



DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION, AND LITERATURE.

VOLUME XXII., No. 6.

MONTREAL & NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1887.

30 CTS. per An. Post-Paid.

THE QUEEN'S EARLY TRAVELS ABOUT ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria owed all the best influences of the first part of her life, humanly speaking, to her mother, the Duchess of Kent. Her method of education was in many respects admirable and enlightened. While there was such seclusion from the fashionable world that, on the Princess Victoria's accession to the throne, hardly anyone knew her sufficiently to have formed an idea of her character, there had been such freedom that the princess had mixed with various classes of the people, and had travelled a good deal about England.

These journeys commenced in her infancy. Not to mention the residence in the winter of 1819-20, at Sidmouth, where the Duke of Kent died, the duchess took the princess, when about two years of age, to stay at the Pavilion at Brighton. The building had just been restored by Nash and as the child bounded through its long gallery, filled with all kinds of strange and grotesque works of art, her imagination must, it is reasonable to suppose, have been considerably developed.

In 1826 she went on a visit to King George the Fourth, at Windsor Castle. A few years later the princess was near another of her future homes. During August, 1830, she went with her mother to stay at Norris Castle, in the Isle of Wight, and remained there until October. In the autumn of 1832 the duchess took her daughter on a tour through the

counties bordering on Wales. Coventry, Shrewsbury, Powis Castle, and Beaumaris were each visited in turn, the royal travellers finally taking up their residence in the Isle of Anglesea, where they attended the Beaumaris Eisteddfod, and gave away the

prizes. On their homeward journey they paid visits to Eaton Hall, Alton Towers, and Chatsworth. They were entertained with great splendor—grand dinners, with music, and great display of plate, the evening finishing up with fireworks, and the

fountains illuminated with different colored lights. The brilliant *fete* does not appear to have dazed the child, for everybody was delighted with her easy manners. She sang, when asked, in a clear-toned voice, either alone or in duets with her mother.

But, as if to teach her the stuff life is really made of, she was carried off from these fairy regions to a cotton factory at Belper, where Mr. Strutt explained to her the process of cotton spinning. The poor workers appear to have been very pleased to catch a glimpse of their little queen bee, who must have been a marvellous child if she was not glad to get away from their wan faces and the prison-like buildings in which they worked and lived.

Besides this glimpse of factory life, the princess got some notion of what it was to pass existence in making nails, for she was taken to Bromsgrove, where those articles have been made for centuries.

There was food for thought in the Belper and Bromsgrove factories, and the Princess Victoria was a thoughtful child. This tour ended with a visit to Oxford, where the duchess, in a reply to an address, spoke of her efforts to educate the princess in accordance with the just expectations of all classes.

In the summer of 1833 they took up their abode at Norris Castle, from which delightful residence many marine excursions were made. They attended the opening of the new landing pier at Southampton, visited Carisbrooke, Win-



THE PRINCESS VICTORIA IN THE COTTON FACTORY AT BELPER.

1887
J. W. M. P. OZEL
GALLION QUE
AUBERT