

nor is the eventful victory everywhere apparent, yet there is one province of affairs in which the task would be easy, and the triumph within our grasp. It depends on us, on our will, on our choice, to carry into perpetual effect the sentiment which the honorable chairman has associated with his toast; it depends on us to strike out for ever from the sum of public and social embarrassments all the contingencies of a collision between England and America. If we should not employ our unprecedented powers in a friendly spirit, if we should hereafter offer unreflecting provocation and conceive hasty resentment, if every transient cloud which ascends on the political sky be hailed as the prognostic of a destructive storm, if we should make haste to unlock the well of bitter waters, and to raise the phantoms of extinct pretensions, and buried wrongs, then would this memorable effort of ingenuity and toil be partly cast away. (Applause.)

I am confident that we shall pursue a very different course. The Queen has sent tidings of good will to the President, and the President has made a corresponding answer to the Queen. (Cheers.) Those messages must not be dead inscriptions in our archives, they must be fruitful maxims in our hearts. (Cheers.) Let our Governments be considerate in their resolutions. Let the orators of one country comment upon the institutions, the policy, and the tendencies of the other in a candid and gentle spirit. Let the negotiators of both approach the adjustment of disputed questions, not with a tenacious regard to paltry advantages, but with a broad view of general and beneficent results. Then, gentlemen, the subtle forces of nature will not have been employed in vain, and we shall give a worthy office to those subjugated and ministering powers which by Divine permission fly and labor at our command.

The manifestations of respect for the Queen which you have given to-night, and which has been apparent throughout these celebrations, will be highly appreciated by Her Majesty, and by her faithful subjects, who observe with pride that the virtues of their sovereign have won back the spontaneous homage of a free nation. The Ministers of Great Britain will correctly estimate the momentous import of an enterprise to which they gave an effective support, and will, I am well assured, transport into our official relations the cordial sentiments which animate the English people toward their American kindred. I tender you my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my countryman and myself. You have conferred on us a favor which we shall ever acknowledge, for your goodness has enabled us to associate our names and voices, however feebly and afar off, with an event which must have an everlasting and benignant significance. We are all firmly persuaded that there exists here a deep and warm attachment to the mother country, gathering strength with time, and rejoicing to obtain a commensurate return. As the grateful, though inadequate representatives of the British Empire, we declare that the hands which are joined to-day are joined in sincerity, and the grasp which we have felt we desire to be eternal. His lordship resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

IV. THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

Sidney Smith used to say that in these days of paint and cheerless stucco, the builder of a red brick house was a public benefactor. According to this rule, then, the architect of Wellington College, may claim high place in the ranks of philanthropy, for never yet was a more comfortable looking edifice reared. Its cheering presence gives animation to the heaths around; it imparts an air of hospitality to the bleak-looking wolds, and lights up with its ruddy, cheerful glow the sombre pine woods which surround it. The site, however, is by no means wanting in natural beauties, and, above every thing, the spot possesses that all-important requisite for any college or public school, of being situated in the middle of heaths and downs in the healthiest part of one of the healthiest counties in England.

The extent of ground belonging to the new College is 132 acres in all, and of this space about 12 acres are occupied by the College itself with all the out offices necessary in an establishment of such extent and importance. The rest of the land will be converted into a gymnasium and playground, a shrubbery, parade, and a large artificial lake on the north side of the building intended to be upwards of 20 acres in extent, and to be formed on the same ornamental plan as that of the adjacent military college of Sandhurst. The College itself may be briefly described as a remarkably handsome edifice, in the decorated Italian or mixed style. The whole building forms, externally one immense quadrangle, 260 feet long by 154 wide, the sides of which are the wings or main portions of the whole. The cross buildings which complete the quadrangle at top and bottom are the head master's and secretary's house on the north east, the main entrance hall on the south-west end. The large courtyard which is thus enclosed inside these buildings is, however, divided into two quadrangles by the intersection of the main school for the junior boys. Such, in brief, is the ground plan. The two main wings are, from their height and number of windows, especially imposing. They

are faced in the most effective manner with orange end purple bricks in the style known among builders as guage-work, and alternating with courses of white masonry. The effect of all this is excellent, and, as we have said, warm and cosy-looking in the extreme. Each wing is divided in the centre, by a wide and lofty tower, 25 feet by 120 high. The view from the upper stories of these towers, where are placed the tanks which supply high pressure fire mains on every floor and landing, is as extensive and varied as could well be desired. From the north side you overlook Wokingham and Windsor; the latter distinctly visible, though some 12 miles distant. The south faces immediately on that part of Hampshire known as the Hartford-bridge flats; but over the hills which bound it can be gained a view of an immense extent of country, from Bearwood-park on one side, to Strathfieldsaye—the country seat of the great Duke himself—upon the other. These towers, however, though most important and striking features in the general aspect of the building, are not the principal entrances. These are situated in the centre of the cross-buildings on the north-east and south-west ends, the chief one of all being through the latter, under a handsome clock tower, dominating the entrance hall. From this point of view the edifice is exceedingly fine and striking, and when entirely finished, and the niches which adorn the wings at either end are filled in with appropriate statues, this approach will be in every respect worthy of the College and the hero in whose honor it is reared. The internal arrangements and subdivisions of the building fully maintain the favorable impression produced by the exterior. All the rooms, without exception, are spacious, lofty, well-ventilated, and well placed; the play, school, dining and domestic rooms being on the ground floor, and all the dormitories and dwelling rooms exclusively confined to the upper portions. Entering by the principal gateway, in the south cross building we have mentioned, is the dining room for all the scholars—a noble apartment, 88 feet long, by 28 wide, and 33 high. This leads at once into what is called the south, or entrance-hall quadrangle—a handsome square, 72 feet wide by 88 long. A kind of cloistered arcade, 8 feet wide runs round the four sides of this so as to afford an ample open-air promenade to the students even in the worst weather. The pillars of these arcades are of the same bright guage-work as the rest of the building. In the wall of this arcade are placed 24 niches, reserved for the busts of the most distinguished of our heroes who have died in the service of their country, or who in future years may add additional lustre to the fame of the English arms in the conduct of wars as yet unthought of. On the east side of this quadrangle are the kitchens, on the west are built the rooms for the under-masters and ushers, with the offices for the men-servants. The school-room for the junior scholars is of the same size as the dining hall we have spoken of, but provided of course with increased lights and means of warmth and ample ventilation. Over its entrance are the arms of England, with the cypher, “A. W.” (Arthur Wellington.) Beneath is the motto, “*Virtutis fortuna comes.*” The school-room quadrangle has the school-room on the south side; upper class rooms, play-room, and library on the east and west; and the northern entrance side on the north. This has the same description of arcade, with 25 niches for busts on three of its four sides, and the class-rooms, three in number, are each 28 feet by 21, and 20 high. At the north entrance the rooms in the west wing are set apart for the use of the secretary, and those on the east for the head-master or governor of the College for the time. So much for the basement floor of the building. Above this, the space immediately over the arcade cloisters is formed into long galleries, in which each boy will have a certain portion allotted to him for his trunks, clothes, &c. Beyond these the dormitories run the whole length of the east and west wings of the building—viz., about 260 feet, and are only divided by the central tower, which gives access to them on either side. Each boy is to have his own distinct sleeping room, which is 11 feet long by 8 feet wide and 14 feet high, and the plan of the college is so contrived that to every boy's room is a large window looking out upon the grounds. The towers which lead to these fine sleeping rooms are made useful as well as ornamental, and are partly used as the ventilating shafts for the dormitories, through which they keep a constant flow of pure air, while foul air shafts provide for carrying off the vitiated atmosphere from below. In order to make this ventilation as perfect as possible, the partitions which divide each boy's room are not carried up to more than within two feet of the ceiling, so that the fresh air circulates freely along the whole length of the dormitory from north to south. Better ventilated, lighted, or more commodious sleeping rooms, in all respects than these have not yet been given to the students in any public institution whatsoever. There are two stories of such spacious dormitories on the east and west sides; but the accommodation in both is the same, and with both wings a corridor of communication enables the head master to pass through them at any time he chooses, whenever an unusual noise may lead him to believe his presence necessary. These sleeping rooms are on each side of the main wing—a passage of ten feet width passing down the centre. There are 64 sleeping rooms on each floor,