

darkness combining to hide them from human sight. By six o'clock they were hull down upon the horizon, and at seven fishermen reported them out of sight. They steered direct for England, making no stoppages. The special port which they will make has not yet been decided upon, but the Admiral thought that they would land at Plymouth. The whole English Channel fleet is expected to meet them some distance outside the harbor, and receive them with royal honors. Let us trust that He who holds the waters in the hollow of his hand, will watch over the Royal boy, bring him in safety to the home of his fathers, and grant that he may become the pride and glory of his mighty empire he is born to rule.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' AMERICAN TOUR.

The following is a statement of the places of departure and arrival, with the number of miles travelled from place to place, together with the sum total in statute miles:—

Leave.	Arrive at.	Miles.
July 10, Plymouth, Eng	July 20, St. Johns, N. F.	—
" 26, St. Johns, N. F.	" 30, Halifax, N. S.	900
Aug. 2, Halifax	2, St. John, N. B.	120
" 7, St. Johns, N. B.	" 9, Charlottetown, P. E. I.	250
" 11, Charlottetown	" 12, Gaspé	200
" 13, Gaspé	" 18, Quebec	650
" 20, Quebec	" 20, Chaudiere Falls & back	80
" 23, Quebec	" 24, Montreal	170
" 29, Montreal	" Caughnawaga & back	180
" 30, Montreal	" Sherbrooke and back	50
" 31, Montreal	Sept. 1, Ottawa	180
Sept. 3, Ottawa	" 4, Kingston	101
" 6, Kingston	" 6, Cobourg	90
" 7, Belleville	" 7, Belleville	70
" 7, Cobourg	" 7, Toronto	70
" 10, Toronto	" 10, Collingwood and back	190
" 13, Toronto	" 13, London	125
" 15, London	" 16, Chippewa	126
" 17, Chippewa	" 17, Queenston	10
" 18, Queenston	" 18, Hamilton	25
" 20, Hamilton	" 20, Detroit, Mich.	150
" 21, Detroit	" 21, Chicago, Ill.	284
" 22, Chicago	" 22, Dwight	70
" 25, Dwight	" 25, Steward's Grove & back	30
" 27, Dwight	" 27, St. Louis, Mo.	212
" 29, St. Louis	" 29, Cincinnati, O.	340
Oct. 2, Cincinnati	Oct. 2, Harrisburg, Pa.	615
" 3, Harrisburg	" 3, Washington via Baltimore.	123
" 5, Washington	" 5, Mount Vernon & back	34
" 6, Washington	" 6, Richmond, Va.	130
" 8, Richmond	" 8, Baltimore, Md.	150
" 9, Baltimore	" 9, Philadelphia	98
" 11, Philadelphia	" 11, New York	90
" 15, New York	" 15, West Point	51
" 16, West Point	" 16, Albany	99
" 17, Albany	" 17, Boston, Mass.	200
" 20, Boston	" 20, Portland, Me.	187
" 20, Portland for England		
Total distance travelled		5,134

In the above recapitulation many of the places visited by the Prince, such as Niagara Falls, have been omitted, though they all appear in the chronological synopsis, as the Prince merely passed through such places, or paid them temporary visits without making them resting places for the night. Thus it will be seen what can be done by perseverance and punctuality in the way of really hard work, even by those reared as luxuriously as the Prince of Wales has been. This is an example which men of business may follow with profit.—It is a singular coincidence that the Prince arrived in British America on a 20th day of the month; was at the Capitol of Canada on another 20th; left Canada for the United States on a 20th; and left America for England on a fourth 20th day of the month.

III.—PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Colonel Armstrong, a settler at the Cape, gives an interesting account of Prince Alfred's reception at Graham Town:—"Her Majesty will not be displeased when she hears an account of part of the Prince's body-guard; seventeen ladies, well mounted, well equipped, and first-rate horsewomen, each wearing blue rosettes, with silver anchors, formed his guard, a daughter of mine having had the honor to belong to this corps, which his Royal Highness named 'Prince Alfred's Own Body-guard.' They escorted him to the quarters provided for him at the Lieutenant Governor's private residence; there they were presented and received his most gracious acknowledgments. Next day there was a grand rural *fete* given at Oatlands. There were numerous processions, Wesleyan school children, and school children of other denominations, marching in

ranks, well dressed, with ribbons and badges. Fingo, Kaffir, and Hottentot processions, well dressed, and most orderly in behaviour. We had lunch with the Prince in a marquee, and the dear little fellow was quite overpowered by the enthusiasm with which his Royal mamma's health was drank and the singing of the National Anthem by hundreds of school children and the colored people. He then planted an oak sapling in the Oatland's ground. His Royal Highness was drawn to the Lieutenant Governor's in a spider carriage by some hundreds of young men with paper lanterns fixed to their heads. The grace and distinguished propriety of bearing of the dear Prince have thoroughly won the hearts of all. He seems to know and feel the importance of his position, and yet there is such a modesty and condescension in his deportment that incline people to worship him as a being they had never before had sight of."

IV.—SKETCHES OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE.

Mr. J. H. Siddons recently delivered a lecture in New York, in which he gave a sketch of the Queen and the Prince, as follows:—After a glance at her genealogy, an allusion to the general popularity of women as rulers in England, and to the disappointment of the British people on the death of the Princess Charlotte, Mr. Siddons stated that Queen Victoria was expressly educated by her mother, the Duchess of Kent, with a view to her future position. She was a very benevolent Princess; when she rode abroad, her purse, however plethoric, always returned empty. She had a good appetite, which she retains to this day. Her intellectual and moral education was as sound as her physical one. Her mother inculcated in her love for the Protestant religion; German was almost her nursery language; she learned French and Italian perfectly, and knew a little Spanish. She was also an accomplished musician and vocalist. At the age of eighteen, on June 20, 1837, she became Queen, in consequence of the death of her uncle, William IV. The lecturer described the assemblage of the privy council, and read her Majesty's speech to them, in which she declared her love for, and devotion to, the British constitution. Twenty-three years have elapsed since that time, and in no one instance has she swerved from it. She was fortunate in Ministers. The agreeability, tact, good taste and worthy knowledge of Lord Melbourne were deservedly eulogized. He and the Duke of Wellington proved excellent advisers to the young Queen. They dined with her every day. Very soon Lord Melbourne thought it advisable that she should be married, and on his stating it in diplomatic language she did not understand him, and replied "let me have the Duke of Wellington!" Explanations being offered, she objected severally to her cousins of Cumberland and Cambridge, and suggested "poor Albert." It proved a happy choice, as the young Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha possessed all the qualifications necessary to make an excellent husband. It was said that the Queen manifested a penchant for Lord Elphinstone, but objection being raised to such a marriage he received the government of Madras. On the Queen's union with Prince Albert it was proposed to give him an income of £60,000, but on the motion of Joseph Hume it was reduced by one-half. The young couple started in life with a mutual income of \$650,000. It was not too much; they brought up their family without calling for a separate allowance for any of them. Mr. Siddons described the coronation and enumerated the remarkable men there assembled, telling an anecdote of Marshal Soult and Lord Hill, all foes who met on that occasion. He then depicted a day in the Queen's life. She rose at half-past six in summer, seven in winter, and always walked abroad, returning to morning prayers and breakfast, at which she ate heartily, and subsequently spent half an hour in the nursery. She next received the Master of the Household and decided what invitations should be accorded for the day, and then visited her aviary, menagerie, aquarium or stables. She was passionately fond of horses and a good rider. At eleven o'clock she accorded audience to the Secretary of War, the Home and Foreign Secretaries; at twelve she drank Allsop's pale ale. At three she entered her carriage or rode on horseback, either visiting or on some errand of charity. An anecdote was related of her kindness and liberality towards Mrs. Warner the actress. The Queen also gave a medal to Florence Nightingale. Returning from her drive or ride, her Majesty dined in state. But that over, etiquette was dismissed; in the drawing room the Queen played on the piano and indulged in German games. At eleven she retired. The Queen appeared fond of American ladies. Of the Prince of Wales a very erroneous impression prevailed. He was neither dull nor stupid, but a youth of the noblest disposition, and splendid education. Like his mother, he appeared delicate in youth; it was feared that he might not survive. He carried his head a little on one side now. He spoke French, German, Italian and Spanish with fluency, besides being a good Greek and Latin scholar. He was well acquainted with the law and the fine arts, a good soldier theoretically, and a good horse-