

arrayed in their gaudiest attire, and comprising representatives of almost all the tribes that still remain in Upper Canada. The orator chosen to harangue their future sovereign was of colossal stature and gifted, it is said, with stately manners. He spoke to this effect:

"Great Brother,—The sky is beautiful. It was the wish of the Great Spirit that we should meet in this place. My heart is glad that the Queen sent her eldest son to see her Indian subjects. I am happy to see you here this day. I hope the sky will continue to look fine, to give happiness both to the whites and the Indians. Great Brother, when you were a little child, your parents told you that there were such people as Indians in Canada; and now, since you have come to Canada yourself, you see them. I am one of the Ojibbeway Chiefs, and represent the tribe here assembled to welcome their Great Brother. You see the Indians who are around; they have heard that at some future day you will put on the British Crown and sit on the British Throne. It is their earnest desire that you will always remember them."

The Prince thanked them for their harangue, and assured them that he hoped the heavens would always be propitious, and that he would not forget his red brothers. H. R. H. also gave them each a large medal of silver attached to a ribbon. A luncheon was then partaken of in the railway station, at which the usual toast to His Royal Highness proposed by Mr. Blackwell, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Company, was duly honored. H. R. H. had now travelled over this immense line of railway in its entire length, and had good cause to congratulate the country on the successful issue of so vast a project. After a trip on the lake, on board the steamer *Michigan*, the royal party returned to London, where a levee took place, and in the evening a ball, which His Royal Highness opened with Miss Moffatt, daughter of the Mayor.

At 10 o'clock A. M., on the 14th of September, the Prince took his seat in a splendid car which the Great Western Company had caused to be built expressly for his use. In the cabinet-work of this car the finest woods of the country had been used; and its wheels were constructed so as to run along smoothly and noiselessly,—an improvement that every tourist might have envied.

Having made short stops at Woodstock, Paris, and Brantford, the Prince went on board the steamer *Clifton* at Fort Erie, and proceeded to Chippewa and thence to the Falls of Niagara. No doubt His Royal Highness must have been very desirous of seeing this great wonder of nature, whose very name awakens so lively an interest in the minds of all travellers. But though much time had been suffered to elapse since the Prince had first touched the shores of the New World, no pains were now spared to render the somewhat tardy gratification of this most legitimate desire as striking and imposing as it was possible to make it. We shall see what means the ingenuity of man can call to his aid for the purpose of adding something of effect to so grand a spectacle. The following description is from the pen of the *Times'* correspondent:—

"His first view of the cataracts was on Friday night last, when he saw them as no man had ever seen them before, and as they will probably never be seen again—he saw the falls of Niagara illuminated. At the first idea it seems about as feasible to light up the Atlantic as these great outpourings of Lake Erie, and Mr. Blackwell, when he started the idea, was looked on as well meaning and all that, but chimerical, to use the mildest term. Mr. Blackwell, however, persevered, and had some 200 Bengal lights made of the largest sizes which it was possible to manufacture. About 20 of these were placed in a row under the cliffs, beneath Clifton house, and facing the American Fall; 20 more were placed under Table Rock, and 20 more behind the sheet of water itself, the entrance to which from the Canadian side I have already described. At 10 o'clock at night they were all lit, and their effect was something grand, magical, and brilliant beyond all power of words to portray. In an instant the whole mass of water, glowing as if incandescent in the intense light, seemed turned to molten silver. From behind the Fall the light shone with such vivid brilliancy that the waters immediately before it looked like a sheet of crystal glass, cascade of diamonds, every head and stream in which leapt and sparkled and spread the glare over the whole scene, like a river of lighted phosphorus. The boiling rapids underneath dimly reflected back the vivid gleam as from a mirror, lighting up the trees and rocks and all the wild torn chasm through which the rapids pour, and showing up the old gray runs of Table Rock like a huge dilapidated tower. The smoke too rose in thick dense masses spreading upwards over the cataracts in a luminous cloud so that it seemed as if the Niagara was in a blaze from base to summit. But all the grandeur and beauty seemed as nothing to the effect produced when the lights were changed from white to red. Niagara seemed turned to blood in color, but so bright, so lurid in its deep effulgence that a river of seething, roaring, hellish fire seemed to have taken the place in an instant of these cold, stern, eternal Falls. No one could look upon this scene, the huge, fiery, blood red mass, dark-ling and clotted in the centre, without a feeling of awe. You could not speak, so sublime were its terrors, nor move

your gaze from its blazing cauldron underneath the Falls, where the river seemed in its frothy red foam like boiling blood.

"His Royal Highness walked quietly out on Table Rock and saw the whole of this grand scene to the best advantage, and afterwards walked quietly round past the Clifton to his own house quite unknown to the crowd."

(To be continued.)

Thirteenth Conference of the Teachers' Association in Connection with the Jacques-Cartier Normal School.

This association held its thirteenth conference on the 28th January. The chair was filled by M. Hébert. The Hon. the Superintendent of Education having addressed the meeting, a lecture on recitation was delivered by M. Prudhomme, who acquitted himself in a masterly manner, and to whom a vote of thanks was tendered.

Resolutions transmitted by the Association in connection with the Laval Normal School were read, and on motion of M. Simays, the steps taken by the sister association to place the two upon the footing of a more intimate intercourse, were approved of. On motion of M. Archambault, M. Dufaire was appointed a delegate to represent this association at the next conference of the Laval association at Quebec.

After an essay on the phenomena of sound had been read by M. Desplaines, the question of "what should be the minimum rate of teachers' salaries," was submitted. After a long debate a committee was appointed further to inquire into the subject, and report. M. Archambault proposed that henceforth two members be named who should prepare themselves for the discussion of the subjects to be considered; and that one member be chosen at each meeting to report proceedings to be published in the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*: which was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

Twelfth Conference of the Teacher's Association in connection with the Laval Normal School.

At this conference, which took place on the 26th January, the minutes of the preceding meeting having been approved, the President laid upon the table the correspondence between himself and the President of the Teachers Association in connection with the Jacques Cartier Normal School upon the subject of delegates to the Conferences of both associations.

Principal Rev. J. Langevin discoursed upon the physical qualification of teachers. Inspector F. E. Juneau followed, and lectured upon the divers branches which should be taught in the country Elementary Schools; suggesting the substitution of lessons on agriculture for the English lessons, which he thought might be limited to academies and model schools. Messrs. Cloutier and Thibault having spoken, the following resolutions were adopted, among others:—

1st. That a list of the lectures, with the names of the lecturers, be prepared. 2, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay accounts for printing ordered by the Council Board, without having to refer them. 3, That the question of minimum salaries of teachers be again taken into consideration in a fortnight.

News having been received that a delegate had been appointed by the Jacques Cartier Association, on motion of M. F. C. Paquet, M. F. X. Toussaint was appointed as delegate to attend the ensuing conference of that association.

Another meeting of the Laval Association was held on the 9th February. The Vice-President occupied the Chair in the absence of the President. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The correspondence between this association and the Jacques Cartier Association relating to the subject of minimum salaries of teachers was submitted, and after two hours' debate, it was finally decided to postpone the matter till the ensuing meeting; as also the question, "How far should politeness be taught in schools?"

The meeting then adjourned to Saturday, 25th May.