

consciousness of its truth, that in his Paris had been gathered together the truest, the richest, the vastest, the grandest, and best representative of man and his works ever yet achieved.

As the Exhibition is developed, the place gives the greater satisfaction. If the building does not allow of any magnificent *coup d'œil*, it is yet the most convenient that has been built for a similar purpose. If the space surrounding it is not so large as could be desired, it has been made the most of with a taste and discretion which cannot be excelled.

The building itself stands close to the river Seine on the northern bank, and covers no less than twenty-seven acres of ground. If it were high enough—and it would have been high enough until you spired your Cathedrals—you might put the whole of the public buildings of Toronto inside it conveniently, and throw in a good lot of the city besides—more than you would like to give away. The main avenue, which is on the northern side of the Champ de Mars, is that to which the greatest attention has been paid. Admission to it is given by huge and ornate gates of cast iron; and once through, a most fairy-like scene opens to view. On either side of the avenue is a series of gilded and coloured flagstaffs, from which float numerous streamers of varied hues. Between these flagstaffs, extending across the avenue, and suspended across it so as to form a gorgeous canopy the whole distance up to the palace, are carmine awnings covered with the old symbol of Imperial France, golden bees with their wings extended. To right and left, down minor avenues are large numbers of works of art, huge fountains, statues, and statuettes in marble and bronze; besides buildings innumerable in the styles of architecture glittering with colour, or resplendent in decoration of some sober sort. The eye seeks in vain for a place of rest—it meets with naught save bewildering masses of splendour. For a long time different accounts were given of the shape of the building. The authorities here do not care to enlighten the press, and the press of France troubles itself little about the Exhibition. No information was given, and correspondents were left to their imagination, for the building is so large that it cannot be seen all at once; and for all one could judge, by mere walking inside and outside of it, it might be almost any shape known to geometry. However, the appearance of the official plans at last decided that it was a vast oblong, with the corners well rounded off, and open in the centre, leaving space for a large garden therein. The internal arrangement is admirable. It consists of a series of rings one within the other. The first and largest running entirely round the building, holds the heavy machinery and iron work of all nations. It is now like one huge manufactory; for steam engines, weaving and spinning machines by the dozen, sewing machines by the score, sawing machines, pumping machines, pumps centrifugal and pumps vertical, are incessantly at work. Inside this ring, necessarily smaller in diameter and much narrower, is the space allowed for the exhibition of raw products. Inside this again are to be found the fabrics used in clothing the human animal, from the Parisian belle down to Hottentot ditto—the latter being decidedly the more inexpensive of the two classes of wives, so far at least as dress is concerned. Then we came in the fourth place, to the furniture department; and, in the fifth, to the galleries devoted to the Fine Arts, bronzes, statues and pictures by the thousand. Finally, there is the interior garden, which, despite the unfavorable weather, is covered with flowers, as yet of the homely and hardy sort it is true, but putting to shame, in hue and real beauty, even the far-famed terraces of India and China, Persia or Turkey, France or England. In the first circle you find machinery or metal work and nothing else. You have not to leave the steam engines of France to look for those of England among the agricultural products of Russia; but as you pass along the outer circle you successively meet with the machines of all countries. Thus, if entering by the main gate, at the top of the avenue already described, you turn to the right, you come first to the machines of England, then to those of America, and so on to those of Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Prussia, Belgium and France; and so on throughout the whole building.

Here we have Turkish Kiosques, and Mexican temples, Catholic churches, Heathen shrines, a theatre and an hospital, light-houses and lakes, an Egyptian palace, and a Tente Imperiale, Russian houses, and even one English farm house, and specimens of the architecture of pretty nearly all the countries of the world. These, too, are mixed up with photographic shops, telegraph stations, huge annexes, containing machinery, railway trains, and heavy iron work, monster aquariums, pavilions erected for the display of different processes of manufacture, forges, cook shops, artillery sheds, concert hall, theatre and cafes. Last, but not least, there are the buildings of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Tract Society, and the Evangelical Union, the plainest present, but to many foreigners at least the most attractive of the lot.

The accommodation afforded for eating and drinking is immense. The Frenchman delights in his *café*. He lives there night after night in the fine weather; he sits on the broad pathway of the boulevards, sipping his *eau sucrée*, smoking his cigar, and chatting with all and sundry. Had we seen thousands upon thousands of men sitting at the drinking table, in Canada, surrounded by all the temptations that can incline men to excess, it might safely have been prophesied that the police would have plenty to do in taking care of the inebriated. But such is not the case here. No signs of drunkenness appear. The flushed face, the wandering eye, the belligerent demonstrations, the staggering gait,

are happily wanting. There is a gaiety unequalled, but a sobriety unequalled, too.

Among the curiosities in the ground are a number of Chinese, who sell tea made *a la Chine*; some Japanese, who do a similar trick, and an Englishman in a "smock frock," who, from a dairy, dispenses the milk of English cows. These exemplars of diverse costumes are assiduously sought after. A party of English tourists on the look-out for the sensational, the other day came across two specimens of the Zouave regiment of Turcos, dressed in the Turkish style (said Turcos are nothing more nor less than gentlemen of the African persuasion.) These two, finding they attracted considerable attention, and as is the wont of their race, being not a little pleased thereat, they selected an artificial mound which had been thrown up in the course of the excavations, and perching themselves on the top, sat there for the admiration of all beholders. There were a good many speculations as to their full intent and meaning. Some thought they were Egyptians, some Turks, some Tartars.

PARIS, April 13.

With a good deal of diffidence I venture to speak on the Canadian portion of the Exhibition. After considerable difficulty, after travelling about between Nova Scotia and India, Australia and Newfoundland, I managed to find the spot where the products of your noble colony should ere this have been displayed.

After giving a long list of the articles sent from Canada the writer says:

I found also a number of large round poles, which are daubed more or less with certain pigments. When finished they will represent forest trees, and, perhaps, by the aid of a painted curtain to be placed over all, something like a scenic representation of a Canadian forest may be produced. There is no doubt when all is ready that you will have a very respectable show.

There is a very excellent collection of minerals, which, when arranged, will show the geological formation and characteristics of the Province. It is a pity that some means have not been taken to show the grain; as it is, there is no chance of judging whether the specimens sent are worth £6 or £20 per ton. You will ask how is it that English capitalists have not turned their attention to the Canadian mines. One great reason is this—that no confidence is felt in the quality of your copper. The metal is about the most difficult to work of any known. It would have been a good thing if Canada could have exhibited well-rolled sheet copper made from her own ores, with statements of price at which it could be produced; and providing it could be put into the English market at the smallest fraction lower than that of other countries, you would command a trade which would sink all your other branches of export into insignificance.

The display of timber is very good. The largest sample is a huge pine stick, about 30 inches square, and full 50 feet long, supported on pillars of walnut, maple, beech and elm. These, in their turn, are supported on bases composed of sections of trees, placed in a way that the grain can be seen pretty well. As soon as Mr. Tache has opened the 400 other cases which are at present nailed up, I may have something to say of their contents.

Not nearly so ambitious in design, but in great contrast to Canada, so far as completeness and neatness are concerned, is the Nova Scotian department. There, under the able management of Dr. Honeyman, everything is ready and in admirable order. To follow the catalogue, I find placed the first, the oil paintings. A number of printed books attest the proficiency Nova Scotia has made in the typographic art. The principal buildings in Halifax and suburbs have been photographed very successfully by Thomas Rogers, and I imagine will, from their substantial appearance and no small architectural beauty awaken much surprise in the minds of any Frenchmen who have hitherto been disposed to consider the Blue Noses a people below par. Here, too, is actually a piano by W. Frazer & Son of Halifax, in a very handsome rosewood case, and possessing a most satisfactory tone. Messrs. Gordon & Keith have sent some very handsomely wrought chairs with seats and backs of Indian work in porcupine quills. Miss Elizabeth McCurdy shows some yarn and flax fabrics, and the Local Committee have more fabrics. Except as coming from Nova Scotia, that to French people, *terra incognita*, there is nothing particular in them, and in fineness of grain and surface they will without doubt be excelled by the yet unpacked Canadian cloths. A case which attracts a good deal of attention is the one containing a quantity of beautiful furs sent by Madame Bourdillault, of Halifax, and another by Messrs. W. J. Coleman & Sons. Some very expensive harness is sent by D. Chisholm, of New Glasgow, and some beautiful specimens of straw work by Mr. Begg, of Halifax. Here, too, we have a carriage made by DeWolf of Halifax, and a very handsome sleigh by Mayer & Son. Messrs. McEwen & Son send a very elaborately carved cabinet, made of the various woods of Nova Scotia, which serves to illustrate most admirably their quality—the relative fineness of their grain, the relative delicacy of their national patterns, and the excellence of colonial cabinet workmanship. Dr. David Honeyman and Dr. David How have very carefully-selected collections of rocks, illustrating the geological character of Nova Scotia most completely. Their cabinet does not take up much room, but all that is requisite is there. Among the fossils from the coal formations are two of very great beauty. One I believe is unique. It consists of the fossilized leaves of a fern, the peculiarity consisting in this—that the leaves are unopened showing the delicate curl so beautiful in the young

plant. The other contains the wing of a large fly, the minutest and finest portions of the tracery being distinctly visible. These two specimens attract much attention from the *savans* here. Dr. Honeyman has also photographs of various fossil curiosities, in *carte de visite* form including the thigh bone of a mastodon, 3 feet 11 inches long, found at Cape Breton, the spine of a large fish, 22 inches long, found at Cape Breton, and the tooth of a mastodon weighing several pounds found in the same highly-favoured locality. One of the cases contains specimens of gold quartz, and on the central table, placed in such a position that it catches the eye of all passers-by, is a gilt wooden pyramid, showing the size all the gold, according to official returns, which has been taken from the gold-fields, would be if melted into one lump. Close by the iron ores sent by the Province, are specimens of manufactured wire and steel, and of articles manufactured from them. A piece of cast steel, bent into semi-circular shape, with one of the ends broken off, speaks definitely as to the superb quality of the metal, while nicely-finished skates, axes, chisels and geological implements, attest the skill of the Nova Scotia workmen. The birds of Nova Scotia have stuffed representatives, rendered life-like by the skill of Mr. A. Downes, of Halifax. Captain Hardy, R. A., to whom the Province should feel grateful for the number of articles of high merit, has constructed a model beaver hut, which gives a far better idea of the architectural powers of this industrious animal than any mere verbal or painted description can do. Appropriately placed by the side of the beaver house are pieces of trunks of trees which have been felled by the beaver. One of them is at least nine inches in diameter. In order to dispel the too common notion that Nova Scotia is frozen up all the year round, a case of stuffed humming birds, caught in various parts of the Province, is shown—the work of Mr. Downes before mentioned. A considerable space is occupied with fish in jars, preserved so as to show their distinctive features, and fish in barrels, in pots and in boxes, with the names of the various curers marked thereupon. An inscription over the whole informs *tout le monde* that the value of the fish exported by Nova Scotia in 1866 was no less than \$3,377,634. Finally, there are models of the Lunenburg schooners used in fishing; one model shows how short timber may be employed in the construction of vessels. There are very many other articles, all well illustrating the capabilities of the Province; and it I were writing to an English or French paper I should expatiate largely on the display. But of late years, especially, so much has been written of Nova Scotia, for the benefit of the Canadian people that I apprehend all that is needed from me is to indicate the kind of things sent, and an intelligent judgment will then I am sure, be passed by your readers.

New Brunswick is not represented here. Her legislators talked and talked until the time slipped by. Prince Edward Island, too, is also unrepresented. Newfoundland is here, but makes no great show.

Religious Intelligence.

HALIFAX NORTH CHURCH.—Rev. J. E. Goucher baptized three persons on Lord's Day last, who, with one other was received into fellowship in the evening.

[We deeply sympathise with Brother Goucher and Mrs. G. in the sudden loss of their youngest child, about 1 year and 4 months old, a few days since. The child had been quite unwell, but was considered convalescent. Sitting at the table at play with the other children, he laid his head down and in about a quarter of an hour the vital spark had fled.]

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—The Speakers advertised for the meeting at Chicago, on Saturday, the 25th inst., are:—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., President; Rev. J. B. Thomas, Brooklyn; Rev. Isaac Errett, Cleveland; Rev. Isaac Westcott, D. D., New York; Rev. F. A. Douglass, Missionary to the Telegos; Rev. John Stock, Davenport, England; Rev. Jas. L. Dickerson, Pittsburg; Rev. G. W. Eaton, D. D., President Madison University.

The Sermon before the Union, to be by Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Tremont Temple, Boston.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
9th May, 1867.

APPOINTMENTS:

To be Clerk of the Executive Council, Deputy Provincial Secretary, and Chief Clerk in the Secretary's Office—Henry W. Johnston, in place of James H. Thorne, resigned. To be Chief Commissioner of Mines—John Rutherford, in place of P. S. Hamilton. To be Stipendiary Magistrate for the City of Halifax—Henry Pryor, Esq., M. P. P. To be Assistant Physician to the Lunatic Asylum—Dr. McKeagney.

Colchester Co.—To be Postmaster at Truro—Edward Hamilton, in place of Isaac Smith. To be Justices of the Peace—Daniel McKenzie, F. Blanchard, E. Tupper, Junr., Samuel G. W. Archibald.

Halifax Co.—To be a Justice of the Peace—James Croucher, Junr.

Queens Co.—To be Justices of the Peace—Milton Douglas, John McGinty, Junr. To be School Commissioners, Southern District—Rev. H. Genever, in place of Rev. A. Noble, resigned; Rev. J. F. Tooker, in place of Rev. Mr. Goucher, removed; Rev. T. H. W. Pickles; Enoch Steadman, Esq., Eldred Cahoon, Esq., George S. Parker, Esq.

Lunenburg Co.—To be Custos Rotulorum for the District of Lunenburg—Henry S. Jost, Esq., M. P. P., in place of John Heckman, Esq., resigned. To be Trustee of Public Lands in Lunenburg—Casper Silver, in place of John Young, deceased.

Kings Co.—To be Justices of the Peace—William R. Minnis, James S. Witter, James T. Hamilton, John N. Coleman, Gilbert Fowler, David R. Eaton, John Casey, John W. Margeson, Edward Moren, Henry G. Bill, Leverett D. Chipman, D. D. Davidson, William S. Sharpe, Obadiah Newcomb.

David Steele, Deputy Crown Land Surveyor, in the County of Cumberland. James Boyer Smith and Edward H. Keating, Deputy Crown Land Surveyors, in the County of Halifax.

A Canadian gentleman is about opening a Coal Mine at the Basin, near Arichat, C. B., on which it is proposed to expend £12,000 this year. The necessary machinery &c., was brought from Boston in the "William Bone," Capt Barritt.

The Cape Breton News is requested to announce Thomas Le Cras, Esq., of Sydney, as a candidate for the Local Legislature. It is reported that several other gentlemen will be in the field.

SUPREME COURT.—On Tuesday the 14th, the prisoners convicted during the term received sentence as follows:

Eugene Donohoe, Burglary—three years in Penitentiary.

Peter McGill, Burglary, Larceny, &c.—6 years in Penitentiary.

Michael Bradley, Rape—Penitentiary for life.

Patrick Maccasey, for Manslaughter—3 years in Penitentiary.

Eliza Smith, Aggravated assault—1 year's imprisonment in Penitentiary.

Anastasia Lawson, Larceny—1 year's imprisonment in Penitentiary.

In the civil side—Present, His Lordship the Chief Justice, and Judges J. W. Johnston, Desbarres, Wilkins.

Rules were granted for new trials in the following cases:—

Casey vs. Fraser.—Rule taken out under the Statute.

City of Halifax vs. Dupe.—Rule to quash judgment below—entered against Defendant for selling liquors contrary to law. The Court unanimously set the judgment aside.

Currie vs. Evans.—Rule under Statute for new trial.

Collins vs. Docherty.—Rule under Statute to set aside verdict.

O'Donnell vs. Honeyman.—Rule for new trial refused.

LECTURE AT WOLFVILLE.—The lecture of Robt. L. Weatherbe, Esq., before the Literary Society of Acadia College, on Friday evening last, was a splendid literary effort. In proposing a vote of thanks, moved by the venerable President, Dr. Cramp, and seconded by Professor Jones, both members of the faculty paid the learned gentleman a high compliment for his masterly production, which was enthusiastically responded to by the audience.—*Chronicle*.

TEMPERANCE STATISTICS.—The following are the statistics reported by the Grand Scribe at the recent Session of the Grand Division at Berwick:

The Number of Divisions now on the Roll of the Grand Division is 180
Of this number there are working 170
Not working 10 180

Returns for the quarter ending March 31, 1867, have been received from 130, from which is compiled the following

Statistical Summary.	
Number Admitted,	1010
" Withdrawn,	184
" Violated Pledge 1st time,	211
" Reinstated,	157
" Violated Pledge 2nd time,	37
" Expelled,	480
" Deaths,	14
Whole No. Members on F. S. Books	7233
Lady Visitors admitted,	581
Lady Visitors Withdrawn, died &c.	115
Whole No. Lady Visitors	5812
Public Temperance Meetings held,	118
Temperance documents distributed	1261

Financial.	
Receipts	\$2,995.82½
Expenses, exclusive of benefits	\$2,278.32½
Paid for benefits	\$266.01
Per Capita Tax to G. D.	\$403.64
Cash on hand and Investments	\$10,929.76½

Flour is becoming a pretty valuable article—selling in Halifax for \$11 and \$12 per barrel. At New York and Boston it is from \$16 to \$20. Flour is being brought from Europe to the United States.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Thomas Margeson, aged about 76 years, of Lawrencetown, while returning from Halifax on Tuesday last, was taken ill and stopped at an inn near Lower Horton, where he died on Wednesday morning. Over exertion is supposed to have been the cause.

A Military Hospital is being erected in Göttingen street.

The London Punch has a weekly circulation in the United States of 27,000 copies.