The "Service" Millita number 35,412 men. and the "Sedontary," 7,184 Grand Total\$56,328,390

In Nova Scotia there are 898 volunteers and 59,379 "First Class" Militia, which in cludes all ranks between 16 and 45 years of

By the census of 1861, it appeared that the number of men capable of bearing arms in the several Provinces – between the ages of 20 and 60—was:--The following table shows to what countries the exports of 1865 66 were sent—

Total A large body of men to rally to the defence of the hearths and homes of the Dominion of Canada, should it ever be assailed by a foreign foe!

653,567

EDUCATION. In New Branswick, the Imports in recent

EDUCATION.

In 1865, there were in Upper Canada 4,303 Common Schools, attended by 383,652 pupils. Of whom 204,320 were boys, and 179,332 were girls. The number of children reported as not attending any school was 42,141. Of the 4,303 Common Schools, 3,593 were entirely free, and in the remaining 708 the highest fee charged was 25 cents a month. The total expenditure for Common Schools, in 1865 was \$1 355,879. There were also 152 Reman Catholic Separate Schools, with an average attendance of \$518. There were 1940 Grammar Schools, with \$7.549 pupils, and a Normal School, with two Model Schools at tached for the training of Teachers. There were 250 private achools and academies, attended by 5,966 pupils. and deriving an income of \$50,899. Finally, Upper Canads, in 1865, had 16 colleges, attended by 1,820 students, and receiving an income from legislative and other scurces of \$150,000, and a further sum of \$44,000 in fees. 1863 ... \$7,658,462 1864 ... 8,945,352 1865 ... 7,086,595 In the same years, the exports have been 1863 \$4,940,781 1864 5,053,879 1865 5,534,726 The exports of 1865 were thus classified

Produce of the Fisheries. Produce of the Forest... 3,643,522 Animals and their pro-Products of Agriculture 103,610 of \$44,000 in fees,

The number of schools, and pupils, in
Lower Canada, in 1865, was as follows:— Total..... \$6.792,626 The cause of the discrepancy between the sum of these figures, and the amount of exports given in the previous table, is that the value of the ships sold in England has neve been included in the official export tables.

Total 3,716 202,648

 Lumber
 776 034

 Sugar
 588,753

 Molasses
 380,600

 Horned cattle
 201,948

 Butter and lard
 114,133

 It thus appears that the imports of the Provinces constituting the new Dominion, in me year—the latest to which these figures extend—were:—

 Canada
 \$53,802,319

 Nova Scotia
 14,381,662

 New Brunswick
 7,086,595
 Total\$75,270,576

The exports in the same year were :-

Fish \$3,282,016
Fish oil 194,505
Coal 1,233,650
Lumber 776,034
Sugar 588,753
Malerer 290,670

And the exports :-

Total......\$71,951,699

We have, therefore, as the whole volume of the external trade of these Provinces in one year :-Imports \$ 75,270,566 Exports 71,951,699 Total \$147,222,276

It is worthy of notice that the external trade of the United States, ten years after their independence was acknowledged by the mother country, was little more than a third of the external trade of the Dominion of Canada at this moment. In 1792, the imports into the United States were \$31,500,-000, and the exports \$20,750,000; together,

The following is a statement of the tons of ships, which in 1865 entered and cle from the ports of the several Provinces-sea-going tonnage being first stated:—

2,623,751 2,602,564
Add Canadian Inland Navigation
with the U. S.
(ferriage exclud-4.316.3154,199,996 4,065,740 8,265,636

Hamilton, C.W. 48 ° 73
Toronto, C.W. 44 ° 27
Montreal, C.E. 41 ° 56
Quebeo, C.E. 38 ° 09
Halifax, N.S. 43 ° 80

In Nova Scotia, in 1866, there were 989 In Nova Scotia, in 1866, there were 989
13.771 pupils. The Provincial grant for Common Schools in operation, attended by 43.771 pupils. The Provincial grant for Common School education was \$57,068, and the amount raised by the people for salaries, \$124.673 Besides the Common Schools, there are five County Academies in operation, attended by 1,200 pupils; 10 other Academies, with 880 pupils; and 7 Colleges, in five of these, which sent in returns, there were 24 professers and 207 students. The total amount voted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia. For educational purposes, in 1865, was \$93.263.

18. Were Runnwick in 1865 the number In New Brunswick, in 1865, the number of teachers of public schools was 826, and

of teachers of public schools was asso, and the number of pupils enrolled, 29,975. The amount expended by the Government on Common and Superior Schools, for the yea-ending 31st October, 1865, was \$91,373; and, by local districts, \$101,114. The Uni-

versity of New Brunswich has five professors, and an income of about 813,000 per annum, of which the Government pays about 83,000. The whole amount expended by the Government for education, in 1865, was CLIMATE.

6 823,647 6,758,304 13,581,951 The return of entrances and clearances at ports of the United States, including also the inland traffic with Canada, shows a total, in

In perhaps no other country in the world are the climatic conditions more favourable for health and longevity, than throughout a large portion of British America, especially in Upper Canada, where the extremes of heat and cold are moderated by the great lakes, we have as enjoyable a climate the whole year round as heart could desire.

The following table, the result of the observations of many years, gives the annual mean temperature in degrees of Fahranheit at different points:

Rev. Ex.
Canada \$10,435.259 \$11,534.691
Nova Scotia . . . 1.517,306
New Brunswick 1,070,604 1,168,074 \$13,023,169 \$14,173,071 It may be interesting to place in comparison with the above, a statement of the annual revenue and expenditures of the United States, at different periods in their early | 1792 | 8.740,766 | 9.141,569 | 1795 | 9.419,802 | 10,435,069 | 1800 | 12,451,184 | 11,989,739 | 1802 | 15,001,391 | 13,176,049 | 11,835,840 | 12,614,646 | 1805 | 13,689,508 | 13,727,124

In only one year, previous to 1805—nearly a generation after the year of independence—did the public revenue of the United States exceed the amount of annual revenue with which the Dominion of Canada starts upon

As one of the first subjects that will en-

gage the attention of the Government and

Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, will

doubiless be the creation of a uniform sys

tem of militia and defence, it is unnecessary

that we should enter into details with re

revailed in the several Provinces.

gard to the systems which have hitherto

The volunteer force of Lower Canada

ensists of 2 squadrons of cavalry and

4 separate troops; 2 field batteries

of artiliery; 1 battery and 3 battalions of garrison artillery; 5 companies of engi-neers; 6 battalions of infentry, and 52 separ-

ate companies, now organised into adminis-trative bat-alions; 7 battalions rifles and 14

eparate companies - a force altogether of

10,620 men
Of the "Service" Militia, there have been

ballotted 51 battalions, giving 40,545 men. The whole militia force of Lower Canada is

The Volunteer force of Upper Canada con

DEST. REVENUE. AND EXPENDITURE.

There have always been wide differences

therefore, with adopting the statement of

Hon, A. T. Galt, in his speech in the Confederation debate, on the 7th February,

1865 Mr Galt stated the debts of the

The "British America Att" provides that the Dominion of Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of each Province existing at the Union; that Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable for the amount by which the debt of Canada exceeds \$62,500,000 and shall pay 5 per cent, interest thereon; and that hew Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the other hand shall receive 5 per cent, interest on the amounts by which their debts fail short of \$8,000,000 and \$7,000 000 respectively. The amount

The following table shows the ordinary revenue and the ordinary expenditure of each Province, during the year 1865;—

\$77,825,583

several Provinces as follows -

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

HE undersigned have this day entered into parinership as process and commission made, under the name of SMITH & ARTHURS.

il he brought up. Members are particularly rested to attend

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Board of Works will receive proposals for Watering Queen street, between Yonge and Sayer Streets, until Friday, the 5th day of July,

SHEFFIELD HOUSE!

Jet Jewellery, Vulcanite Jewellery,

BOG OAK JEWELLERY

JOSEPH ROBINSON & CO..

15 King St, West.

TORONTO RACES

5th & 6th July, 1867.

THE first day's Racing will consist of

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.

" TRADESMAN'S PLATE,

" GARRISON HURDLE RACE.

AND

The Second Day's Racing.

" UNITED SERVICE STAKES,

AND A

For the whole meeting, \$-added, and a Saddle given by Mr Bach, Saddler.

Persons wishing to have booths on the ground will apply to Mr. Gates, at the Race Course. Term....

TO NEWSPAPER MEN!

THERE is an excellent opening for a new paper apporting the principles of the Toronto Referent Association of 1887, in a prosperous and increasing county town, where a large advartising and printing patronage can be secured. A reliable Reformer, capable of conducting such a paper will find this a first rate opportunity. Address, JOURNALIST, care of the editor of the GLOBE, Toronto.

Steamships for Liverpool and Cork.

"INMAN LINE."

TWO Mail Steamships Weekly. One of the staunch iron mail steamships of the above line leaves New York

day and Wednesday. For staterooms, passage cer-tificate, &c., apply to

Montreal Telegraph Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the half-year, en ing 3 at way, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company on and after the TENTH JULY.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date till Tenth July next.

fill Tenth July next.

By order of the Board,

JAMES DAKLES.

IVANHOE.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

MONEY FOUND.

FOUND on Saturday, a small sum of money. The owner can have it by paying expenses, on ap-

MR. RUSSELL. at J. Macdonald & Co.'s.

Partnership Notice.

WE the undersigned have this day entered into Partnership as Accountants and Stock Brokers, under the style of

PELLATT & OSLER.

Memrs. Don, Wiman & Co.,

Toronto, July L.

Toronto, July 1.

Gooderham & Worts,

Hon. John Simpson, President Ontario Bank,
"William McMaster,

The Cheapest Envelopes and Writing

Papers, are sold by

C.A.BACKAS

NEW BOOKS.

THACKERAY'S Lectures, 12mo., clo, price \$1 50, Raymond's Heroinnes, 8ro., pp. price 50 cents. Copies of the above sent free on receipt of price by TUNIS & CO.,

Wholesale Booksellert, Cifton, C, W.

Boiled Hams.

THE subscriber begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he intends to keep, during the summer months, Boiled Beef and Bacon, Hams. JAMES PARK, 49 King street west.

N. B. Excursionist and Pic-nic parties' attention requested to the above.

Purse Lost.

O's Saturday morning between Yonge and Jarvis sta., on King st., a herows leather portmonnaic, containing a sum of money in this and half dollar in silver. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to FUNTON, MICHIE & CO., 7 King st. west.

HENRY PELLATT,

EDMUND B. OSLER.

WM. BAMSAY, 84 & 86 Front St.

T HAVE this day admitted Ralph K. Burges partner in my business, which will in tuture carried on under the name and firm of Wm. Ras

Toronte, July 1. .

Toronto, July 1.

A. S. IRVING.

Wholesale Newsdealer

\$210-BL

GEO, H. WYATT,

48 Front St., Toronto.

5385 Stn

CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE

C. J. MOORSOM.

Hon, Secretary.

THE TORONTO STAKES,

" HURDLE RACE,

" CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE.

TUST opned New Styles in

Toronto, July 4.

JOSEPH SHEARD.

to actions, to the meeting a cold collation will be served in ture Room. Tickets to be obtained from the sof the committee and office bearers.

HERBERT MORTIMER,

Mew Advertisements.

WANTED, a servent as housemald and laundres

HOUSEMAID WANTED.

Apply to J. ANSELL, Romain Buildings, King St.

Wanted to Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE, with 1 sitting rooms and A 7 bedrooms, and other necessary apartments, a coach house, and stalls for 3 horses. Any person baring such a house to rout, apply to

COLONEL ANDERSON, C. B.,

St. John's Lodge, No. 75, G. R. C.

R. C. this (Manday) evening at 6 o'clock;

WEST TORONTO.

THE friends of MR. JOHN MACDONALD, M.P.P. and MR. ADAM CROOKS, Q.C., are requested to meet as the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street

TUESDAY NIGHT, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

For the purpose of forming General and Ward Com-mittees to Canvass the City.

FAST TIME

Steamer City of Tererte TWO TRIPS DAILY.

naccting with the New York Control and Eric

THE following time table will take effect on and

Vic New York Central Railway-Toronto to Buffalo.

Leave Yonge Street Whart, at 7.00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at Queenston at 9:65 a.m. and 4:50 p.m.
Arrive at Sus. Bridge at 2:50 a.m. and 4:50 p.m.
Arrive at Nigarar Falls at 10:65 a.m. and 6:10 p.m.
Arrive at Singarar Falls at 10:65 a.m. and 7:10 p.m.

Leave Erie St. Depot, Buffalo at 9 a. m. and 2:45 p m. Arrive at Niagara Falls at 9:50 a. m. and 4:00 p m. S. Bridge at 9:55 a. m. and 4:05 p.m. Lewiston at 10:15 a. m. and 4:55 p.m. Toronto at 1:15 a. m. and 7:30 p.m.

Via Erie and Niagara Railway -- Toronto to Buffalo.

Via Erie and Niagara Railway-Buffalo to

eave Foot of Main St. Buffalo, at 8:30 a m. 3:00 p.n. strive at Niagara Town, at 10:30 a.m. 5:00 p.n. Toronto, at 1:15 p m. 7:30 p.n.

For Through Tickets, Railway Freight, and all secessary information, apply at the office, No. 8 front Street.

Dominion of Canada.

AL the Forms for the new Dominion, now ready.

Also Mining Leasts
Insolvents a floatwists of Claims on Estates.

Referrers' Requisitions under Act for Quieling Tillet.

Best Recored link for Deade, Addresses, &c Writing Vellum: a large supply.

J. RORDANS,

Baths! Baths! Baths!

The First Prize Exhibition Family

Rath.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE

THE organ at present in use in the Bond Street
Baptist Church, of this city, is now offered for

Can be seen and particulars ascertained on ap-plication to ROBERT LAWSON, 52 Young Street, Toronto. 5385 3tm 840 1t

DR. CAMPBELL

LADIES' SCHOOL

Grenville Street.

MRS. T. D. Campbell's School will close for the

Mrs C. purposes (D.V.) resuming her classes on fondsy, September 2nd.

Chamber's Encyclopædia,

Volumes One to Nine,

NOW PUBLISHED.

Price \$2 50 per volume,

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

THE subscriber begs to inform his numerous cus tomers and the public generally that he has just received the finest and best assortment of

Genuine Virginia Tobacco.

In the province of Ontario. A reduction on former prices has been made and will be sold to the trade at a small advance on cost.

SPECIAL NOTICE

G. F. BAILEY & CO.S

METROPOLITAN

QUADRUPLE COMBINATION.

GRAND

Morning Exhibition,

FOR THE GRATIFICATION OF

And for those who, from religious or other scruples, do not desire to witness the Equestrian and Gym-nastic Exocrisier, there will be a Grand Morning Exhibition.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 3,

of all the attractions and specialties of the large

MENAGERIE

INCLUDING THE

Comical Performing Elephants

And the Lilliputian

BABY ELEPHANTI

FROM AFRICA,

Without the Circus Performances

Doers open at 10 a.m. Admission 25c; Children under twelve years

The strictest order and decorum will be en-

TO LET

TWAT birst class two-story brick dwelling house.

No. 206 Richmond street wast, fitted with modern improvements. Apply to WALTER S. LEE, No. 70 Church street,

LITTLE MAUD, 40 DENTS

5385 Vf

July 1.

Toronto,July 1.

July 1.

A trial is respectfully solicited.

Toronto, July 1.

16 Grenville Street. \$385 3t MWF

W. C. CHEWETT AND CO., No. 2. Copyright Edition of the Waverley Movels, by price 1840, per copy. The Trade aupplied, by

5340 B 178

65 King St. West.

5385 266

Families Schools & Children, REFERENCES.

Toronto, July 1.

NOAH L. PIPER & SON'S.

Law Stationer, 88 King street, Toronto.

NICOL MILLOY.

HOUSE

Latest from Europe.

Leave Yonge St. Wharf, Toronko, at 7:00 a.m. 2:00 p m.
Arrive at Niagara Town, at 9:15 a.m. 4:15 p m.
7 Tori Erie, at 11:00 a.m. 6:00 p m.
Buffalo, at 11:00 a.m. 6:00 p m.

Toronto, July 1.

Masonic Hall, Toronto, July 1.

Toronto, July 1,

Royal Artillery.

BERNARD SAUNDERS,

Queen's Hotel,

as a

be Queen's Counsel in and for Upper Ca-

John Pilny Crysler, Esq , to be Registrar

of the County of Dundas, in the room of Alexander McDonell, deceased.

Frederick Geo. Dickinson, of the town of

rockville, Esq , to be Sheriff of the United

Counties of Leeds and Grenville, in the

Samuel Jonathan Lane, of Osgoode Hall,

Esq , barrister-at-law, to be Deputy Judge

of the County Court in and for the County

At the meeting of the Executive Council

The names of Chief Justices Draper and

Latest from Montreal.

By Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent).

It is stated that a person leaves this city

o give evidence at Washington, to the effect

morning following the assessination of Presi-

that Surratt bought a knife from him on the

A room in the barracks was seen on fire

On its being entered, the bed was found or

An Advertising Journal, for gratuitous

A telegram from Capt. Kerr. of the North

"I send mails and specie off to night for

Gaspe, to catch the steamer downwards at Father Point on Saturday night. The re-

venue cutter Canadienne is here, Iwo

chooners loaded, have been sent away to

Queber Weather fine. I have begun to

Another telegram says all the passenge

There are now 48 688 bushels of wheat and

43 967 barrels of flour in store and in the

hands of millers-a good deal less than this

time last year. This having been a Fete D'

Obligation, little business was done in the

One hundred and fifty-eight cabin and

eighty-four steerage passengers sailed by the

(By Atlantic Cable)

telligence, relative to the loss of the United

States sloop-of-war Sacramento, has been re-

ceived. The crew escaped to the shore in

London. June 29.-A public breakfast

was given to Wm. Lloyd Garrison to-day.

A large number was present. The principal

speakers were John Bright and the Duke of

Argyle. Friendly toasts were drank, and

Atlantic and Great Western consolidated

shares, 254; U. S. 5 20'z, at Frankfort,

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, June 29, noon. - Consols, 941;

Bonds, 721; Erie, 421; Ill C, 791; A & G

W. 241. Tin, 86s 6d for straits and Banca.

Linseed, 64s 6d for Calcutta. Linseed cakes

LIVERPOOL, June 29, noon, - Cotton quiet

and unchanged; sales to day 10,000 bales.

Bleadstuffs unchanged. Corn 381 for new,

Lard, 48s 31. Tallow firmer, at 44s 9d,

LONDON, June 29, 2 p.m. - Government

says that the state of Ireland at the present

time forbids the adoption of any Reform

Consols, 942; Ill C, 79; Erie, 432;

vanced le ; tallow advanced 91. No other

LONDON, June 29, evening - Consols, 941;

LIVERPOOL, June 29, evening .- Cotton,

breadstuffs and provisions unaltered. Spirits

turpentine, 30s; tallow, 44s; Calcutta lin-

STEAMSHIP "NORTH AMERICAN,"

(Despatch to H & A Allan & Co)

ANTICOSTI, Wednesday night, June 26 .-

I send the mails and specie off to-night for

Gaspe, by the Napoleon, to catch the steamer

downwards at Father Point, on Saturday

night. Capt. Fortier, of the Revenue cutter

anadjenne, is here. Two schooners, loaded.

have been sent away to Quebec. The weather

s fine, and we have begun to lift the cargo

American Despatches.

NEW YORK. June 29. - The steamer San

GENERAL CIALDINI.

New York, June 29.—The Heald's Florence telegram says:—It is reported that General Cialdini has resigned his commission and position under the King, in comsequence of the suppression of the chief army com-

TAMPICO TAKEN BY THE LIBERALS.

The Herald's New Orleans special says:

Advices from Matamoras to 19th instant, confirm the report that General Gomez, who had espoused the cause of Santa Anna, capitulated on the 8th instant. to General Peron commanding the Liberal forces before I ampico. The Liberals occupied Tampico on the 6th of the General Peron commanding the Liberals occupied Tampico on the 6th of the General Peron commanding the Liberals occupied Tampico on the 6th of the General Peron commanding the Comman

ARRIVAL OF THE "CITY OF BAL-

TIMORE"

New York, June 29.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool 19th, and Queenston 20th, arrived this evening.

A meeting of the creditors of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. took place in Liverpool on the 18th. The statement gives the liabili-ties at £1,218,000 sterling, and the assets at £282,000.

In the House of Commons, on the 19 h.

In the House of Commons, on the 19.n, Mr. Hardy said, on the subject of the Birmingham riots, that he believed the real culprits had not been very numerous and did not exceed 1,500 persons. He was afraid no steps would be taken against these persons who were the real originators of the disturb-

New York, June 29.-The New York

Herald has given the necessary six months' notice of withdrawal from the New York Associated Press, to take effect from De-

NEW YORK, June 29 .- The steamer In

On the 12th ult., at Waverhill. Handsworth, Bir-mingham, the wife of H. J. Altman, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John Strachan, to Maggie, second daughter of A. W. Murdoch, G. T. R. R., all of Dromte.

On the 25th inst, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev C. D. Haynor, John S. McCarty, of Bond Head, County of Simcoe, to Caroline, daughter of D. Parki, Esq., of the County of Durham. No cards,

DIED.

Mew Advertisements.

WANTED, good hands to sew in fur, Apply at 134 Yerk Street.

WANTED, a general servant, Apply at 138
Adelaide atreet west, 5365 15

WANTED, a first-class cutter, for the city trade, Apply to Wm. Ross & Co. 5181 15

from Glasgow, has arrived.

cember 31st.

Francisco, of Nicaragua, has arrived.

MEXICO.

Gold; 1382. Exchange, 1101.

(Signed), CAPT, KERR.

thrown over.

bonds, 72} ; Ill C, 794 ; Erie, 43

seed, 64s. Other articles unchanged

LIVERPOOL, June 29, 2 p.m. - Cheese

Othes articles unchanged,

bonds, 73; A & G W, 24%.

Bill in her behalf.

firmer, at £10 10s per ton for thin oblong.

small boats. No lives lost.

the affair was a perfect ovation.

closed at 77; for issue of 1862.

ift the cargo thrown overboard."

American, Anticosti, June 26th, says .-

Jos Dion has best all before him

billiard tournament at Chicago.

circulation, has appeared.

fire and a soldier lying on it drunk.

dent Lincoln.

MONTBEAL, 29th June.

this afternoon, Lord Monck was present.

Richards are mentioned in connection the Governorship of Ontario.

oom of Charles Diokinson, deceased.

consisting of a gentleman and two young ladies, ware landed at the York streets wharf, where they desired to go ashors, having, fortunately for themselves, resisted earnest persuasions to go further. Mesers, Jackson and Stephens went on towards the Church street alops, and passing at the foot of Yonge street, the boat upset, throwing its occupants into the water. Immediate at-

occupants into the water. Immediate as-sistance was received and the two marines were the worse of the ducking, but regained land in safety.

Confederation Day .- As the city

clock struck midnight, and the Dominion of Canada began its legal existence, the bells

of St James' Cathedral, under the charge of

Mr. Rawlinson, sent forth a merry peal.

Bonfires were lighted in various parts of the

city. Small arms went off as rapidly as pop-guns and a foretaste was taken of the genera rejoicings of the day. Crowds of citizens paraded the streets from midnight, and vari-ous companies of seranaders marched in dif-ferent directions singing loyal and patriotic

Confederation Day in To-

ronto.

THE PROGRAMME OF REJOICINGS

To-day, our loyal city will bear her part in

celebrating an occasion destined in the future

annals of these Provinces to be marked as a

red letter day for all time. To-day, we as-

sume the character of citizens of a DO-MINION, and Toronto again becomes the Seat

of Government of Upper Canada under its new

name of the Province of Ontario. Toronto has

bestirred herself to make the holiday befitting

the occasion ; and, although various circum

stances have militated against the prepara-

tions, yet sufficient is announced to secure

that the day shall be remembered among us

Ere this fairly reaches our readers, more

than item in the day's programme will have

become an event of the past. Hours before

these lines are read, the bells of St James

joyful news to the city that the

important era had arrived; and at

Royals were to assemble at the drill shed, and hoist the Union Jack on the new flag-staff erected in front of the shed. The 10th

At half-past nine, an interesting meeting will be held in the lecture room of the Mechanics' Institute. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Toronto branch of the Evangelical Alliance, and Christian persons of all denominations are invited to attend at that hour to invoke the divine blessing on the new Dominion. Brief addresses are expected from the Hon, Vice Chancellor Mowat, President of the Alliance, and the Rev. Messrs, Baldwin, Dewart and others.

At half-past ten, a grand review will be

Baldwin, Dewart and others.

At half-past ten, a grand review will be held on the grounds west of Spadina avenue. The volunteers muster at their head quarters at 9 a m., and are expected to be on the ground in time to receive the General, punctually at 10:30. The 13th Hussars, 17th infantry, two batteries of regular and one of

lantry, two batteries of regular and one of volunteer artillery, Queen's Own, 10th Royals, and Grand Trunk Volunteer ba tallors, and Captain McLean's Fort artillery company, will take part in the review. Line will be formed prior to the arrival of General Stisted, and immediately on his entry on the field, a few de joie will be fired by the infantry, and a royal salute by the artillery.

In the afternoon, a pic-nic and festival in aid of the building of St. Patrick's School House and temporary church on Dummer street, will take place on the Government

The Directors of the Horticultural Society

The Directors of the Horticultural Society have prepared a most attractive evening's entertainment. The bands of the 17th and 13th Hussars will be present, and a programme is arranged which will no donbt draw large crowds. After the concert, the bands will supply music for dancing.

About 9 clock in the evening, fireworks will be let off in the Queen's Park The avenues leading to the Park will be illuminated with lanterns, and a band will be present to add to the enjoyment of the occasion. In addition to these doings in the city, the Great Western advertise chean rates to different points

in the city, the Great western advertise cheap rates to different points on the road. The Northern advertise an excursion to this city from the different stations; and the steamer City of Toronto leaves at 7 o'clock, with a party of excusionists for Lewiston, the Falls and Buffalo.

The Rothesay Castle will make three trips around the Island, for the accommodation of

In addition, illuminations and fire-works will be indulged in to a considerable extent, The Post Office, Gas House, and other build-

ings, have undergone the gas-fitters' man lation; while in front of the Queen's, at other points, a number of fireworks

IN YORKVILLE,

Arrangements corresponding to the enter-prising character of the inhabitants, are being made. Arches have been erected at the entrances to the village on Yonge street, one crossing on Bloor street, and the other at the toll gate. The town hall has been illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks takes place in the evening.

Latest from Ottawa

Arrivals of Judges to swear in

(By Telegraph from our own Correspondent)

Chief Justice Richards arrived here this

afternoon from Toronto; it is expected that Chief Justice Draper and Judges John Wil-

son and Hagarty will arrive here by the

morning train on Monday, - so that the four

Judges required to swear in Lord Monck as

Governor-General would then be here; it

has not transpired whether the instructions

All the members of the Cabinet are here,

Quite a breeze has been raised here among

the Tories by the fact that Mr. Currier has

tried to turn over the city to Mr. McDougall.

The Tories are quite savage, as they look

upon Ottawa City as their own, and are de-

ermined to put Mr. Gillivray in the field as

their candidate. They think Mr. McDougall is going to make a poor fight of it, if at the start he has to encroach on one of their constituencies for a seat for himself.

The success of the Convention has pro-

duced a sensation here, and will have a power-

ful effect on public opinion in Central

Mr. Kenney, who is to go into the Privy

Council from Nova Scotia, in conjunction

s presumed to be on his way.

in Ontario temporarily.

ng appointments :-

with Mr. Archibald, has not yet arrived, but

Sir N. F. Belleau, it is expected, will be

sworn in Governor of Quebec on Monday.

Generals Williams and Doyle will, it is ex-

pected, continue to be Governors of Nevi

Scotia and New Brunswick provisionally,

General Stisted is spoken of for the same

Mr. McDougall had an interview with Dr.

rouse of Prescott, at the Railroad Station

there this morning, and made efforts to induce

him to come out as a candidate for Grenville

as a supporter of John A. Macdonald, and

in opposition to Wm. Patrick, the numbers of the Liberal party. It is believed that Dr. Brouse has too much respect for himself

to be entrapped into playing the game of the

The following insolvents are gazetted :

Reuben P. Lewis, Cornwall ; Joseph Hooper, Port Hope ; Jno. Howden, Peterboro'.

The efficial Gasette to-day has the follow

Hon. Adam Johnson Fergusson Blair, Donald Bothune, Port Hope; John Craw-ford, Robert G. Dalton, Robert Denisteun,

Clarke Gamble, Robert A. Harrison, Philip

Low, Jne. B. Lewis, Richard Miller, Jne.

Bell and Jne. D. Armour, Cobourg, all of Ougoode Hall, Requires, barristers at hor, to

except Han. Mr. Cockburn, Solicitor-Gene

issued to him contain any new provisions.

vincial Governorships

the Governor-General-The Pro-

as an eventful one in our history.

the event, and fervently pray that all broke the midnight silence to convey the

brightest day in their calendar. The
Constitution of 1867 will be famous in
the historical annals of Upper Canada,
not only because it brought two flourishing Maritime States into alliance with
the Canadas, and opened up new markets
with 21 guns immediately alterwards.

At 6 'clock a m. an immense ox will be
Lord Nelson, at the foot of Church street.
The animal, which was a very fine one, was
the condition of Yorkville.
The roasting will
one of Yorkville.
The roasting will
one of Yorkville and the condition of the day, and the
meat will afterwards be distributed among

the poor of the city

during a long series of years. Was—

5. on the 26th January, 1859; in subreal—43°6 on the 10th January, 1859; John, N. B.—18°; Frodericion, N. B.—

2; Halltex, N.S.—14°.

1°; Halifax, N.S.—14°.

The highest temperature recorded in Torontowar. 95°2 on the 24th August, 1854; in
loatrest-100°, on the 15th June, 1852;
John, N.B.—85°; Fredericton, N.B.—
5; Halifax, N.S., 95°.

We have thus, so far as our space would

permit, accomplished the task we undertool

of presenting a historical sketch of the Pro-

ces which constitute the Dominion of

Canada, and of the events and proceedings

which have resulted in their union, with

tatistics of their extent, population, trade,

in doing so, we have already exceeded the

mits which we originally prescribed to our-

selves, and have not space left for indulging is those general reflections on the past, the present, and the future of these Provinces

which the facts above exhibited must sug-gest to every reader. We conclude by re-cording the hope that the future history of the people who now, or shall hereafter, in-

thy of the signally advantageous position assigned them by Providence, and that

aughed them by ributated, the teeming mil-lions who shall populate the northern part of this continent, from the Atlantic to the

ment, reap the fruits of well-directed enter-prise, honest industry, and religious princi-ple, in the enjoyment in a high degree, of the blessings of health, happiness, peace and

The Globe.

TORONTO, MONDAY, JULY 1

The Union of the Provinces of Canada

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under

the new Constitution, takes effect to-day,

We heartily congratulate our readers on

So far as the people of Upper Canada

ire concerned, the inauguration of

the Canadas, and opened up new markets

or our products, and a direct railway

route to the Atlantic through British ter-

ritory, but because it relieved the inha-

bitants of Western Canada from a sys-

tem of injustice and demoralization un-

The unanimity and cordiality with

which all sections of the people of Canada

accept the new Constitution, gives the

bappiest omen of its successful operation.

And assuredly, if the people of the United

Provinces are true to themselves and ex-

over all public proceedings, there is

not a shadow of doubt as to suc-

ess. The only danger that threatens us

nisgoverned us, should continue to mis-

govern us still, and the same reckless

prodigality exhibited in past years should

lieve, that from this day, Canada en-

ters on a new and happier career, and

that a time of great prosperity and

EAST YORK -The Tories are trying to

bring out Mr. T. A. Milne for this County

Hon. Thos II. Haveland, Legislative

Councillor of Prince Edward Island,

President of the Bank of Prince Edward

WEST PETERBOROUGH .- Mr. John Wal-

ton, we are happy to see, has consented to be a candidate for the Legislature of

Ontario, in this county, and we do not doubt that he will be entirely successful.

He is an honest, able l'eformer, in whom

the people of Peterborough place the most

entire confidence, and we hope that the rest of the county may be as well re-

presented as the West will be by Mr. Walton in the Ontario assembly.

NORTH YORK -We are happy to learn

that the Hon. John McMurrich has ac-

cepted the nomination offered to him by the North York Reform Convention to a

seat in the Local Legislature, As a matter

of course, in such a County, there can be

no doubt of Mr. McMurrich's election

and we congratulate the electors of North

the services of so able and upright a re

CITY NEWS

Suspected Lanceny .- On Saturday,

man named John Kee was arrested by the

police on suspicion of stealing \$30 from a

man named Foster, on the Thursday previous.

Immigrants .- A party of about 150 Ger-

man immigrants passed through this city by the Grand Trunk railway for the West, on Saturday.

West Toronto -We call attention to

the advertisement announcing that a meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, to-

morrow night, to form election committees for Messrs. Macdonald and Crooks.

Flags .- On Saturday, on the roofs of

houses and elsewhere, in all directions, flag-

polls were being holsted into the air to do

their part in the celebration of Confedera-

Illuminations - On Saturday night,

the Post-office illuminations were tried, and

looked very fine. Surmounting the whole is

a Crown, with the letters V. R. on each side; underneath are the Prince of Wales' feather, in the centre, and two stars, one on each side, with the motto, "Dominion of Canada."

Disorderly Houses .- On Saturday

night the police made raids on the occupants

of two disorderly houses, the one at the foot

of Simcoe street, the other on Centre street

In the former case, the keeper of the house, a woman named O'Connor, her daughter,

two other women, and a man, were arrested

and in the latter a woman named Gillespi

MEETING OF DRUGGISTS. -- On Friday

evening the adjourned meeting of the Drug

gists of this city was held in the Mechanic

Institute, when the draft of the constitution

and by-laws of the Association was submit-ted and adopted. It was also resolved to invite the druggists in either sections of Can-ada to similar efforts, with a view to the organization of a sentral body, and obtaining Legislative action to secure the objects sought by the members.

Accident on the Bay. - On Saturday

afternoon, what might have been a serious accident, but which, fortunately for the

parties concerned, only resulted in a duck-

ing, occurred off the Yonge street wheef,

and engineer of the gunboat Heron, with some friends, had a been over to the island in

Although the wind was blowing hard, the

party performed the journey across and back in safety. The other members of the party,

esrs. Stephens and Jackson, the gunner

presentative as Mr. McMorrich.

York and the public at large on securing

advancement is before us.

continued in the future; but this

Pacific, shall, under a wise and just Gov. ment, reap the fruits of well-directed en

habit the Dominion of Canada, may b

and a view of their leading resource

GOLDEN

ROBERT

GOLDEN

HUGHES

Toronto, July 1

NEW

CARPETS, CARPETS,

The following GOODS,

Ex St. Lawrence, Hibernian, Lan

caster, Oneida, John Bull.

Greek, and other

Vessels.

Chests. HL Chests and Cattles Teas, comprising :

Bris. No. 2, 2], and 3 Yellow Refined do
"Dry Crushed, Ground and Crushed A do
"Golden and Standard Syrup,

Boxes and Butts 10s Tobacco, various brands.

Caddies Solace 1 lb. and Navy 2 lb. do de do Boxes Butts, Hi Boxes and Caddies Virginia Manu-

factured Tobacco.
Bels. and Kegs Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco

Hhds. Qr Casks, Octaves, Robin's Brandies:

Hhds. | Sanderman's Graham's, and other brands | Port.

Butts, Pemartin, Vergara, and Duff Gordon's Sherries.

Hhds. Qr Casks, Booth's and Bernard's Old Tom Gin, Cases,

Hhds. Qr Casks, Cares Quarts, ky. Stewart's & Ramsay's Scotch Whise Pints, ky.

" Champagne " var ious brands and to arrive ex "Feep O' Day" and " New

Also, a large stock of Malt and Old Eye and Toddy of first-class brands.

DR. J. ADAMS

NOTICE.

I BEG to give notice that during the months of June, July. August and September my office will

54 Bay St. Toronto, C.W.

IVANHOE,

COMPLETE, Sir Walter Scott's best, only 12jc, by

MADOC

Gold Mining Company,

OF TORONTO

LIMITED.

Capital - - \$30,000.

Chartered according to Act of

Parliament,

MAY 21st, 1867.

A T a meeting of the Provisional Directors held at the Company's Offices, on the 6th inst., it was resolved.—" That a call of fifty per cent, be made the stockholders and that the same be payable on or before the 2nd day of July next, at the company's offices, 60 King Sa, east, Toronto."

the superintendence of their Resident Director. T. S. Chandler, Ear, previous to oblaining their Charler, have so far undeniably they believe, developed the precious metal in putying quantities, and are anxious to rapidly progress in their operations. A general meeting of the stockholders of said company will take place on the 97th day of July next, at the hours of 19 o'clock none in their earlier in their callers.

the nour of 12 octock noon, in their outces in this city, when the election of Directors will be proceed, ed with and a statement of the affairs of the company exhibited.

city, when the election of Directors will be proceeded with and a statement of the affairs of the company anhibited.

JOHN A. ASH,

RAT

EXTERMINATOR!

167 King St. East Tore

Asst. Secy.

Toronto, July 1.

CHARLES DAWBARN,

R. S. THOMPSON'S, Stationer and Newsdealer, 43 King street, near Bay street

Terms -Liberal, Special Inducements to buyer for Cash.

Cases Guiness' Porter, pints and quarts.

castle,"
Puncheons Fine Old Jamaica Rum.
"Penang Rum,
Hhds. Taylor's Mustard, in 11b and 41b Jars.

Cases Booth's Gin.

Toronto, July 1.

Boxes M Rand M R Land Valentia Raisins.

Bris. Currants, Crops of 1885 and 1866.
Boxes Castile Soap.
Cases Sardines, \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\frac{1}{2}\) Tinz.
&c., &c., &c.

Qr Casks No. 1 and 1 Burgundy.

Hhds.
Qr Casks,
Green Cases
Red

Dekuyper's Gin.

Bhds. Bright Barbedoes Sugar.

Cases Cigars, various brands.

Young Hysons, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twan-kay, Uncoloured Japan, Congou, Souchong and Orange Pexce.

Sacques, for \$4. Trimmed Hats, 75c.

LION.

GRIFFIN

CARPETS.

COMP'Y

44 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

COMPANY

GOODS

TNO. CHARLESWORTH & CO., have just opened a large lot of New Goods including Crown Brills, Brown et and Cream Logging Gloths, Canada Baggings and Bage, Oil Baires, Black, Union and Wool Broads, and Scarce of accorded

HABERDASHERY

Which, with their previous stock, offers great inducements to parties assorting up. J. C. & Co., are also offering, during theoresect month a large variety of Straw Goods. To cash and prompt buyers on Special Terms, Inspection insulted.

TERMS LIBERAL

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

WILL SHOW TO-DAY.

Green Wreaths, Coloured Crapes, Nos. 4 and 5 Ribbons,

ALSO, JOBS IN

J. CHARLESWORTH & CO.

AT THE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS UNDER the distinguished patronage of Maj. Gen Stisted, C. B.

SELECTION. Punchinello, Kappe.

PART 2nd. By the Band of the 13th Hussars, OVERTURE Guillaume Tell. Rossini. 2. COMIC FANTASIA. An Evening about To 4. SELECTION. The Lily of Killstney. (1st time.)

WALTZES, Marguerite, Godfrey, GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. A tent with refreshments, Strawberries, Ice Cr., on the ground. ec., on the ground.
Tickets, 25 cents each; children's tickets, 10 cents
for sale at A. & S. Nordheimer's, King Street; J. F.
Ellis & Co.'s, do; W. Klopp's, do; J. Spooner's, de
T. Bilton's, do., and T. Bilton's, Yonge Street. Th
four latter stores will be open all day on Nondey; it Concert to commence at 3 o'clock, dancing at 1 mast 10 o'clock. Programmes at the gates.

FORT WILLIAM THE Royal Mail Uppet-Cabin Steamer.

71 KING STREET EAST!

UST received, white Jelly Pots for Confectioner's Glass Preserv; Jars, palent top, Ladies Chains and J Yans, and a general assortment of Pancy Goods.

GLOVER HARRISON.

HARVEST TOOLS, SCYTHES, SNATHS, RAKES,

PATENT HORSE HAY FORKS

WILLIAM HEWITT, CORNER OF YONGE AND ADELAIDE STREETS.

JOHN

KAY,

offering a large lot of Dress Goods, Shirtings and Printed, Muslins, at re

TERMS CASH.

TOPRINTERS

SCADDIFG'S No. 6 Richmond St. east

Toronto July 1 6127. LyBnMW SURE destruction to rets and all kinds of vermits. For sale only by HUGH MILLER & CO., One Parcel

COLBY'S CLOTHES WRINGERS,

SSET talk W Pr

The best in use; for sale very cheap at P. PATERSON & SON'S.

Toronto July 1

Ladies' Morocco Garden Shoes.

PRUNELLA huskin shoes, light soled kid boots, for summer wear.

At W. FAULENER & COS.,

3 King street wast. 5327 Bly nWFM Toronto, July 1. COAL AND WOOD.

J. NICHOL has removed from the fool of Yongs

" afreet to the corner of Front and Scott stress,
where he will be glad to see his of customers. All
in want of cost and wood will do well to call. A
choice lot of hard wood on hand; soft wood for
summer use \$4 per cord.

Toronto, July 1. 5379 3mor#

TRESH MINED BRIAR HILL COAL Do do LEHIGH

BLOSSBURGH de. AT A REDUCED PRICE.

JET AND BOG OAK JEWELLERY!

Earrings, Brooches. Necklets. Bracelets. A choice lot, just received this day

W.WHARIN & CO

By order of the Court,

No. 11 King Street East, 6 doors east, of Younge S Townste, July 1 5315 Lyrr b Fork Handles, Scythes, Stones, &c. R. CARSWELL. HAS REMOVED TO THE CORNEROF KING AND YONGE STREETS,

rmerly Carson & Gallery), entrance 6 King stree \$250 lyTThSi BANK OF To Brewers. British North America,

Incorporated by Royal Charter. This Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly Dividend, at the rate of all per cent. Det annum on the civital to hale of all per cent. Det annum on the civital register of the Colomies, and that a further sum of Fitners Shillings sign per Share, taken from the profits of the year 1856, will be paid to the prictors at the same time. Both payments will be made at the rate of exchange current on the Sh sky of July, 1867, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

REFORMERS! No transfers can be made between the fisth inst. and 5th prox., as the books must be closed during that period.

36 Wellington St. East. 36. Toronto July 1

Over E. Hooper & Co.'s Drug Store, Toronto. REFERENCES: - The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Torondo; the Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Muron & the Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Ontaria, Toronto, July 1. 33-B

Deminion Day, Crossing the Line, and The

Amusements.

Prices of admission—Pit 35c. Gallery 25c. Brain 50c. Private Boxes 34. Box office open on Mod day, for sale of seats, at 11 s. m. Fashionable Tissue Mantles, \$2. Challie Mantles, \$2. Silk

> WALKER & SONS 516 POUNDS

Bands of the 13th Hussers, Conductor, Mr. Linde berg, and 17th Regt., Conductor, Mr. Holt.

Gardens brilliantly illuminated, and a large apprepared for dancing to the music of the Bands. Part 1st, by the Band of the 17th Res OVERTURE. Il Martin. Donizetti.

GALOP, 17th Royal Tiger. Holt.

Straw Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Dress Goods

ALGOMA. Duncan McLean, Master,

WILL leave Collingwood on the arrival of the morning train, Northern Railway, from Toroto, so under, during the months of July and August, calling at all ports.

JULY: Wednesday, 3rd: Wednesday, 17th: Wed nesday, 31st. Bruce Mines & Sault Ste. Marie

JULY : Saturday, 13th ; Saturday, 27th,

SCENERY.—The trip to Port William, of more than 1,000 miles, along the shores of the Geogram Bay and Lake Superior, presents to the fourist conner which for grandeur and beauty is unequalted this centienth. The magnificent wave of Pe Istan and Thunder Cape, 1,300 feet high, would along rap the tourist. Ample time with the given to vising the Falls, Michipicoten, Agate Island, Perry's Good, S. Ignace, Bruce Nimes, Sault Ste. Marie and other points along the route of the Geogram Bay.

MF All TH—The pure and Pacing air of Lake Se.

For further information, securing of berths and state rooms, apply to the undersigned. Reduction of fares from usual rates.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to announce to his friends and the public, that he has opened the premises, No. 63; Yonge Street, for the purpose bottling ale and porter, under the name and style of "The Jorouto Bottling Co."

OHY BOXALL

FRESH ARRIVALS.

COATINGS,

GEO. HARCOURT, 5384 MWt

Ex Steamer "Austrian."

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT. OHADRILLE Comic. Burchart. (Aret tim SELECTION. Fra Diavolo, Auber.

EXCURSION TRIPS.

For Fort William,

AUGUST : Wednesday, 14th ; Wednesday, 18th.

HEALTH,—The pure and bracing air of Lake Se-perior is unequalled. It is said by Medical menthat the trip to Fort William is more invigorating to the invalid than eny other trip that can be taken on thus continued.

E. M. CARRUTHERS & CO BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER CHARLES PERRY.

The subscriber being thoroughly acquainted with the hottling and management of malt liquors, special attention will be paid to the quality of the article, and to having it thoroughly matured in bulk as well in bottle previous to being sent out, so as to guaran-

Dominion of Canada.

FORBES & KING

Programme of Celebration. 30 KING ST. EAST TORONTO. DUY and sell New York and Sterling Exchange Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds. Stocks, and Uncur rent Money. Collections made on all accessible points of Canada and the United States, and proceeds remitted invariably by FIRSI MALLon the day of payment. Deponits received, subject to cheque at sight.

at sight.

Rafer to Hon. Geo. Brown, Toronto; Manager Or tarlo Bank Toronto: Manager Ontario Bank, Mos treal; Dunn, Wimana & Co. Toronto and Montheal National Park Bank. New York; H. N. Smith Co. Bankers, Buffalo: David Preston & Co., Bankers Detroit: Scripp. Preston & Kon, Bankers, Chicago Glyun, Mills, Curria & Co., Loudon, England. Balloon Ascension will take place

Apply at this office,

Family orders will receive prompt attention. GOLD BORDERS. Just received ; selling cheap for cash at 65 1-2 Yonge Street Next Door to Mr. Henderson, Auctionees J. EDWARDS'. 136 YONGE STREET. Toronto, July 1 .

J. R. FORBES.

Toronto, July 1.

Walter R. Brown

60 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

References and Correspondents

New, Fashionable, and Stylish

VESTINGS.

Cheap for Cash.

TROUSERINGS.

Toronto, July 1

Of every variety, style and material

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

JUST RECEIVED,

EX S. S. "Peruvian." from Liverpool, a fresh lot of Marmalade oranges.

KERRY, CRATHERN & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Dyes, Sundries, Oils, Seeds, &c. 41 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Drugs, Chemicals,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, Phelan's Combination Cushions,

RILEY & MAY

RILEY & MAY. 5263 BlynMW SCYTHES, SNATHS, RAKES, FORKS, HOES,

AT LOWEST PRICES. For sale by Importers of Hardware, 114 Youge St.

MR. J. A. ALDWELL speaking of the Band Cooler says: — "It has given such general a faction that I now consider it indispensable. We ou ice it cools at the rate of fifty barrels per he BOOTH & SON

PLEASE VISIT

PIDDINGTON'S
Dominion Book and Fancy Store, before leaving the city.

Std and 150 Yonge Pirect.

WAT STM.

HE subscribers beg to announce to their customers, the arrival of their long expected Stock of imported Wines and Spirits, including:—Old Brown hierty, Pale and Golden Sherry, Marsala, Bucellas, laters to various Brands, Totay, Pale and Brown Ognac, Old Tom Gin, (Booth's), Jamaica Rum, Rich Pyr and Tawny Port, Very Rare Old Bottled Port, yprus, Grecian, Austian and Rungarian Wines, all the which will be ready for amounting in shout two GORDON & CO.,

J.W. ELLIOT, Dentist, J.W. ELLIOT, Dentist

FUHE Creditors of the Dandwad are herely I notified that a meeting will be hold at my Ofor, No. 30 startly Hall, Treates, on Treated, the lible day of July som, as the hour of two clusters that affections, for the public emmineries of the Landwart, and her the ordering of the affalse of the carter parameters.

t 10 o'clock a. m., a grand Review of Her Majesty's Troops regulars and

the kind permission of Lieut Col. Brunel and Major James Stephen-son, the Bands of the 10th Royal Regiment and the Grand Trunk Brigade will give a Grand Promenade Concert in the Queen's Park commencing at 7 o'clock p. m

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN ! GEO, D'ARCY BOULTON.

from the Queen's Park. BROWN'S BANK.

LOST

FOR SALE, a saloon business in the most central from part of the city, doing a good business, with ber fixtures, inquors and license.

In the matter of WILLIAM HALL, an Insolvent,

Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of July, A.D., 1887.

CONFEDERATION DAY. 1st JULY, 1867.

volunteers, will take place on the Bathurst Street Commons. 3 o'clock, provided pending ar rangements can be consummated with parties in New York, a grand

TRANSACTS a general Banking business, buys and sells New Yorkand Sterling Exchange, Gold, sliver, U. S. Bonds, and Uncurrent Money. Receiver deposits subject to cheque at sight, makes collec-tions, and discounts commercial paper. open to all to be accompanied

A RARE CHANCE.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

by the most magnificent display of Fireworks ever exhibited in Ca. The Ground of the Park will be beautifully illu-ninated and decorated during the evening.

LOST, A WHITE bull terrier bitch with brindle mark on neck and ear. Any one returning her to John Halligan, Bishop Street, will be revarded, and any person returning her after this date will be prose-

red and sold wholesale by the propriator,

Montreal, March 11.

A. M. F. GIANELLI, Place d'Armes, Montreel, 5290-im

LATE Q. MEROER ADAM,

St. Catherines, May 27.

their Printing-house, Nos. 26 & 28 Kir Street East, Toronto. George Brown

ADAM MILLER

62 King Street East, Toronto, June 29, 5217 Blyns

J. H. DUMBLE.

European Seed Store,

BARLEY-No receipts : no round lots effering

124 King Street East.