

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSIONS

A. D. 1851--2.

Augusta:

WILLIAM T. JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1852.

THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE.

No. 8.]

[HOUSE.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.



Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

I herewith transmit to you a communication from Alexandre Vattemare, Agent of the State for International Exchanges. It appears from this communication, that he has received no compensation for several years, for the valuable services he has rendered the State in his capacity of Agent.

JOHN HUBBARD.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
Jan. 21, 1852. }



COMMUNICATION.

PARIS, November the —, 1851.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine :

SIR:—I have the honor of presenting your Excellency the list of documents and works relative to Science, Arts, Legislature, &c., contained in a case, shipped on board the Packet “the Splendid,” on the 24th of October last, all of which were presented to me, as agent of Maine, by the several branches of the executive, cities, scientific establishments and learned men of France.

The number, as well as the intrinsic value of those works, are the best evidence of the increasing feeling of friendship and good will towards Maine as it is a testimonial of the ever growing popularity of the system of international exchange in Europe.

By the list, as well as by those I have transmitted since 1849, your Excellency will remark that I have exerted myself to select, in every biographical division, the books I am presenting. For, a library is really worthy of that name, when the several productions of the human mind are expressed on its shelves, being a focus where all the rays of intellectual lights converging together reflect in all their splendor. We say in France, vulgarly but justly, that “every thing must be there”—and this is true particularly for the library of a legislative assembly; for no source of instruction, no means of investigation or study should be wanted to the inquiries of the legislator or statesman—and, as Wordsworth says,

“Books are a substantial world,
Round which, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood.
Our pastime and our happiness may grow.”

Among those works, I would respectfully call your attention towards the great work on Persia; the “*Diplomata et Chartæ Merovingiæ*,” or fac simile of the old Diplomas and charts of the Merovingian Dynasty, written from 558 to 869—the history of the celebrated painters of the old world—this publication is considered as the most beautiful specimen of what wood cut and typography can accomplish; Count Forbin’s portfolio—containing splendid views of the Waly; all of these presented by the Minister of Interior. The Monumental statistics of Paris, large folio, from the 25th to the 29th number—29 plates, the first number of which will be forwarded. This splendid publication exhibits all the most remarkable buildings of the great metropolis of France from the time of Julius Cæsar to 1690, presented by the Minister of public instruction. Among the selected series of works on agriculture presented by the Minister of Commerce, I would point out the report “*Enseignement professionnel de l’agriculture*,” giving a most interesting description of the several modes of teaching and practicing agriculture in the different states of Europe.

The gifts of private individuals are no less valuable; besides a number of practical works relative to husbandry, agriculture, &c., presented by the Horticultural Society and Messrs. Professor Becquerel, Bossange, Andot, &c., I would mention the art of Carpenter and Cabinet maker, with 71 plates, the Museum of Versailles, with a great number of plates, the elementary laws of drawing applied to architecture, &c., fo. with number of plates, &c.

Having received no acknowledgment for the books I have had the honor of presenting to the Legislature since my departure from Augusta, in 1849, viz: in June 1850 and April 1851, I have added the list of them. Calling at the same time your Excellency’s attention to these really important works entrusted to me for the State and of which I am accountable towards the donors.

I refer, in all respects, to my letters to the executive dated June 3d, 1850, and April 16th, 1851, and I beg of your Excellency to submit the same to the consideration of the Legislature who will, I trust, do justice to the manner with which I have fulfilled my duty as agent of a State which was the first to give me a helping hand in the dawn of my laborious task in establishing the system of international exchange and which, certainly, will not withdraw its patronage when in successful operation.

In relation to the liberal appropriation for the support of my agency granted ever since 1844, the following is the copy of the answer I received from the honorable United States Senator Bradbury, to my requesting him to receive it for me :

AUGUSTA, November 21, 1850.

“MY DEAR SIR:—Upon the receipt of your favor, I called upon the Secretary of State for the act making the requisite appropriation for the payment of your agency: and very much to my regret, I was told that the Legislature had omitted making the appropriation since the time you received it. The truth is, that while all felt well disposed towards your great and philanthropic enterprise, no one seems to have felt it to be his duty to move in doing the proper work.

“You may well believe how truly I regretted the oversight on the part of our State. For I know full well that the kind and warm feelings of regard that are so eloquently expressed in your letter (which I shall not fail to make known) are entertained in an equal degree by our enlightened citizens towards yourself.

“(Signed,) J. W. BRADBURY.”

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's

Most humble and obedient servant,

ALEXANDRE VATTEMARE,

Agent of the State for International Exchanges.

N. B.—Independent of the ten copies of all the legislative documents of the State, published since 1849, two copies of Maine Reports from the twenty-fifth volume, I beg very respectfully of your Excellency to obtain from the Legislature all other works relative to statistics, agriculture, commerce, natural history, and above all, a few copies of Dr. Young's most interesting work on the Flora of Maine, which, by a resolve of 1848, was to be published.

LIST OF WORKS

*Presented to the State of Maine, by the French Executive,
Scientific Establishments and Private Individuals
of France, through Alexandre Vattemare.*

From the Minister of Interior.

Statistique Monumentale de Paris—from the 26th to the 29th number—
29 plates.

Voyage à Perse, par M. M. Flandin, peintre, et Pascal Cost, architecte.
Travel made by order of the French government during the years
1840-41,—46th to the 55th number,—being the continuation of this
important work.

Diplomata et Chartæ Merovingiæ in archivo Franciæ asservata, from
the year 558—large folio, with an 8vo vol. of text.

Catalogue raisonné des collections de livres, pieces et documens manu-
scrits et autographes relatifs aux arts, &c., résumés par M. Goddé,
peintre. Paris, 1850.

La divine Comédie de Dante Alighieri, illustrated by John Flaxman,
translated by the author of "les divines fiéries,"—3 vols., Paris,
1844-45-46.

Le dessin sans maitre, method to learn to draw by memory, by
Madame Cavé—work approved by the best artists—Paris, 1850.

Collection des Romances, Chansonnettes, &c., de Romagnesi—3 vols.,
Paris, 1849.

Le Palais du Luxembourg—Description of this splendid building, by
Alphonse de Gisors. Paris—19 plates.

Histoire des peintres de toutes les Ecoles depuis la renaissance jusqu'
à nos jours—Work containing the lives, autographs and copies of the
master pieces of the most celebrated painters of the seven great
schools, viz ; the French, Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish,

and English; published by Messrs. Charles Blanc et Armengard. This work is the most beautiful specimen of what wood cut and typography can accomplish. The 42 first numbers.

Histoire de la vie et des ouvrages de Raphaël, par Quatremise de Quincy. Paris, 1836—plates.

L'orgue, (The Organ) sa connaissance, son administration et son jeu par Joseph Regnier, Nancy, 1850.

Critique et littérature musicales, par P. Scudo. Paris, 1850.

Portefeuille du Comte de Forbin—containing copies of the paintings of that eminent artist.

Œuvres inédites du Comte de Forbin.

La Vieille garde—Engraving.

Cervantes, ib.

Mignon, ib.

Marines, de Gudin—collection of naval scenery.

Peintres vivants—copies of the most celebrated pictures of French living painters.

Collection of Cows and Oxen.

From the Minister of Justice.

Statistique civile et criminelle—années 1847 à 1850,—4 vols., 4to.

From the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

Etudes topographiques, médicales et agronomiques sur le Brésil, par Rendu. Paris, 1848.

Rapport sur le Rouissage du lin, le drainage, la nouvelle exploitation de la tourbe, la fabrication et l'emploi des engrais artificiels, et Commerciaux, par Payen. 1850.

L'agriculture Allemande,—Report on the German agriculture, its schools, organization, &c., by Royer, inspector of agriculture. Paris, 1850.

Des institutions du crédit foncier et agricole dans les divers Etats de l'Europe,—Documents relative to agricultural and land credit—2 vols., 1851.

Traité des magnaneries, par J. Charrel,—The best treatise on rearing silk worms and extracting silk from cods. Paris, 1848—14 plates.

Tableaux du Commerce de la France—2 vols. folio.

Enseignement professionnel de l'agriculture—4to vol.

Rapport sur l'Emploi du sel en Angleterre.

From Societies, Learned Men, &c.

- Annales de la Société Centrale d'horticulture de la Seine. 1845–1850,
8 vols.
- Proces verbaux de la Commission faisant fonctions de Conseil général
du département de la Seine. 1851.
- Cours élémentaire de dessin appliqué à l'architecture, par Etex. 1851.
—great number of plates.
- L'art du menuisier en bâtimens suivi de l'art de l'ébéniste—71 plates.
- La science du publiciste—or treatise on the elementary principles of
Right, considered in its principal divisions, by Fritôt, advocate.—
Paris, 1821—11 vols.; presented by M. Bossange, senior of the
booksellers of Paris.
- Des engrais inorganiques en général et du sel marin (Chlorure de
sodium) en particulier, par Becquerel.
- Recueil de memoires relatifs à l'emploi du sel marin en agriculture,
par Becquerel. 1849.
- La pâtisserie de la Campagne et de la ville, with the art of making gin-
gerbread, &c.
- Le médecin de Campagne—treatise on diseases that can be cured by
one's self. Paris, 1842.
- Le Petit agriculteur.
- Guide de l'agriculteur.
- Le Musée de Versailles—its principal pictures, statues, &c., engraved
by Revoil. Paris, 1837.
- La Pensée, la violette, l'auricule, &c.,—histoire et culture, par
Ragonot Godefroy. 1844—plates.
- Traité de la culture des œillets, suivi d'une nouvelle classification, by
the same. 2d edition—1844.
- Du fuchsia, son histoire et sa culture, suivies d'une monographie conte-
nant 300 espèces nouvelles ou variétés. 1844.
- Degenres Camellia, Rhododendrum, Azalea, Acacia et des plantes des
serre froide en général, histoire et culture, par Ch. Lemaire. 1844.
- La Rose, son histoire, sa culture et sa poésie, par Loiseleur Deslong-
champs. 1844—plates.
- Traité de la culture du dahlia.
- Art de fabriquer la chandelle avec économie.
- Traité des alimens, leurs qualités leurs effets, &c.
- La lacterie—art of treating milk and making butter and cheese.

L'enseignement mutuel, par Herpin.
 Enfance et adolescence.
 Recherches sur le son.
 De la conservation des substances animales.

List of Books presented the 16th of April, 1851.

Encyclopédie par Diderot et d' Alembert—with plates—50 vols., 4to.
 Histoire universelle du Président de Thou—11 vols. folio—(the first volume is wanting, but I will find it here.)
 Mémoires de Napoléon à St. Hélène—4 vols.; by himself.
 Histoire de la nouvelle France (Canada), par le Pere Charlevoix—3 vols.
 General Dictionary of Painters—2 vols. 8vo.
 Sermons de Massillon—4 vols. 8vo.
 Sherlock's Sermons—4 vols. 8vo.
 Casterby's Natural History of Florida—2 vols. folio, with colored plates.
 Dictionnaire raisonné d'histoire naturelle—9 vols., with plates.
 History of Scotland, by Guthrie—10 vols. 8vo.
 The Koran, by G. Sale—2 vols. 8vo.
 Collection of all the Statutes now in use, by Ferdinand Fulton. London, 1670—folio.
 Old entries. London, 1646—folio.
 Concours d'animaux de Boucherie, (or cattle fair,) with plates—1850, 4to.

The following is the list of Works forwarded in June, 1850, and for which I have received no acknowledgment.

Le grand dictionnaire historique de Mareri. Paris, 1759—10 large fos.
 The Continuation of the Scientific and Artistic Voyage in Persia—large folio.
 The History of France, 30 vols. 12mo; by Villaret & Garnier.
 The Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences—2 vols. folio.
 The five first volumes of "les Brevets d'Invention," to complete the series of this most important publication, being a complete collection of drawings and specifications of all the patented inventions, from 1789, to the present time. The continuation will be forwarded.

- La Galerie d'Orléans—2 large folios, containing more than 150 lithographies of the most beautiful master pieces of painting, composing the once so celebrated gallery of the Palais Royal.
- The Journals and Documents published by the Chamber of Deputies of France—40 vols.
- The 2d volume of the descriptive text of the great geological map of France.
- General table of the Commerce of France with its colonies and foreign nations during the year 1848—folio.
- Coast trade in France—folio.
- Means to raise wrecked ships—4to, with plates.
- Report of the Central Jury, giving a list of all the prizes granted for the most valuable inventions at the five yearly fairs of French industry at Paris—3 vols. 1844.
- Gasparin's Lectures on Agriculture—the 4th volume, to complete the series.
- Journal des haras (stud) et de l'agriculture—the 3d vol. do.
- Report on the civil, commercial and criminal statistics of France—4 vols., 4to.
- Reports on the military establishments in Algeria—fo., with maps, &c.
- Laws of finance in France—4 vols.
- Proceedings of the General and Common Council of the Department of the Seine and the city of Paris—7 vols.
- La Normandie agricole—to continue the series.
- Memoirs of the Central Society of Agriculture—to continue this important series.
- The Constitutions of France—from 1789 to 1848 inclusive.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

APPENDIX

TO

MR. ALEXANDRE VATTEMARE'S REPORT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 16, 1851.

Department of War.

During the current year of 1850, the Honorable Minister of War had not ceased encouraging and favoring the system of exchange; he had given with liberality books, documents, maps, etc., of which his department could dispose. On the 15th of March he wrote to Mr. Moreau, my agent during my absence, transmitting the extensive and splendid work of the *Exploration scientifique de l'Algérie*:

“ I congratulate myself, Sir, to have had it in my power to acknowledge Mr. Vattemare's zeal by granting the request you have addressed to me in his name, by intrusting to him for presentation, in the name of France, to the federal government of the U. S., the most important work ever published by my department.”

And on the 23d of August :

“ I am just now engaged in having collected the continuation of the works already presented by my department to the U. S., and I will have them placed at your disposal to be transmitted to their destination through the agency of Mr. Vattemare, to whom I reserve myself the

pleasure of expressing more specially my high appreciation for the zeal and care with which he applied himself with so much perseverance in the realization of exchanges of so great interest for both nations.

“*For the Minister of War,*
“(Signed) BOURJADE, *Secretary General.*”

The first distribution of American books after my return, in 1851, found the Honorable Minister with the same favorable dispositions. On the 26th of February he wrote me as follows :

“I have the honor to send you a series of books, maps and documents to be presented in behalf of the French government to different establishments of the U. S.”

In this series there were the *Mémorial de l'Artillerie*, in 6 volumes with atlas ; *l'Histoire des Berbers*, the 2d vol. ; *le Mémorial du département de la Guerre*, 9 vol. with atlas ; the *large map of France* ; the *Budget général de la Guerre*.

On the 7th of June, the same Minister sent me new works among which *le Journal militaire*, from 1818 to 1851, 109 volumes ; *les Cours professés à l'Ecole spéciale militaire* ; *le programme d'admission et d'enseignement à l'Ecole polytechnique*, by Le Verrier.

Relatively to the *Cours*, he wrote me as follows : “Very few copies of this *Cours* having been printed, it is impossible to dispose of more than one copy instead of three which you have requested. The programme of studies of the “*Ecole d'Etat-Major*” have not been printed by order of the administration. We have, therefore, no copy at our disposal just now. The distribution of the works was fixed in accordance with the written or verbal indications given by yourself.

“*For the Minister,*
“(Signed) BOURJADE, *Secretary General.*”

Finally on the 17th of the same month, the Honorable Minister sent me the 4 first volumes, text and plates, of the *Histoire de l'ancienne Infanterie française* ; he added : “You will receive ultimately the continuation of this work intended to be joined to those which the War department has already sent you, for international exchange between France and America.”

I requested of the Honorable Minister of War for the use of the U.

S. Patent Office samples of the agricultural products of Algeria. I received the following letter :

Department of War.
Paris, August, 20, 1851.

“ SIR,

“ For the purpose of entering into your views, of which I appreciate all the importance, I hasten to inform you that I have given orders for a collection of agricultural productions to be placed at your disposal. This collection, necessarily very limited, being taken from the few samples left in the Department of War, may be completed hereafter by a selection from the Algerian productions just now exhibited at London. Meanwhile, and however limited this present collection may be, it will, I trust, enable the American people, so essentially settlers, to appreciate the efforts and attempts made by the Algerian planters to introduce upon their soil some of the cultures which produce raw materials, and which actually form the principal wealth of the New World.

“(Signed) RANDON, *Minister of War.*”

Department of Commerce.

There has been no present from the American government which has created so much sensation as that of the collection of the Weights and Measures. No one has seen them without admiration. I say, Sir, in all sincerity, the collections which the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers* has possession of, and which proceed from almost the whole world, are all inferior to yours. None of them is either so rich or so perfect in execution ; the scales particularly have been found of such precision that they are now used in preference to ours for the most delicate operations.

On receiving notice of this magnificent present, the Honorable Minister of Commerce did me the honor of writing me on the date of the 1st of March, 1851 : “The French nation cannot but felicitate itself upon possessing this new collection of foreign weights and measures which is indubitably owing to your mediation ; and I request you, Sir, to return our thanks to the American Congress. Please to have the

cases taken to the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*, the contents of which cases will be placed in the Gallery of Prototypes. On my part, I hasten to inform you that I hold at your disposal a collection of the principal standard weights and measures of France, made by the late Mr. Gambey, member of the Institute. And it affords me true pleasure to make use of your mediation in presenting it in the name of the French government, as a matter of international exchange, to the Congress of the U. S. of America.

“(Signed) SCHNEIDER, *Minister of Commerce.*”

After having seen and examined the American collection, the successor of Mr. Schneider addressed me as follows :

“SIR :—My department has received the set of weights and measures as well as the balance of precision which you presented to it in the name of the American Congress, and this collection is now one of the most important of those in the Depot of Prototypes founded in the *Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*. Desirous of responding as much as I have it in my power to this testimonial of international good will, I have decided to place at your disposal, for the United States, 1st, one of the collections made by Mr. Gambey, member of the Institute, composed of three units of the metrical system of weights and measures : the *mètre*, the *litre* and the *kilogramme* : 2d, an atlas of the weights and measures of France : 3d, a series of the instruments for weighing and measuring which commonly compose, in France, the office of verification : 4th a volume containing the law which established the material system in vigor in our country, and the ordinances and instructions published to ensure its execution. I request you, in this decision, in communicating to the American Congress, to transmit to it the expression of my thanks for the precious collection which my department has received. I know, Sir, that it is to your laudable and persevering efforts to establish between the civilized nations a reciprocity of international donations, that should be attributed the exchange which is accomplished by your mediation. It is because I know the ardent zeal with which you have devoted yourself to the realization of this thought, that I intrusted to your care the mission of presenting to Congress the gifts of which you were the first to suggest the idea.

“(Signed) BUFFET, *Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.*”

The Honorable Minister wrote to me again under the dates of 31 January, 10, 14, 21 May and 12th of July 1851, either to thank me for the works which I sent to his department, or to transmit to me those which he designed for the American government. This is the letter of the 12th of July 1851: "I have the honor to inform you that, according to the request contained in your letter of the 30th of May, I have granted to you, for the various libraries of the U. S., a certain number of agricultural works which are now at your disposal at the agricultural office.

"(Signed) BUFFET, *Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.*"

Department of Marine.

The models of vessels intrusted to me by the honorable Secretary of the Navy for France, were presented on the 21st of November 1849 to Admiral Romain Desfossés, Minister of the French Marine, who wrote to Mr. Moreau under that date:

"In thanking Mr. Vattemare for this gift, please to be the interpreter of my gratitude, and assure him of my disposition to facilitate the system of exchange which he considers, with reason, as an efficacious means of maintaining relations of sympathy between France and the United States."

Yet these models could not be received before April 1850. The delay was occasioned by the sickness of our *Chef de la division des travaux* and by some administrative formality.

"I have decided, wrote the Minister to Mr. Moreau, on the 18th of April, that the models shall be placed in the Naval Museum, and I have given instructions to Mr. Lebas, naval Engineer and Director of the Museum, to see you about this matter."

The Naval Museum is established in the palace of the Louvre where it occupies several halls on the second story. This is probably the richest collection of this nature. The American models are arranged in the square hall in the centre of which are seen the sad remains of the shipwreck of La Pérouse. An honorable place is assigned to them, and the attention of the visitor is naturally attracted to them. The

Dry Dock has received the same destination. The elegant construction and ingenious distribution of which are highly appreciated by our engineers, who do not hesitate to proclaim its superiority over similar works in England.

The following letter will explain the delay brought in the acknowledgment of Capt. Wilkes's United States exploring expedition, received by the Department of Marine. This letter, addressed to Mr. Moreau by Admiral Mathew, is dated July 22, 1850.

"I regret that you were not written before on this subject. The changes that took place in the superior administration at this Depot, caused us to lose sight of this affair; but I hasten to supply this neglect by returning you my thanks for the care with which the transmission was made."

It was then that, in return of works thus acknowledged by the Direction of the Depot, the Honorable Minister of Marine has granted to the Library of Congress and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., *Le Glossaire nautique, les Voyages de l'Astrolable et de la Zéléc, les Voyages de l'Uranie, de Vancouver et de d'Entrecasteaux*, ect.

On the 29th of March 1851, the Minister wrote to me :

"SIR, I have received the works accompanying your letter of the 16th of this month, presented by the Secretary of the Navy of the United States. I have placed these different volumes in the library of this department, where they will be consulted with interest. I thank you for this donation; and I request that you will express all my gratitude to the American government.

"(Signed) A. VAILLANT."

The following was addressed to me on the 5th of July :

"SIR, I wish I had it in my power to comply with the desire you expressed to my predecessor, by your letter of the 28th of March last, in transmitting, in the name of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, the statement of the expenses for the construction of a first class frigate. But I have not at my disposal a similar document which I could send to you. The account for construction of government vessels has not been revised in France since 1826; or at least the revision, rendered so necessary now, owing to the introduction in the

fleet of war steamers, is still in course of elaboration. For the last few years (as the Secretary of the U. S. Navy may convince himself by looking over the Budget presented to the Legislative Assembly, and of which you have no doubt transmitted copies,) the evaluation of the expense of naval construction was established in the Budget upon the mean cost of construction made in the course of the five preceding years. This basis, as approximative as it is, was considered sufficient to fix demand of credits, to the day when the revision of the tariff will have been completed. Till then all I can do is to assure you of my best disposition; and to give you a proof of it, I place in your hand the accompanying copy of a document likely to be consulted with interest at Washington. It is a detailed and complete nomenclature of all the materials used by the French navy as it was officially adopted in 1846.

“Signed P. CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT, Minister of Marine and Colonies.”

To supply as much as possible the absence of the document I asked for, the administration sent me a mss. note which I transmitted immediately to the Secretary of the Navy.

I terminate this chapter by transcribing the letter dated 11th September, 1850, by which the Director of the National Museum acknowledged the reception of the American models:

“SIR:—The Museum of the Louvre has received from the Honorable Minister of Marine several beautiful models of vessels and other objects interesting to naval sciences, presented to France by the government of the United States. A portion of these models is already in the collection exhibited to the public. The remainder will soon be placed in the same rooms.

“The Museum is indebted to your intelligent meditation for this increase of its naval collections. It affords me pleasure to acknowledge our obligations; and it is a duty to thank and to encourage you to persevere in your noble efforts, the object of which is so national.

“(Signed) NIEWERKERKE, Director of the National Museum.”

Department of Public Works.

To the first series of works and documents which I sent to this department after my return from America, the Honorable Minister of Public Works replied by the following letter, dated 12th of May, 1851 :

“I thank you for this gift, in which the department of Public Works has found a new proof of the powerful interest felt for the system of international exchange which you have conceived and the realization of which you have prosecuted for so many years with such remarkable devotedness. It will afford me pleasure, Sir, to concur in all that my predecessors have done for the accomplishing of an idea whose importance I appreciate so highly. I will cheerfully give orders that my department shall put at your disposal, for this object, the various publications of which there are copies.

(“Signed) MAGNE, *Minister of Public Works.*”

On the 1st of August the Minister of Public Works sent me a large number of works relative to public works, saying in the letter he wrote on this occasion :

“It affords me much pleasure to give you this additional proof of the interest which is attached to the success of an undertaking to which you have devoted your efforts.”

Department of Public Instruction and Worship.

The Minister of Public Instruction has in his attributions the schools, Academies, the scientific establishments. It is on the occasion of the books, objects of natural history, living animals, etc., I presented to the Museum of natural history, that I received the following letter from M. Giraud, then Minister of Public Instruction, under the date of 20th March 1851 :

“I cannot admire too highly those efforts inspired by your patriotism and devotion to the interest of science. I am happy to express to you my thanks in the name of the government ; and I trust that the important results which you have already obtained will encourage you to continue to make your country participate in the advantages resulting from the numerous relations which you have established between the different States and scientific establishments of America.”

After having received for the national library the 73 maps and charts of the United States exploring expeditions presented by commodore Wilkes: "I thank you," said the successor of M. Giraud on the 5th of May, "I thank you for this additional token of the zeal with which you are enriching our national establishments with the scientific and literary productions of the United States of America."

"(Signed) DE CROUSEILHES, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship."

Department of the Interior.

The Honorable Minister of the Interior has intrusted to me a number of fine and good books. Yet, to be short, I shall only give of him the following decrees, dated 14th of June 1851:

"The Minister of the Interior decrees that the following works shall be delivered to M. Alex. Vattemare, agent for international exchanges of scientific and literary productions, to be presented, in the name of the French government, to the United States of America."

"(Signed) LEON FAUCHER."

Then followed the list of 206 volumes, five collections of drawings, and 15 line engravings.

Letter from the President of the Committee of the Mint and Medals of France.

SIR,

You have presented to the Committee of the Mint, in the name of the United States:

1st. A series of American Coins, copper and silver, coined from 1727 to 1850.

2d. A collection of paper currency and bank-notes, from 1756 to 1850.

These two collections, of which the Committee appreciates all the importance, have been deposited, the first among the collection of coins of the Administration; the second, in the Library of our Monetary Museum.

The Committee begs of you, Sir, to be kind enough to express their ardent thanks to the federal Government. They acknowledge the immense difficulties you must have had to form these two collections above mentioned, and particularly that of paper money. They are thankful for the trouble you took to collect such precious documents.

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration,

(Signed) PELOUZE, *President of the Committee of the Mint and Medals of France.*

November 14, 1851.

Institute of France.

The letters of acknowledgments and thanks from the Academies composing the Institute are: for the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, of the 13th of February 1851; for the Academy of Sciences, of the 12th of February and 1st of May; for the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, of the 15th of July, and are signed by their perpetual Secretaries, Messrs. Mignet, Arago, Flourens and Walkenaer.

The *Moniteur Officiel* of the 11th of June, published a report made to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences by M. Michel Chevalier, and of which the following is an extract: "The Academy has already received, through M. A. Vattemare's agency, a great number of works collected by himself in the several States of North America, presented to him by the governments or scientific societies. M. Vattemare has in trust considerable collections. It is among those riches that he was kind enough to invite me to come and select the collection now before the Academy, relative principally to matters of Moral and Political Economy, Statistics and Jurisprudence. The Academy ought to welcome joyfully these homages made by M. Vattemare. They are the fruits of a mission he prosecutes with indefatigable devotion, every where on the other side of the Ocean, and it is a glory of which our country has some reason to be proud. Every where his proposals were received with the most lively and friendly feelings."

"M. Villermée," adds the *Moniteur*, "has pointed out, among the works presented to the Academy, most excellent analytical tables of marriages performed each year in the several States of North America

indicating the age of the couples. *It is to be regretted*, said he, *that such care is not taken in France.* Documents of this nature are of the highest interest to the moral, social and economical sciences."

I thought it well to point out to you this homage paid to the American administration by one of our most distinguished and learned bodies.

Museum of Natural History.

The following are the terms in which the Professors and trustees of the Museum of Natural History have acknowledged the receipt of the works I transmitted to them :

"Sir, in acknowledging the receipt of the numerous and valuable works which the library of the Museum owes to your active and enlightened mediation, we ought to express to you once more how much we appreciate them, and to offer you our sincerest thanks for the cares and trouble you have been kind enough to take. The Board of Professors before whom those volumes have been placed, have examined them with the most lively interest and they doubt not that the same feeling of admiration will be felt by all the laborious students who visit their library and will have thus the opportunity of consulting a number of scientific documents, rare in France, if not even wanted altogether in our public collections. We are transmitting a list of them to the Minister of Public Instruction, pointing out to him the importance of the donation.

(*Signed*) CHEVREUL, DECAISNE ET A. BRONGNIART."

It was on the communication mentioned by the trustees that the letter of the Minister of Public Instruction already mentioned was addressed to me.

National and Central Society of Agriculture.

It was at its public meeting that the Agricultural Society received the presents I brought them on the 9th of April 1851 ; the 11th I addressed the same society a note relative to the communication I had made ; and, on the 29th I received the following letter from the perpetual secretary :

“Sir, I have laid before the society, at its regular meeting of the 16th of this month, resuming your verbal communication of the 11th in relation to international exchange with the United States. These details were received with lively interest. I was instructed to offer you the thanks of the society and it has been resolved moreover that extracts of your letter should be inserted in the Bulletin of its sessions with the proceedings of the meeting of the 16th of April.

“(Signed) PAYEN, *Perpetual Secretary.*”

Our learned and most distinguished aricultural writer, M. Vilmorin, accepted with readiness the mission of delivering to me two collections of samples of seeds and cereals, one for the Patent Office, the other for the New York State Agricultural Society. Already, on the 27th of April, I received from him a communication concerning the results obtained by the cultivation of the seed presented in 1848 to France by the Commissioner of the Patent Office, a letter, the copy of which I transmitted to the said Commissioner, and which I think it well to reproduce here because it seems to me of great interest for the agricultural population of the United States.

“Sir, I am just now engaged in collecting specimens of seeds desired by the Patent Office, and I hope to be able to forward them to you about the middle part of next week. It would have been sooner ready were the list of them not so large, and were I not obliged to select the greatest part of the seeds from my own private collection.

“I am preparing also, as I promised to you, a series of ears of our principal French corn, the study of which is one of the most interesting that can be made; and if any of the Agricultural Societies of the Union feel disposed to enter seriously into such a study, I shall be happy to offer to them a collection of about all the European varieties in exchange for those cultivated in America.

“The seeds delivered to you in 1848 by the United States Patent Office and the New York State Agricultural Society for presentation to France, reached me through the Museum of Natural History. For the purpose of showing to you how important and useful exchanges of this nature can be for the two nations, I must give you here a summary account of the results and remarks proceeding from my cultivation of those seeds.

“Although most of the varieties composing this collection were nearly the same as those cultivated in France and in England, their presence here was nevertheless of real importance, by allowing us to establish a concord of names in the two languages, and by furnishing us thus a good page in the *Franco-American* horticultural Dictionary. Some of those seeds have received in the old continent care and attention, which have improved them, and rendered them superior to their American equivalents. For others, it was the reverse; and we found some which, in your collection, are evidently superior to ours. In general it seems to us that, for the agricultural plants particularly, remarkable care is paid in America to the purity and uniformity of varieties, which may be considered as the criterion of a highly improved cultivation.

“Among these plants there is one already known to us, but which we never had before an opportunity of studying so well; I mean the sugar corn. I do not exactly know what its present use may be in America besides culinary use, for which it is much thought of, but evidently there is in this plant something besides, and which will no doubt before long belong to the high industry. Starch, which forms the principal basis of the germinal seeds, has passed in this singular variety through modifications which bring it nearer to the dextrine, and brought it more than half the way which separated it from its conversion into sugar in its present state. Indian corn might probably be employed in most of the industrial uses of gummy substances proceeding from *fecula*.

“The species of beet-root for cattle appears to us, in their American varieties, to have been shaped with intelligence, and in accordance with the products to be expected from them. Smaller in general than our own they have a purer shape, less provided with leaves, they gave thus in quality of raw product a stronger proportion of its useful substance. A smaller kind of kitchen *garden beet*, called *radish-beet*, has far surpassed, in our experiment, the beet varieties of our French and English cultivation.

“The three varieties of winter wheat contained in the collection were most remarkable for the beauty of their grain; but, as my former experiments made me foresee, and although two of them ripened very early, they reached very imperfectly maturity with us.

“It is a remarkable fact to see how little the varieties of American

wheat are adapted to the climate of the central part of France; they are almost always so terribly cymed by mushrooms, microscopic parasites (rust and mildew) that their crop is always strongly compromised. In 1846, when the scarcity of corn among us brought the importation of a great quantity of American wheat, I made a great number of seed beds of varieties of these wheats, but all of them were invariably attacked to such a degree by these diseases that I never derived any thing good from them, except a certain number of botanial observations useful to establish a comparison between them and our French species.

“I close this repeating to you that in the intellectual exchanges, of which you have made yourself the most useful mediator, I shall always place at your disposal specimens of all seeds, plants, etc., or documents relative to the study and cultivation of vegetables, etc., to be presented by yourself to those societies in the American Union who take the most interest in communications of this nature, convinced as I am that each step made towards their respective knowledge is of a real utility for our two nations.

(“*Signed*”) LOUIS VILMORIN.”

On the 21st of June, in transmitting the two collections, M. Vilmorin addressed to me the following letter which will certainly be read with no less interest :

“DEAR SIR:—I have at last just completed the two collections, one for the Patent Office, and the other for the New York State Agricultural Society. I think these two establishments will find in them interesting elements of comparison between the vegetable species which form the basis of high cultivation in the two countries. Although I have included in the list all the important novelties having the chance of being yet unknown in America, I did not think of composing it exclusively of those new things. I have therefore comprised in it specimens of all our great agricultural varieties.

“For the wheat, I have readily adopted your idea of giving this collection in the shape of ears, which enables every one to judge at once of the difference or resemblance exhibited by our varieties and yours. I did not confine myself exclusively in this collection to the French varieties, but have comprised with ours those of foreign origin introduced in our country during the last quarter of a century. Great Britain has furnished us with a number of them and most of our North

and Northeastern departments are now cultivating varieties proceeding from the other side of the channel.

“To the ears, which form an almost complete collection of our wheat, I have added, in the shape of seeds, a few of the most important varieties, the trial of which may interest some of the agricultural societies of the Union. I have even comprised in this collection a few of the varieties which may be considered inferior in quality, but which may be appropriate to exceptional climates. Such is the *Spelt* and the *Engrain*. This last plant is rendering us important service here, enriching the soil with its peculiar quality of succeeding in soil where no other cereals can flourish; its northern limit is almost as elevated as that of barley, and we consider its rusticity as complete. Among the other cereals, those that appear to be deserving of frequent trial are the *rye from Rome*, a variety which has not yet been completely successful here, but which, owing to the beauty of its grain, far surpasses the rye known to this climate, and the barley designated *celestial barley* and *trifurquees's barley*. You will find in the list of for agesa certain number of plants which probably have not been tried yet in America; these are the *sainfoin of tow cutting*, which was lately the subject of pompous paragraphs in the English papers, under the name of the *giant-sainfoin*, the *trefoil hybrid*, and the *elegant trefoil*, intermediate plants for their qualities between the *red trefoil* of the field and *trifolium repens*; especially the first gives in fresh soil partures of a long duration, and the products of which far exceeds that of the *small white trefoil*.

“The *Serradelle*, food used in Portugal, but which has not yet spread itself any where in Europe, except within the last few years, when it was adopted in Belgium, and cultivated in the wet sands of Campine, where it promises to become very important on this soil.

“The Chinese hemp (cumabes gigantes) is likewise a new importation among us. It seed does not yet completely ripen in the climate of Paris, but flourishes in the south of France. This plant far surpasses in height the Piedmontese hemp, which was considered the tallest variety we had; its flax is not as large in proportion as might be supposed from stalks of such dimensions. We consider this species as one of the most interesting importations made among us for the last twenty-five years.

“The list of pot herbs contains less varieties than that of forages.

In this respect it may be said that North American cultivation is nearly as far advanced as our own, judging from the collections we have received from time to time from that country. We have aimed to give only those plants which appear new to the United States, most of which being either novelties or plants belonging more especially to our country. We did not enclose in this list of flower seeds, because for the last ten years all our species of any interest are imported from North America.

“In my next letter to you I shall have the honor of enclosing a list of our *desiderata*. Meanwhile, I beg of you to assure the Commissioner of Patents, as well as the New York State Agricultural Society, that lists of the same nature as ours given by them would afford us a gratifying opportunity of testifying to them how happy we should be to maintain a commerce of such exchanges between our two countries.

“(Signed) LOUIS VILMORIN.”

Lastly, M. Vilmorin, in his letter of the 21st of July, said :

“It would have been most gratifying to us to present to the Patent Office and the society of Agriculture of New York, a collection of flower seeds, and even to add one, in accordance with the wish you expressed to us, for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. But, at this moment, our collections are not completed, and we prefer to wait until the harvest is entirely effected, that is to say till the month of November, at which time we shall prepare a series according to the direction you will be kind enough to transmit us.

“(Signed) VILMORIN, ANDRIEUX AND Co.”

Central Agricultural Congress.

This Congress is a free institution founded in 1844. By the zeal of a small number of agriculturists it has developed itself rapidly ; and now its proceedings have a good influence over public opinion and often upon the acts of the administration. This Congress holds its annual session at Paris ; it lasts generally from eight to ten days.

The following is the letter addressed to me by the Recording Secretary, and dated May 5th, 1851 :

“SIR:—It is a long time since I became acquainted with the laudable and happy efforts you have made to establish between different nations an exchange of literary and scientific documents. I congratulate myself to have it my power to contribute my humble mite to this work of civilization and concord, by sending you three copies of the proceedings of the seven annual sessions of the Central Congress of Agriculture.

“I regret that the means of our Congress do not allow us to present those volumes bound in a manner worthy of the use you design for them; but we are left to our private resources, and they are very limited.

“(Signed) ROBINET, *Recording Secretary*
Cent. Agricult. Congress.

Central Horticultural Society.

My communications with the Central Horticultural Society have been very frequent. I have letters of the 11th and 22d of March, of the 21st of April and 12th of June. The letter of the 12th of June has already been transmitted to the commissioner of Patents. Yet I copy it here again that it may acquire a larger circulation and that all the Horticultural Societies of the Union, whom this letter interests, may become acquainted with its contents.

“SIR:—It was with the liveliest interest that the Central Horticultural Society of France received your communication relative to the importance of a reciprocal and international participation of the two nations, America and France, in horticulture, which may hereafter take place in one or the other country. It is a great and noble idea, harmonizing perfectly with those fraternal sentiments which you are so successfully laboring to develop and promote between the two nations, and the success of which will be principally due to your persevering zeal, and to the happy influence which your efforts have so justly secured on both sides of the Atlantic.

“Notwithstanding the rapidity of the present intercommunication between America and the European continent, the Society still finds great difficulties in forwarding, to foreign exhibitions, its living plants or vegetables. For the purpose of overcoming these difficulties, we

can but invite you to point out the means indicated in the instructions to travelers prepared by the professors of the Museum of Natural History.

“But without resorting to those difficulties, the horticultural Societies of the two countries may reciprocally render each other important services, and nobly contribute to their respective exhibitions by transmitting, to be exhibited in their name, various specimens, viz : natural fruits or models capable of sustaining, without alteration, a long voyage, such as pears, apples, walnuts, grapes, ect.; 2dly culinary greens, vegetables which are of about the same nature; 3dly all kinds of seeds, especially those varieties of plants considered as the most important for high cultivation, or garden flowers, ect.; 4thly herbals of plants or flowers cultivated, or wild plants considered worthy of being introduced in gardens; 5thly all the instruments, machinery, implements, pictures or drawings connected with horticulture.

“The annual exhibition of the Central Horticultural Society generally takes place in Paris in the first days of September. We would be happy if your numerous and so benevolent relations with the societies and with the American press could procure us the honor of showing, in the exhibition of 1852, the first specimens of American horticultural productions.

“(Signed) BAILLY DE MERLIEUX.”

After the above, all I have to do is to give an extract of the letter of the 22d of March :

“SIR :—I am instructed by the Central Horticultural Society to express to you how grateful we feel for the magnificent works presented to our society on the 20th of this month in the name of the American States and learned associations. Our society is most anxious and happy to respond to your proposals, trusting thus to sustain the relations of international exchanges with America, the happy consequences of which you have so successfully developed in the interest of the two countries.

“(Signed) BAILLY DE MERLIEUX.”

The society requested one of its members to make a report upon the works I presented. I had for a moment the thought of analyzing this

learned report of Dr. De Bouis; but in reflecting, I made up my mind to enclose a copy of it. You will judge, Mr. Chairman, whether its publication, as appendix to my report, would not be for the interest of science and the gratification of learned Americans.

Letter of M. Dusacq, member of the Central Agricultural Society of France.

SIR:—To have the agriculturists of the two countries communicate with each other by an exchange of their best agricultural works, is a happy thought. For this reason, I hasten to put at your disposal, for the agricultural societies of the United States of America, a certain number of works, the lists of which I herewith enclose.

I call the attention of members of the Agricultural Societies to the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*. This important publication is a continuation of the *Maison Rustique du XIX^e siècle*, an excellent summary of the state of agriculture in France, from 1834 to 1849.

Since then, the Journal of practical agriculture has become the record of all the discoveries and improvements in French agriculture. But the progress of agriculture in one country must interest the universe, since the means of communication are now so rapid. The climate of France, on account of its extent and geographical position, is so varied, that the subjects treated in the *Journal d'Agriculture Pratique* cannot fail to give real interest to the agriculturists of the United States, and they will find on reading its articles most useful information.

I shall have the honor of presenting you with two copies of the *Bon Jardinier*, for 1852, as soon as the new edition is issued from the press. The honorable Commissioner of the Patent Office will find in this new edition a new and complete report on the diseases of plants. The author treats this subject, so important for agriculture, in quite an original manner.

Please, Sir, be the interpreter of my feelings towards the members of the Agricultural Societies, and to express to them how happy I should be to receive all communications they should honor me with. What we desire is, that American inventors, etc., should be signaled; for we shall be happy to extend to them a cordial reception.

At present we must not say, "each one at home, each one for himself;" but each one for all.

Please accept for yourself my acknowledgments and the expression of my highest consideration.

(Signed) DUSACQ.

November 10, 1851.

M. Dusacq's liberal contribution amounted to 128 volumes.

Geographical Society.

"SIR:—The geographical society received on the 4th of this month the several works published in the United States of America, accompanying your letter of the 21st of March, to the president of the Central Committee, and likewise the eight hydrographic charts of the coasts of this great republic that accompanied them. This committee begs of you, Sir, to be pleased to transmit the thanks of the society to every one of the liberal donors, and to accept them for yourself, who displays such a laudable zeal in cementing, by a well conceived system of exchanges, the scientific and literary relations between the nations of the two hemispheres.

"Continue, Sir, with perseverance your great works; and the advantageous results which cannot fail to proceed from it will be to you an honorable compensation for the care you are taking to serve the interest of your fellow citizens and the world at large.

"(Signed) DE LA ROQUETTE."

Asiatic Society.

The exchanges were received by the Asiatic Society with the greatest satisfaction. The following letter from its president, M. Reinaud, one of our most celebrated orientalist, will give an idea of the feelings of the society. This letter is dated October 20th, 1851:

"SIR:—I haste to bring you a copy of the Asiatic Journal containing the proceedings of the general meeting of the society under the date of June 25th, 1851, in which you find the list of the works pre-

sented, through you, to the society by several States of North America. Besides, the society has resolved that some copies of its publications should be placed in your hands, that you may be kind enough to present them to the American associations that have showed themselves so liberal towards the Asiatic Society.

“I trust, Sir, that you will see in this decision a proof of the importance which the society attached to those relations of which you have been so kind as to become the medium, and of the desire felt by us to see them continue.

(“Signed) REINAUD, *Member of the Institute.*”

Society for the promotion of Elementary Education.

I invited the society for elementary education to appoint a special committee to become acquainted with the numerous and valuable documents relative to public schools and popular education in the United States, which I brought over with me. The committee composed of Messrs. Jomard, Biernesky and Herpin, was appointed. On the 4th of June, 1851, informing me of this resolve of the society, the last mentioned gentleman adds :

“The society has likewise resolved, in its meeting of yesterday, that a certain number of copies of its Bulletin should be placed at your disposal, to be presented in its name to the States of the Union which are engaged with more zeal and activity in the research of the means of generalizing primary education and instruction.

(“Signed) DR. HERPIN.”

Society of Encouragement for National Industry.

Several years have already elapsed since the *Société d'Encouragement* adopted the system of exchange. It gives three copies of its memoirs to the United States, and it is owing to these relations that, in 1848, the Commissioner of Patents placed in my hands the specifications and drawings of twenty-two then newly patented inventions, to be presented to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, with request to the Minister to submit them to the judgment of the society.

The reports of the committee appointed to prepare the decisions of the society, are or will be published. The following is the letter I received from its president under the date of June 20th, 1851 :

“You have had, Sir, the happy idea to establish between the United States of America and France an intellectual exchange. It is through your care that the Bulletin of the society met with such kind reception in America. It is this collection which the Commissioner of Patents was desirous of enriching by the communication of twenty-two newly patented inventions. We have extracted, to this time, M. Samuel Cornell’s machine, and I beg of you to forward to him, as a testimonial of the appreciation of the merit of his apparatus, the silver medal which the society has awarded to him, in its public annual meeting of the 7th of May last.

“The society has received with a lively interest the several important works due to your coöperation; and the society hopes that you will be pleased to forward to the Patent Office a copy of its Bulletin for 1850, as also copies to the City of Boston and the State of Ohio.

“The Society of Encouragement hopes that you will continue your useful coöperation, and that it will be indebted to your zeal and patriotism for the new communications which cannot fail to be profitable to both countries.

“(Signed) DARBLAY Sr, *President of the Society.*”

Court of Accounts.

The honorable M. Barthe, 1st president of the *Cour des Comptes*, was among the first who visited my office, and one of the kindest in the expression of his approbation and coöperation to help our system. It was with happiness that I had it my power to procure him, for the use of the court, the collection of Little & Brown’s United States Laws, destined for the council of State holding its sessions in the same building. The latter having no room in its library, I placed the books destined to it in the custody of the library of the Court of Accounts, accessible to the members of both Courts. You will see by what sentiments these gifts were received :

“I have received, Sir, the volumes you have been kind enough to

send me. I beg of you to accept my thanks and to be the interpreter of my grateful feelings towards the U. S. government.

"I shall have a special alcove in the library of the Court for the documents I have received. I shall have them carefully studied so as to be well acquainted with the direction given by a great nation to the distribution and security of public wealth.

"I shall be most happy to place at your disposal, for the use of the United States, the French documents I shall be permitted to give you.

"(Signed) BARTHE."

Paris, Rouen, Havre Railroad Company.

Perhaps you may remember that in 1847 the Paris and Rouen Railroad Company, granted me a free passage, for myself and all the cases of books and other objects I brought with me to America. In 1859 the Company granted me the same favor.

"We are the natural correspondents of the United States," wrote to me one of the Directors, Mr. de l'Espée, so early as the 26th of December, the day after my arrival; "it is through our lines that pass the productions of their soil and of their industry, as they are unloaded from their ships, to whom we return in exchange the productions of French manufactures. We find, therefore, quite natural, that the railroad traced for Commerce should profit to the noblest fruits of genius: and I esteem myself happy to open them for the second time to your generous and patriotic efforts.

"(Signed) DE L'ESÉE."

French Scholars and Publishers.

I informed you, Sir, in the beginning of my report, that some of our most illustrious *savans* were desirous of co-operating to the exchanges, and that they had delivered to me a large number of works for the United States. I transcribe here letters, or extracts of letters, they did me the honor of writing to me.

" I wished very much that I could offer you, for my part, Sir, some works likely to help to reach the useful and philanthropic

end which you are prosecuting with so great constancy and so noble disinterestedness. Unfortunately, I have not been able to examine my library, owing to its present confused state, to take from it the duplicates that may be there. And I must confine myself by offering you a few geological pamphlets and maps I published at various times. I shall be happy if they can be of some interest to your transatlantic correspondents.

“(Signed) ELIE DE BEAUMONT.”

June 26, 1851.

“SIR :—I cannot prize too highly the zeal and perseverance with which you are prosecuting your system of scientific and literary exchanges between the old and the new world, and I am anxious to take advantage of your offers to send to America some copies of my last publications. The liberality with which the State of New York encouraged scientific studies in bringing forth the natural riches of its soil, ought to serve as an example to the other nations. I trust that the Legislature will persevere to the last in this monumental work, “The Natural History of New York.”

“(Signed) MILNE EDWARDS, M. D., *Member of the Institute.*”

April 8, 1851.

“In reading over your report to Congress on international exchanges, which you are directing with distinction—exchanges destined to extend the intellectual relations between the old and the new World, and the consequence of which will concur to the improvement of the human race, I was struck with the efforts made by all the individual States, and particularly by the states of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Virginia, South Carolina, ect., for the purpose of sustaining this great work to which you have devoted your life. I was desirous to co-operate in my humble sphere, by presenting, through your agency, to America, as a testimonial of my admiration, a certain number of copies of works I have published or of my own production, and which I forward to you to be presented to the United States of America.

“(Signed) BECQUEREL, *Member of the Institute.*”

April 27, 1851.

Professor Becquerel's liberal contribution amounted to more than one hundred valuable volumes and pamphlets.

"SIR :—For the purpose of co-operating in the realization of the admirable project of perpetual exchanges between the United States and the old world, exchanges which you endeavored for so many years, and through so many obstacles, to establish, I have the honor of sending you copies of my publications. You will dispose of them in such manner as will appear to you the best.

"(Signed) GARCIN DE JASSY."

September 12, 1851.

". I haste to send you ten copies of my *Histoire comparée des Littératures Française et Espagnole*. This is all I could procure by cash. I have no special destination to give you for the work ; all I wish is that it may be presented, as much as possible, to the principal libraries of the United States of America.

"(Signed) A. DE PUIBUSQUE."

July 24, 1851.

"SIR :—I have the honor of forwarding to you, begging of you to be so kind as to present them in my name to the United States of America, a collection of memories and reports I have published upon agriculture and economical arts.

"I am happy to contribute thus to your noble and generous enterprise, of strengthening the bonds of friendship which ought to bind France and the new World.

"(Signed) DR. HERPIN."

May 6, 1851.

This letter was accompanied by at least 200 volumes.

You remember, no doubt, to have already seen a letter from Dr. Herpin written in the name of the Society of Elementary Education.

It is with a feeling of happiness, and, allow me to say, with pride, that I transcribe here the testimonial of the venerable senior of our publishers, Mr. Bossange, in his 87th year, father of the celebrated, and most able bookseller, Hector Bossange :

“You know what a lively interest I have taken for many years in the establishment of your system of exchange of books between nations. I saw as it were your idea come to light. I applauded to it with so much the more delight, as I had myself, in former times, conceived a project, not so vast, but which rested upon nearly the same basis. I see its realization developing and extending itself, and I congratulate you with all my heart.

“Allow me to say to you, my dear sir, that whatever may be the reception rendered you by the distinguished men of our several governments, you have not received all the encouragement due to your admirable zeal, which you have well merited from sciences and civilization. It is well known without doubt, but has it been sufficiently demonstrated that it is known? Were the testimonials of this knowledge sufficiently striking?

“I have at heart to get rid, on my own account, of the binding which involves us all a little in this doubt. I contribute my stone to the monument you are constructing with such high intelligence and indefatigable perseverance. You will be kind enough, my dear sir, to beg of each State of the Union to accept the work published in 11 volumes, entitled *la Science du Publiciste*, by Fritot, Advocate. There are now 30 States in the Union; I send you 30 copies.

“Senior publisher of Paris [Mr. Bossange was already publisher in 1786,] it belonged to me, perhaps, to give this example. May it be followed! It is the wish I am forming in the sincerity of my best sentiments for a profession I have exercised for so many years, and which has, allow me this pride, secured to me an honorable fame.

“(Signed) BOSSANGE, Lr.”

February 10, 1851.

The letter of which I give the following extract, was addressed to the central Horticultural Society by Mr. Audot, one of our most distinguished publishers and member of said Society :

“Inspired by the desire of contributing my might to the end of M. Vattemare’s labors, and to enable the Horticultural Society to acknowledge by some donation those it has received from the several States of the Union, I beg of you, M. Chairman, to propose to M. Vattemare, for the purpose of attaining his end, to accept the few volumes, the list

of which is enclosed. I regret that circumstances having suspended the reprinting of more important works, my contribution is so small.

“(Signed) AUDOT.”

April 11, 1851.

Yet M. Audot's contributions amounted to more than 300 volumes.

From Mr. Paul Dupont,

One of the most eminent printers and publishers of France. This gentleman has showed himself from the dawn of our system its warmest and most faithful friend. Always, since 1835, I found him ready to help it in its first and painful steps, either by liberal contributions of his best publications, or by the assistance of his splendid printing establishment.

In bearing testimonial to the liberality of Mr. Dupont, I cannot forbear the pleasure of mentioning the names of Messrs. Firmin Didot, Panckoucke and Crapelet; and I do not hesitate to say that if this system is destined to do some good to the world, the names of the four above named gentlemen will ever be inscribed in its records as its first and most powerful supporters by giving, as they did, such a helping hand to its humble advocate.

“SIR:—Desirous of contributing, as far as it is in my power, to the accomplishment of the noble idea you are prosecuting with so much perseverance, I have the honor of addressing you, for the United States, a series of works on administration and political economy, ect., of which I am the publisher.

“(Signed) DUPONT.”

CITIES OF FRANCE.

Nantes.

You know, M. Chairman, with what readiness the city of Nantes has entered into the system of exchanges. I shall, therefore, only give the extract of a letter from the Mayor of that city, addressed to me on the 26th of July, 1851:

“**SIR**:—I should really fear, were I to prolong the delay I have already occasioned to this time, by answering the letter you honored me with on the 2d of June last, that you would think that the last present of books you addressed to me found me indifferent on the subject. I am anxious to remove such an idea from your mind by expressing, on the contrary, all our thanks for the persevering care with which you are keeping up our exchanges with the United States of America. Your zeal for the promotion of this useful enterprise did not even allow you to wait, I am happy to acknowledge it, that we should have been grateful to you for the preceding collection. You are adding that to our obligations. . . . Be assured, Sir, that I shall, in co-operation with the committee on the Library, prepare for you a collection of books which will not be unworthy of us or of yourself and this city, as promptly as it can be done.

“(Signed) HUETTE, *Mayor of Nantes.*”

Bordeaux.

The exchanges with the city of Bordeaux have been so abundant to this time, that the following extract of the librarian's last letter to me will, I trust, be sufficient :

“I am just now engaged in preparing the books contained in my list of the 21st of March last. Another case will soon follow, and will contain the *Trevaux* and the *Daniel*. If I can add some of the books you ask me, I will not fail to do so.

“(Signed) DELAS, *City Librarian.*”

April, 28, 1851.

The first case of books above mentioned reached me, and some of the books it contained are on the list appended to this report.

Havre.

The city of Havre associated itself only this year for the first time in the system of exchange, on the 25th of June, 1851. The Municipal Council, upon the proposal of the Mayor, adopted the following resolution :

“The Council, after having heard the communication of a letter from M. Vattemare, Director of the Central Agency of the system of International Exchange, resolved that a vote of thanks be addressed to the committee of the Library of Congress as well as to the several States of the Union, for the donation of valuable documents and maps, all of which have been deposited in the city Library.

“The Council addresses its special thanks to M. Vattemare for his kind agency, and invites his Honor the Mayor to be the interpreter of its feelings towards him.

Certified copy :

“(Signed) LEMAISTRE, *Mayor of the City of Havre.*”

This document was accompanied by a letter from his Honor the Mayor, dated June the 11th.

Besancon.

Like the city of Havre, Besancon has entered into the system of the exchange, only lately ; and, unfortunately, our first operations were suspended by circumstances mentioned in the following letter to me from the Honorable M. Bixio, Member of the National Assembly :

“DEAR SIR :—I have just returned from the eastern departments, where I was sent on a mission by the National Assembly. In passing through Besancon, I learned that the case of books transmitted by you to the city library, in the name of the United States, had arrived in fine order, and was received with great gratification. I was extremely sorry to find our celebrated and venerable librarian, M. Weiss, in a deplorable state of health ; he had just had a new apoplectic attack. This will explain the long silence kept with you. They are anxious, in acknowledging the receipt of your presents, to beg of you to present to the United States a certain number of works, but the librarian is the only one that can make the selection.

“Continue, dear Sir, the noble work you have undertaken, to bind together, by the most intimate links, two nations that have been so long united by the same sympathy, two sister Republics which nothing can henceforth separate.

“(Signed) BIXIO, *Representative of the People.*”

August 30, 1851.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Sweden.

At the moment of my departure for America, in 1847, I had received from the Swedish government a certain number of volumes for international exchange. On my return, I transmitted to the same, books and documents entrusted to me by the United States in exchange. Count de Lowenhjelm who has, for a number of years, honored me with his friendship, and who was one of the first to encourage my efforts, took charge of their transmission, and, on the 25th of July last, addressed me the following letter :

“SIR :—I have received with infinite gratitude, in the name of the Federal government, and the States of New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, ect., the works you were instructed, in conformity with the system of international exchange, to present to the government of the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway.

“There is no doubt that, before long, I shall transmit to you, Sir, testimonials of the gratitude of our United Kingdoms with their reciprocal gifts.

“You know, from the origin of your system, my high appreciation of its great utility and the high esteem in which I hold your persevering efforts.

“*(Signed)* COMTE DE LOWENHIJELM, *Ambassador of Sweden and Norway to the French Republic.*”

Switzerland.

It was likewise through the *Charge d' Affaires* of the confederation that the first relations of exchange took place. M. Barman had at heart to precede the visit I intend making to Switzerland. I think that I owe him this deference ; and I delivered to him some of the books and documents in my hands. The following is the letter he honored me with on this occasion.

“SIR :—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of the works you have presented to the Swiss Confederation in the name of the committee of the Library of Congress and several States of the Union.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has accepted them with pleasure, and begs of you to be the interpreter of its gratitude towards the United States as you have been that of their liberality.

“On its side, the Council has instructed me to deliver to you, for the purpose of presentation to those generous States, 87 volumes relative to the Legislation, Administration and Statistics of Switzerland; besides a set of our new coins intended for the U. S. Mint in the State of New York.

“The feelings of Switzerland for the United States of America are so profound, that my government has embraced with readiness this new occasion of extending its relations with them, and of securing for Switzerland better means of knowing and of appreciating institutions which, like our own, are based upon the sovereignty of the people, and the patriotism of citizens that renders it fruitful.

“I hope that this first exchange is but the beginning of relations which I will esteem myself happy to second with all my efforts.

“(Signed) **BARMAN**, *Charge d'affaires of the Swiss Confederation at Paris.*”

Letter from M. Mettermaier, Doctor of Laws, an eminent German jurist.

“SIR:—Yesterday I received your kind letter of the 22d of October last, and this day the copy of the Revised Statutes of Connecticut, as well as the interesting pamphlets concerning the system of exchanges. Accept, Sir, the expression of my profound gratitude.

You will receive in exchange a parcel containing, 1st, a copy of my work on the Criminal Procedure of *England, Scotland and the United States*; 2d, a copy of a work recently published by Margnardzen (with a preface) on *Evidence*, and a copy of my work on the *Present State of Prisons in England*. There will perhaps be a delay of a few days before you receive this, as I am desirous of adding other works, the copies of which I am expecting.

The code of Connecticut is very important; it is a great progress in legislative matters.

I am, myself, editor of three legal journals, and I have felt for a long time the duty of making my countrymen acquainted with the progress of American legislation, the study of which is of the highest importance to the jurists of every country.

American jurists are distinguished by their lucidity and practical character, and for their excellent talent of conciliating the wants of conservatism with the interests of progress and civilization.

For this reason, and as I have had the honor of the degree of L. L. D. conferred on me by the University of Cambridge, (U. S.,) I publish in each number of my journals articles reviewing all the legal publications of the United States.

You give me to understand that I will be able to procure through your kind agency, a copy of the *Criminal and Civil Code* of New York published in 1850. I shall be very much obliged to you, if you will be kind enough to send it to me.

I am already in possession of the two new codes of Virginia and Massachusetts, but my scientific labors are delayed for want of a copy of the new Statutes of Pennsylvania.

I have a collection of Pennsylvania to the year 1846; but I suppose that other important laws have been since published, or at least reports on codification.

I have felt the greatest interest in perusing the pamphlets which testify the zeal and excellent views with which you have established the international literary exchange.

It is a happy idea that inspired this institution, which will not fail to found a true Republic of science and a focus of the intellectual power of scientific men of every country, with a tendency to the realization of this noble end.

I feel the necessity of publishing in my journals articles upon this project, calling the attention of the governments and scientific bodies of Germany to the importance of such exchanges.

As for my part, I pledge myself, with pleasure, to contribute to this aim, and to place at your disposal all my new publications for the purpose of being distributed in my name.

“(Signed) METTERMAIER.”

University of Heidelberg, Nov. 1st, 1851.

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 21, 1852.

ORDERED, That 350 copies of the foregoing Message and accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the Legislature.

E. W. FLAGG, *Clerk.*