

interested in military affairs than in the fabrication of silks, betook himself to the Grand Camp to witness the review.

At Toulon, the reception was quite as enthusiastic as it had been at Lyons. On the 26th August, the Empress' yacht *L'Aigle* entered the harbour of Bastia, and Her Majesty was received with due formality by M. Gery, the prefect of Corsica, the Civic and Military authorities, &c. Here, under direction of an enterprising youth, the son of Dr. Conneau, had been organized a large body of juvenile Volunteers to act as a guard of honour to the Prince. This feature of the reception at Bastia excited great interest. The Empress remained but a short time, when she again put to sea in *L'Aigle*, and arrived at Ajaccio the following morning about nine o'clock. Ajaccio, as the birth-place of the first Napoleon, must doubtless have excited peculiar emotions in the heart of the Empress; and that she appreciated the significance of her presence there was made apparent, by her placing a bust of the Prince Imperial in the house, and it is believed, in the very room, in which the first Napoleon was born, on the 15th August 1769. She kept her intention in this respect a profound secret, having brought the bust concealed in the folds of her dress. When at the house she expressed a wish to visit the chamber alone; and on her returning the bust was discovered on the mantel-piece between the portraits of the father and mother of Napoleon. The Corsicans exhibited the greatest enthusiasm in paying honours both to the Empress and the Prince Imperial.

#### THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY

THE EXTREME NORTH.

(By Rev. E. McD. D., Ottawa.)

Now that Canada has obtained possession of the vast regions of the North-West, and has appointed a Governor and organized a Government in order to bear rule in her name over territories comparatively little known, it may not be out of place to enquire, *cui bono?*—whether an acquisition, apparently so rich and great, will meet the public expectation. If there be truth in all that has been related, concerning soil and climate, in the North-West, no doubt valuable settlements and happy homes for many millions of the human race, will, ere long, be found there, and the cause of humanity will be more effectually served than it has ever been as yet, by any event in connection with our country. There is no reason to disbelieve what has been stated regarding the favorable nature of the climate in many parts of the North-West Territory. It is not pretended that it is everywhere alike good, or that the soil everywhere presents the same facilities for cultivation. Throughout regions extending from the boundary of the United States northwards, as far as the Arctic Ocean, there must be great varieties of climate. But, that in many places, it is moderate and advantageous to gardening and agriculture, we have no difficulty in believing, when we consider, that on this continent climate improves as the influence over it of the frozen lands of Northern Labrador, the great North Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, diminishes. Along with this diminution of deteriorating influences which is so noticeable as we proceed westward, must be taken into account another cause which tends to modify climate in the same direction. The power of the cold and stormy weather can be but little felt beyond the higher grounds which separate Lake Superior from the countries of the North-West, whilst as this power decreases, the genial influence of the calm and warmer waters of the Pacific Ocean begins to be felt. Towards the Rocky Mountains, and within the wide range of those fastnesses of British Columbia, it becomes the ruling power. Hence, the luxuriant vegetation of those regions which has no parallel in the same latitudes towards the eastern coasts of the North American continent.

The beneficial action of the warmer winds of the Pacific Ocean, being duly weighed, it is not difficult to understand how ingenious men of science have been able to describe across so great an extent of the continent, isothermal lines, which show, in more northern latitudes of the North-West Territory, a climate quite equal to that which is remarked in countries much farther to the south in the north-eastern portion of the continent.

One of these lines which passes between the 50th parallel of N. latitude and the south branch of the Saskatchewan, points to an equal summer temperature of 70°, thus giving as warm a summer on the Saskatchewan as is enjoyed in any part of Canada. Another isothermal line, according to Prof. Dove, of Berlin, indicates a mean annual temperature of 35° - 36°, at about 60 degrees N. latitude, towards the northern extremity of the Rocky Mountain chain. This may appear extraordinary. But it must be borne in mind that the region, which enjoys this very moderate temperature, is very far west as well as very far north, about 122° long. W.—where the mountains are not so high as they are farther south in the same longitude.

There is, notwithstanding, however, direct evidence which shows that the climate in the high latitude referred to, is pretty much the same, as in those countries of Northern Europe, where excellent wheat is raised about the 60th degree of N. latitude. At Fort Liard, on Mountain River, a tributary of the McKenzie, at 60° N. latitude, wheat may be cultivated, if reliance can be placed on the testimony, given on oath, before a select committee of the House of Commons. This fact, it must be admitted, wonderfully corroborates the conclusions at which those men of science have arrived, to whom we are indebted for the isothermal lines. Let it be granted that these lines alone do not afford a satisfactory proof of temperate climate in the higher latitudes of the North-West Territory; when taken in conjunction with such facts as the production of wheat crops in those latitudes, there is no questioning the force of their testimony. Mr. Isbister, in his evidence before the select committee of the House of Commons, (question 2648) says that wheat has been occasionally raised on the River Liard, that the soil is of better quality there, and that the more hardy cereals can be produced in abundance. Sir J. Richardson (q. 3124) states that at Fort Simpson, two degrees to the north of Fort Liard, they cultivate barley and rear cattle. If this can be done, it must be possible to raise hay. The Hudson Bay Company find it more economical, however, to bring the hay necessary for their stock in winter, 150 miles down the river. Not being agriculturists, they must find it more easy to reap the produce of natural meadows at some distance, than to cultivate the "better" land around their post.

In these northern latitudes of the North-West Territory, the subsoil is permanently frozen. But this does not hinder the raising of grain, the summer thaw extending to the depth of eleven feet. Siberia, in the same latitudes, produces excellent wheat.

Such facts as these admirably sustain the theory, otherwise

apparently well founded, that the climate of the North-West Territory improves towards the west. What could be more conclusive, for instance, than the circumstance that whilst the summer thaw at York factory, on Hudson's Bay, towards the eastern limit of the Territory, penetrates to the depth of three feet only, it softens and warms the ground, as far as eleven feet below the surface, at Fort Liard and Simpson? These places, it must be observed, are not more to the south than the less hospitable lands along the shores of Hudson's Bay. Still farther north, at Fort Norman, (61° - 65°) oats, barley, and potatoes have been raised. Such crops as can be cultivated, although they could never be such a source of wealth as to encourage purely agricultural settlements in those northern regions, would, nevertheless, afford valuable resources to the trading population that may, one day, come to be established along the banks of the McKenzie River. This fine river is navigable for ships of large tonnage, with only a slight obstruction near Fort Simpson, as far as Great Slave Lake—a distance of nearly 1,200 miles. This facility of navigating one of the greatest rivers in the world will, at some future time, be of the highest value if only on account of the whale fisheries in the neighbouring sea. These fisheries have been already opened by the enterprising citizens of the United States, and it is known on the best authority, that of an official report by the Secretary of the United States navy to the Senate, that in two years there was added from this source alone more than 8,000,000 of dollars to the national wealth of America. The fisheries of the McKenzie River itself are capable of being developed in connexion with the sea fisheries. There is already a very valuable salmon fishery, and herrings are in the greatest abundance. The lakes and rivers, tributaries of the McKenzie, are well stored with fine fish; and as salt is abundant, they may yet become an important resource of trade. The whole valley of the McKenzie River is described by men of science, who have traversed it, as being a mass of minerals. The banks of the river are composed of deep beds of bituminous shale, associated with alum and beds of iron clay. The soil is said to be actually plastic in many places with the transfusion of mineral tar. Near Great Slave Lake, there are immense quantities of salt in a pure state, and not very remote from the mouth of the McKenzie; at the Barry Island, there are inexhaustible seams of excellent coal. Some rare vegetable productions, also, abound in those northern wilds.

Sarsaparilla of superior quality grows spontaneously all over the territory. Great Britain imports 180,000 lbs. of it yearly from Russia, the Honduras and other countries. May it not become, some day, an article of trade with the North-West? Russia supplies the British with 40,000 gallons of cranberries every year. What would they think of employing some of the hands for which they have so little to do at home, in gathering a few bushels for them, along the shores of Hudson's Bay, where this fruit grows in abundance? The Labrador tea plant might also be found to be a not unacceptable luxury. It grows in such quantities that, in one year, the Hudson's Bay Company sent to the London market, and sold there, no less than eight hogsheds of this North-western tea. But the painted teas of China must be preferred to the productions of any country that we can call our own.

From these few remarks it will be seen that the more northern portions of the North-West Territory may be rendered available for many purposes. If the extreme north promises so well, what may not be said concerning the countries which are situated more to the south and enjoy a more genial climate? But of these anon.

#### PRINCE ARTHUR'S ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL.

On Friday the 8th inst., Prince Arthur, third son of Her Most Gracious Majesty, arrived in Montreal to join the P.C.O. Rifles here stationed, he holding a Lieutenant's Commission in this splendid regiment. The route of the Prince's progress from the landing at the Jacques Cartier Wharf, by Jacques Cartier Square, Notre Dame st., Place D'Armes, Great St. James st., Radegonde st., Beaver Hall, &c., to his chosen residence on Simpson street, presented a most animated appearance early in the morning. The day throughout was more than usually fine, with a bright sun, a clear sky and a lively breeze to float the flags so profusely displayed, in honour of the Royal visitor about to become a resident of the City. The preparations for his fitting reception, included the erection of several very handsome arches along the line of march, one of which forms the back ground of the principal illustration in this number of our paper. Of this part of the line of procession one of the morning journals says:

"The Place d'Armes with the Church of Notre Dame, the esplanade in front of which was occupied with a mass of people, the fine Banking and Insurance buildings and the shrubbery in the centre, had a very fine effect, and were spoken of by the Prince in terms of great admiration."

Though expected at 12 o'clock the Prince did not arrive till two, the steamer "Magnet" having been detained at Cornwall by the fog in the morning. The large crowd of spectators lining the wharves, and swarming about the vessels in the harbour were but slightly diminished even when it became generally known that a delay of two hours must take place before the Prince's arrival; and the little gatherings along the route noticeable during the morning around some favourite arch or gaily contrived festoon continued to increase in numbers as the day advanced. At a few minutes past two o'clock the "Magnet" was seen steaming down the river above the Victoria Bridge, and soon afterwards drew up at the wharf which was the signal for an enthusiastic cheer from the crowd. The Mayor, with General Windham immediately went on board and the General introduced His Worship to the Prince, after which Prince Arthur, the Mayor, General Windham and Col. Elphinstone came ashore, and entered the pavilion which had been erected on the wharf for the purpose of enabling the Prince conveniently to receive and acknowledge the address. Within the pavilion there were the members and chief officer of the Corporation; Major-General Windham, Captain Harc, A.D.C., Col. Lord Alexander Russell, Col. Wolsley, Col. Earle, Col. Martindale, Col. Thackwell, Major Galletly, Captain Geraghty, Town Major, Major Lloyd, Lt.-Col. Doyle, Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.C., Lt.-Col. Bacon, B.M., Lt.-Col. Bell, Lt.-Col. Lyman, Lt.-Col. Tett, Rev. Dr. Bancroft, Rev. C. Bancroft, Jr., Rev. Fathers Dubé and Lamonde, and Rev. Dr. Irvine.

The Prince on entering the pavilion mounted the dais, and the Mayor read the following Address:

To His Royal Highness ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT.

May it please Your Royal Highness:—

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, most respectfully beg leave to approach Your Royal

Highness, and in the name and on behalf of the people of Montreal, to congratulate Your Royal Highness upon your safe arrival, and to extend to the son of our Beloved Sovereign a most cordial welcome to our city.

The people of Montreal, upon hearing of Your Royal Highness' intention to visit the city, looked forward with unmixed pleasure to that event; but they now experience increased delight in the knowledge that Your Royal Highness has been pleased to select this city as your abode for a period which they fear will only be too short.

We earnestly hope that the sojourn of Your Royal Highness, in Montreal, may prove to be one of unalloyed happiness and satisfaction; and, on behalf of the people, we pledge ourselves that every exertion will be made to render it so.

We pray that Your Royal Highness will accept the assurance of our dutiful loyalty and attachment to the person and crown of Your Royal Highness' Mother, our Beloved Sovereign.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Mayor.

CHARLES GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 8th October, 1869.

After the Mayor had read the address in English, the City Clerk read it in French, presenting it at its conclusion to His Royal Highness. The Prince handed it to his Secretary, and then proceeded to read the Reply:

To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of the City of Montreal.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—

I thank you very sincerely for the warm expressions of welcome, and the congratulations upon my safe arrival at Montreal.

Many addresses have I received as loyal as the one you have just read to me, but none to which I attach a higher value.

Other communities have seen me, but as the passing visitor of a few hours; whereas, the people of Montreal cannot consider me otherwise than as a resident, and their assurances of welcome are therefore all the more appreciated.

Most anxious am I to consider Montreal, for the time being, my "Home," and to lose no opportunity of becoming acquainted with its institutions, its people and its commerce, and from the kindly feeling and consideration shown towards me throughout this Dominion, I feel confident that no exertions are needed on your part to render most agreeable my sojourn in this city.

That your loyalty is already well known to, and duly appreciated by Her Majesty, needs no further assurance. The selection of Montreal as my residence is a sufficient proof of the confidence Her Majesty places in the devotion of the citizens to her throne, her person, as well as to her family.

Prince Arthur read his reply in a well modulated, clear, ringing voice. While he occupied the dais the assembled multitude had an excellent opportunity of scanning his appearance. Those of our readers who had not the pleasure of being present on that occasion, are referred to the portrait on our first page, from a photograph taken by Notman, the day after the Prince's arrival in Montreal.

After the presentation of the address and the Prince's reply, His Worship the Mayor introduced the members of the Corporation, the clergy, and several other gentlemen, with each of whom the Prince shook hands. The Prince, with the Mayor, General Windham and Col. Elphinstone, then entered the carriage, an elegant open barouche drawn by four white horses. Capt. Muir's cavalry formed the escort, and officers of the staff rode immediately in front of the Prince's carriage. As the Prince was driven off the crowd cheered lustily, and many thousands began to run towards some by-roads through which they hoped to strike the line of the procession further on, and get another look at His Royal Highness. Throughout the line of march the vast crowds lustily cheered the Prince, and bouquets were showered upon him by fair hands from open windows, all which attentions he gracefully acknowledged. When the procession reached the head of Simpson Street in front of the gate leading to the Prince's residence, the police formed in line opposite a company of the *Chasseurs Canadiens* previously drawn up as a guard of honour, the rest of the procession passing through the gate. The field officers and cavalry formed in line in front of the entrance. The Prince alighted from his carriage amidst the cheers of the crowd, and with General Windham and the Mayor, ascended to the portico, where a number of regular and volunteer officers were introduced to him. He then entered the house and wrote a telegram to the Queen, informing her of his arrival in Montreal, and of his gratification at the enthusiastic reception which had been given him.

The following (Saturday) morning the Prince, accompanied by Col. Elphinstone, Lieut. Picard, and Mr. A. W. Ogilvie, M.P.P., visited the Lacrosse grounds at Sherbrooke Street to formally open the Tournament. At ten o'clock, preceded by the No. 1 Troop of Montreal Cavalry, under command of Capt. Muir, His Royal Highness drove on to the ground, and between two ranks of Lacrosse players went to the platform, where he was received by the Committee, and presented with an address, accompanied by a very handsome gold-mounted Lacrosse, and an elegantly bound copy of Mr. Beers's work on the Game. Prince Arthur briefly thanked the Committee, and then proceeded to open the Tournament by tossing the ball off his crosse into the field. He watched the games with great interest for some time. A feature in the amusements of the day was the "war dance" of the Indians in full costume. This exhibition, which lasted for about a quarter of an hour, was quite as ludicrous, in view of the surroundings of the scene, as it could be made by tomahawks, paint, feathers, and similar trappings, with the wild yells and whoops, and fantastic tricks of the performers. Mr. Inglis succeeded in securing a photograph of a group of Indians witnessing the Lacrosse games, from which we obtained the legotype elsewhere printed.

In the afternoon the Prince visited the adjoining grounds on which the Athletic Games were being contested. Escorted by No. 1 Troop Montreal Cavalry, he drove into the grounds and was received at the platform by the members of the Committee and others, the spectators cheering, and the band playing the National Anthem. He manifested great interest in the sport, and remained for about an hour.

II. R. II. left Montreal on Monday, the eleventh, for Ottawa, where he was the guest of His Excellency Sir John Young. The Prince "ran the Slides," visited the Upper Ottawa, and enjoyed a few days' hunting, in company with some of the leading sportsmen of the Capital. He returned to Montreal on Thursday evening last.