

Notwithstanding the immense sums of money which the religious houses and churches which Henry had pillaged, as well as from the infamous system of taxation then so prevalent, and under which the nation had suffered so much in preceding reigns, Elizabeth succeeded to an exchequer on the very verge of bankruptcy. Commerce had declined to such a degree, that foreign supplies could not be obtained but on the most disadvantageous terms; even such was not taken as an equivalent, except under bonds for its genuineness and currency. In fact, public trust had suffered so much from the diffusion of a base coinage, that men could no longer depend on each other in commercial affairs. It was then quite a common thing for merchants, after receiving the price of their goods, to exact a bond from their customers, subjecting them to forfeiture of real estate equal to the required amount, if in three months, the money paid was found to be spurious or uncurrent. These, with other similar grievances, obstructing as they did the progress of trade, pressed heavily on the humbler classes, and reduced them to a state of absolute starvation. Things had come to such a crisis, that the people would gladly have welcomed revolution or civil war.

Then there was Mary, Queen of Scots, whose title to the English crown was recognized by many of the sovereigns of Europe, and supported by her father-in-law, King of France, who finally induced her to assume the arms and regal style of England. On the other hand, she saw Philip of Spain, whose proposal of marriage she had lately rejected, pledge himself to Elizabeth of France, and thus become the brother-in-law of the daughter, her rival for the crown. In a word, she found herself surrounded by dangers of every kind—dangers within and without, at home and abroad—dangers to be apprehended from her own subjects, from the rivalry of France and the hostility of Spain and Scotland; and last, and greatest of all, she found herself declared illegitimate by the head of the Catholic church, and that declaration confirmed by half her own subjects, and by most of the principal sovereigns of Europe. Such were among the difficulties Elizabeth had to meet on ascending the throne; and she met them bravely. From the very beginning, she resolved to depend solely on the resources of her own realm for support, knowing they were abundant, and only required proper development. She set about the work like one who had studied the science of government. But she required time to work out her designs; and to obtain it, she began by keeping Spain busy at home or defending her possessions abroad, Scotland embroiled in plots and conspiracies, and France negotiating a matrimonial alliance. In all these schemes she eventually succeeded, till by her prudent management she elevated England from the rank of a fourth-rate kingdom to the dignity of arbiter of Europe.

Having said so much of Elizabeth as her presumptive and queen regnant, we shall now say a little of her private character. Having regarded her as a sovereign, we shall now regard her simply as a woman.

Immediately after her coronation, her ministers, impelled by the entreaties of the nobility and gentry, and these backed by the clamors of the people, presented a humble petition to her majesty, supplicating her to marry, and thus bless the nation with royal issue to reign over them and their children. She received the speaker and burgeses of the commons very kindly, and made an extemporaneous reply that has ever since been regarded as a masterpiece of cunning and adroit deception. She assured them of her thanks for their good wishes in her family's behalf; and that of her realm, but that it pleased God to implant in her heart, even from her childhood, a repugnance to a married life. It was strange, she said, that thoughts of marriage, to one of such ripe years, could bring thought but pain; yet so it was, and in this she could not but recognize the will of Heaven, who sees and orders all things for the best; that hereafter, God, in his own good time, would provide a ruler for her people. She then took the ring from her finger, and holding it up before the assembly, said in a quiet tone, "This ring, which I received at my coronation, is the bond that unites me to England. England is my spouse, and I am England's. Had I issue, they might share the love that now is all my people's. When I die, I shall cover no honor, no praise, but a little inscription, that will cost but a few pence, engraved on a piece of white marble, saying, *Here Elizabeth, who reigned a virgin and died a virgin.*" With this she dismissed the deputation. Her conduct on this occasion forms the pivot on which turned her future destiny. It was a public declaration of her belief that Heaven did not will her to marry; and by that declaration she felt herself bound forever after. Why she thus acted, (for no one at all acquainted with the subsequent history of her private life could have for a moment it was the will of God she obeyed.) There is little room to doubt. Had Elizabeth's conduct before her accession been untainted and blameless, she never would have resolved to remain single. But her name was made the table talk of every court of Europe before she had reached her eighteenth year. Her amours with Seymour were on every tongue. In the streets of Paris and Madrid, the loves of the royal maiden were sung to the accompaniment of pipe and lute. All this, too, of the daughter of Henry and Anne Boloyne, parents whose lives were but a tissue of the grossest depravity. And was she to perpetuate the infamy of the family, by giving the slightest reason to suspect, by an early marriage, that the charges made against her by Somerset were not altogether unfounded? The truth is, she dreaded to marry, lest it would be attributed to motives far different and far more selfish than the wish to accede to the prayers of the people. Had the petition to marry been presented twenty years after, it would have met, we think, with a more satisfactory consideration. For then she was not covering under the ascetic look of the Puritan, scanning every motion and every feature, that might detect some indication of a levity for which to admit her rebuke; and, moreover, men had almost forgotten that she was the offspring of an illicit marriage. But it was then too late. She had once solemnly declared her resolution not to marry, and was ever after too proud to retract it.

With respect to the religious sentiments of Elizabeth there should be little difference of opinion. That she was not a Catholic in practice is certain, and that she was not a Protestant at heart is almost equally certain. She was something of both; the degradation she suffered in being declared illegitimate implanted in her heart an intense and enduring hatred for all Catholic church authority, whilst her early education gave her mind a strong bias to Catholic dogmas—a bias which, despite all her efforts, she never after could entirely check. Was she so far Protestant as to love her freedom from religious restraint; it gave her an independence, a peculiar reliance on self,

that accorded well with her natural disposition, and which she lodged so much for in her minority. She thought so little of either religious systems, as to believe the essential points of difference should be merged for the good of the state. Her ruling passion, as we have said before, was the love of power, sustained by popularity. To obtain that power, she embraced Protestantism, believing it to be the surest way to reach it, and she sustained Protestantism as the best means to preserve it. Those who examine her early life will see she was a Catholic up to the time she began to turn her eyes more frequently towards the throne. But as soon as she arrived at that age when she could estimate the value of support from either party she began to waver. Even the Protestants were not without serious doubts as to what cause she would adopt of her accession, and even after the coronation, she hesitated long before she identified herself with the interests of the reformers. Her design evidently was, to feel her way cautiously and prudently, and, at last, to adopt that system of religion which would be likely to bring most power and influence round her throne. How clearly does this appear, in the first few months of her reign, when she heard mess every day in the Royal Chapel, and behaved, during the service, as a humble, pious Catholic! When she had long weighed the chances on both sides, when she had reckoned her strength in the Catholic and Protestant parties respectively, and found that the Protestant was fast preponderating, she began gradually to lean towards them, yet did not openly declare for their religion. We have a striking proof of her duplicity on the Christmas day before her coronation. She attended herself in the chapel adjoining the Royal Chapel, and proceeded thence to her throne attended by her maids of honor. She was resolved on this occasion to manifest her aversion to the mass for the first time, and did so by deliberately walking out of the church when the Gospel was concluded, and when the people expected to see her, as usual, approach and lay her offering on the altar. This was not a hasty act, springing from the spur of the moment, but one long premeditated, and done with an adroitness that gave high promise of her future diplomatic powers. The act was intended to prepare the public mind, in a certain degree, for her subsequent abjuration of Catholicism, so that her abandonment of the old religion might not take her subjects by surprise; and yet it was not so decisive as entirely to commit her: for in the event of any reclamation or disturbance on account of so gross an insult to the sacrifice, she could easily have it reported that her exit from the chapel was caused by sudden indisposition. Thus still was she prepared to veer accordingly as the wind blew. Had Elizabeth then been placed in any inferior position in life, she would have endeavored to reason herself into infidelity, so much did she despise Protestantism as a religion to be saved by, and so intensely did she hate Catholicism, as exercising a coercive and conservative influence.

At her coronation her behaviour was such as to merit the contempt of her friends and the disgust of her enemies. Instead of breaking at once with the Catholic party, which she could then have easily done, she still temporized. She insisted on being crowned after the manner of the Stuart Kings of England, by the hands of a Catholic bishop, takes the oath administered to Catholic sovereigns, namely, to preserve the church in the same state it was in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Nor was she content with this; she even received the Eucharist at the consecrating bishop, and suffered him to anoint her according to the ritual of the coronation, kissed the chalice reverently, and in all things demeaned herself like a sincere Catholic. These instances we adduce as proof positive that Elizabeth never was influenced by religious sentiments of any kind. She made religion always subservient to her ambition. But it will be asked, Why did Elizabeth continue so hostile to the Catholic Church, after she had been firmly fixed on the throne, and all opposition had ceased, if she did not believe in revelation, or believing it, had become indifferent to the duties it imposed and the faith it inculcated? Why did she exhibit so much zeal in favor of the reformation? It surely did not originate in the conviction that she was sent by Heaven to expiate Catholicity. Had this been the case, she could not have temporized so nearly, nor have retained herself so long after her accession. Fanatical zeal is not to be kept in leading-strings, nor does it wear such an aspect as the conduct of Elizabeth the truth is, she was compelled to reject Protestantism or persecute Catholicity. Had she not done so, civil war would have ensued, nay, was on the very point of breaking out. Some party should be dominant in the state, and Elizabeth only chose the one that promised most help to maintain her authority and advance her interests. We may add to this her predilection for the more easy and accommodating forms and duties of the Protestant church. Nor is it to be wondered at, that, having once drawn the sword, she was tardy to sheathe it. One murder will begot another, even in the most peaceable times; but how much more prolific in times of religious dissensions, when factions are rife, families are divided, and father and son become the champions of jarring creeds! Having once begun the system of extermination, she could not stop; persecution gave birth to plots and conspiracies, to repression which she had recourse to the severest measures. In these conspiracies, real or fabricated, not the enemies of the queen only, but the personal enemies of her ministers, were easily made to take a part. Cecil, her secretary, the deadliest enemy of Catholicity in the kingdom, even before the death Mary, was the prime mover of all the machinery of the state. His power was visible not only in the great measures of national policy, but even the most minute details of the sumptuary and municipal laws. His influence with Elizabeth was illimitable; whatever he advised she listened to with attention, and he advised many cruelties to gratify his own personal malice. A man so capable as he proved himself to manage the helm of state in times so fraught with the seeds of anarchy and revolution from within, and with the danger of foreign invasion from without, it was strange to find envy and jealousy form such prominent features in his character. It was his misfortune that he served a mistress so capricious as Elizabeth. Had she been less fanciful in her attachments, less indelicate in the distribution of her favors, more desirous of promoting the welfare of the state than of indulging her own selfish and ambitious aspirations, he would, besides being a greater, have been a happier and a better man. But her childish vanity and levity crossed him at every turn, and kept him in a sea of troubles. Strongly attached to herself personally, and laboring with all his might to advance the welfare of the nation through her, he felt keenly the smallest slight, and the last intimation of a want of confidence, on her

part. When he advised, she generally acquiesced; but she often acted in state affairs without his knowledge, and that galled him to the quick. If she bestowed an office, or signed a death warrant, without his advice and approval, he was instantly piqued. Once offended, he never forgave, and as he would not manifest his chagrin to the queen, he visited those whom she favored, or their immediate friends, with his dire displeasure. In this way many of the cruelties in the first twenty or thirty years of Elizabeth's reign may be justly accounted for. But as she grew old, she also grew less scrupulous; frequent shedding of blood made her at length reckless of human suffering, and as the summer of her life had passed away, the winter set in her storm and darkness.

(To be continued.)

A SMART MAN  
is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Mixture" does as a blood purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

The oldest member of the Legion of Honor, Pierre Jeau, died lately, aged 94. He was in the retreat from Moscow and at Waterloo.

PITTSFORD, MASS., Sept. 28, 1878.  
Sms—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommended them to others as I found them very beneficial.  
MRS. J. W. TULLER,  
Sec. Women's Christian Temperance Union

Earl Spencer is a first-rate cricketer as well as a horseman. He was a prominent member of the eleven when at Harrow.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so, too. 63 its

The Buffalo Express says that a well-known resident of Fifth avenue has paid his neighbor \$5,000 not to lease his house for business purposes.

Hosford's Acid Phosphate  
in sickness is of great value. Its action on the nerves of the disturbed stomach is soothing and effective.

The Bridgeport Standard is disturbed by what it fancies it sees in the South—namely, "a tendency to renege a collapsed stock-up-ance."

[Continued.]  
CHAPTER II.  
wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"  
For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney disease, liver complaint, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.  
Women gone nearly crazy!  
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.  
People drawn out of shape from excruciating pains of Rheumatism.  
Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!  
Erysipelas!  
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail Nature is heir to.  
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

The man who painted the spire of the Roman Catholic Church in Omaha was photographed standing on the cross, 210 feet above the pavement.

Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as a domestic remedy for the ailments of all classes and conditions of people. Young and old of both sexes may take this medicine with the certainty of deriving benefit from its use, when disorder or disease is making them miserable. Holloway's Pills are unrivalled for their purifying, aperient and strengthening properties. They remove indigestion, palpitation and headache, and are especially serviceable in complaints peculiar to females. Each box is wrapped with printed instructions for the guidance of invalids who will readily understand, and carefully studying them, the best way of recovering health. Holloway's Pills will work a thorough change in the constitutions of the weak and nervous.

John A. Donohue is a California millionaire whose luggage was seized by customs officers in New York yesterday for nonpayment of duty. He had 27 trunks containing a rich assortment of silks, laces, church vestments, silver ware, and bric-a-brac of \$9,000 value.

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.  
The true Florida water always comes with a little pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of the pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water marked or stamped in pale transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water mark letters will be very pale, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fail to see them.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.  
All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McCall's Compound Suffering Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McCall, chemist, Montreal. 95 ft

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.  
Gentlemen—Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use so frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; it is the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours,  
WILLIAM W. GROUT,  
To Messrs. J. J. Jones & Co., Burlington, Vt.  
Beware! Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada. 25-M

## EARL CARNARVON THE DINNER!

SPEECHES BY EARL CARNARVON,  
SIR FRANCIS HICKS, SIR S.  
L. TILLEY AND SIR HECTOR  
LANGEVIN.

The dining room of the Windsor Hotel never perhaps presented a more brilliant appearance than it did Wednesday night on the occasion of the dinner to the Right Honorable Earl Carnarvon, who is now on a pleasure tour of the United States and Canada. The hour appointed for the banquet was seven o'clock, but it was nearly an hour later before the guests had taken their seats at the festive board. The distinguished guest of the evening, however, arrived shortly after the appointed hour and spent an agreeable half hour in conversation with those who had been presented to him. Sir Francis Hicks acted as master of ceremonies. The only members of the Government present were Sir S. L. Tilley and Sir Hector Langevin, several others of the members who had been expected being unavoidably absent. When the guests had taken their places at the table Sir Francis Hicks occupied the chair, with the great of the evening and Sir Hector Langevin. Sir Alex. Galt, Mr. George Stephen, Hon. Judge Badgley, Hon. Justice Mathew, Hon. Donald A. Smith, Mr. C. J. Conroy, M. P., Mr. A. Desjardins, M. P., His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, Hon. Alex. Lacoste, Q. C., Rev. Canon Ellegood, Mr. Joseph Douce, Q. C., Mr. Thos. Cramp and Judge Armstrong, and on his left Sir S. L. Tilley, Minister of Finance; Marquis de Bassano, Hon. Justice Bay, Hon. Senator Plumb, Hon. J. S. O. Vartalo, Provincial Treasurer; Chief Justice Bernard of Louisiana; Mr. Thos. White, M. P., Hon. L. O. Tallon, M. P., Van Archdeacon Jones, Mr. Thos. Workman, Mr. Hugh McLennan, and Mr. Richard White. The Vice-Chairmen were Messrs J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., John Kerry, H. Beaupre, R. D. McGibbon, W. F. Henshaw and James Stewart.

The menu furnished by the Windsor was an excellent one, and was done full justice to by the guests.

The time approached for the speech-making forty or fifty ladies came into the hall and were provided with seats near the door. Among them were Lady Macdonald and many ladies well known in Canadian society.

After the toasts of the Queen, H. B. H. Prince of Wales and the Governor-General had been proposed and duly honored, Sir Francis Hicks, in a brief speech proposed the toast of "Earl Carnarvon, the honored guest of the evening." The hon. gentleman's remarks were chiefly directed to the conspicuous part which Earl Carnarvon took during the stormy days of confederation.

The Earl of Carnarvon, in rising to respond, was received with loud applause. After referring to the welcome that had been accorded him, and the pleasure—long desired—he experienced now in visiting the Dominion, and meeting that night representatives of all shades of party politics, and opinions, he went on to speak of the share he had taken in Confederation in 1867. He said: "What was the position of Canada before that measure became law? There were separate provinces jealous and proudly jealous, of their rights. There was much sacrifice of personal feeling and of legal right, and there was, as those of my three colleagues who are here will remember, great anxiety in discussing the great difficulty in adjusting the balance of power between the Dominion Government and the sovereign rights of the several states. How great that difficulty was can be best imagined when we remember that it cost that great republic across our border a long and bloody war to determine it, and that after that war and after one hundred years of national existence, even now questions involving the rights of the Federal Government and of the States will, from time to time, come up to be decided by the peaceful arbitration of the tribunals. It was, therefore, no easy matter, I say, to adjust skillfully that balance of power, and for 15 or 16 years this great Dominion has worked on without any great friction. It shows, therefore, that the engineers who framed the machinery did not greatly miscalculate the power of the respective parts to each other. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, pray think for one moment how intricate was the position of those several provinces. With separate custom houses along the frontier guarding the commerce of each state, hostile tariffs interfering with the free transmission of goods, man bought and sold in those different states with different currencies; they weighed out the articles by a different scale of weights and measures; banking was carried on under different conditions and the postal service, which now ranges with perfect uniformity, from one end of the Dominion to the other, was a different system in each different state, and now all that has been united, and brought under one common system. More than that, we have seen every great question peaceably and naturally solved. There was the Hudson's Bay Company question which, I remember, was the perplexity and vexation of every politician that came within the walls of Downing street, a question that ranked second only to the Newfoundland Fisheries in complexity [applause.] A question that was made up of charter rights and historical researches and local opinions, and conflicting views all heaped one upon another, fell upon us, and all this had been quietly and, I think successfully solved [applause], and I might say solved to the satisfaction of both parties, if I am to judge, or if I can form any judgment by the present price at which the Hudson Bay Company's shares stand [loud applause], and lastly, gentlemen, when the Confederation Act was passed, the great Northwest was a lone land of mystery and of myth; it is now added to and incorporated in the Dominion, and the Canadian Pacific Railway stretching like a great bar of iron from sea to sea, traversing that vast continent which is washed by two oceans, opens up boundless realms of fertility to the resources, to the industry, to the happiness of the human race. [Great applause.] I was told the other day that just after the Confederation Act passed the number of letters that were sent, I think it was in a week or fortnight, I forget which, from the Red River Territory, as it then was called, to England was some fifty or sixty; I am told now that it numbers over ten thousand. [Loud applause.] What does that mean? It means this: that children are writing to their parents; that fresh bonds of affection are growing up between individuals—bonds of affection that will throw out, I trust, good and worthy examples to you, and that will hold you by another tie of loyalty to the Mother Country. [Loud and continued applause.] More than 2,000 years ago Plato said, "Time infinite time, is the maker of cities," but had Plato lived in these days, he would have had to qualify the assertion if he had seen Winnipeg start into existence in the course of two years. [Applause.] Sir Francis, it has

been my good fortune during the last few weeks, all too short for my own pleasure, to see much of old and settled Canada. I have seen Quebec with its picturesque ramparts and its historical associations; I have seen Montreal with its fair palaces; I have seen Ottawa with its stately Parliament House; I have seen Hamilton embosomed in trees, Kingston with its Military College and its Thousand Islands, and Toronto with its English spirit and energy. [Loud applause.] All these I have seen, and while life remains the recollection of it will never fade from my memory; but I have also seen, and with inexpressible pleasure on every side of me, the evidences of prosperity, of comfort, of content. [Applause.] I have recognized a land, not of luxuries, but a land where the necessities of life abound and where the life of her citizens is manly, simple, vigorous. [Loud applause.] Oh, gentlemen, may that long last, may that long be your lot; and I trust that none of the corruptions of modern civilization, neither the love of money nor the feverish desire of speculation, may ever tempt you to forfeit that which seems to me to be the crown of glory to you. [Applause.] But I know that it is sometimes said that questions arise and difficulties, and even, perhaps, some little friction in different parts of your constitutional machinery. Well, my answer to that is twofold: First of all, I remember the words of a very wise sage of old, who said that every well constituted state required a discordant concert [applause]. From time to time it is needed that the waters of your lake should be stirred in order to keep them pure, and in the next place, these difficulties, these slight frictions are incident to all human workmanship. I would venture to say to your statesmen, and if I dare to take upon myself, I would believe that it would be the opinion of the highest tribunals that that act is not to be construed merely as a municipal act; it is to be viewed as a treaty and as an alliance [applause], and I would say to the great mass and body of the people that no legislative or constitutional machinery can be maintained in its efficiency unless there be scrupulous judgment and plain common sense on their part. [Applause.] Gentlemen, what is it that has created this great prosperity that I admire so much? What magician is it who is waving his wand over your magnificent country? I believe it to be, first of all, that you owe deep obligations to your statesmen, those who originally conceived the design, those again, who whatever their differences of opinion might have been, loyally accepted it when it had become law [loud applause]; next I believe you owe much to this noble country, so rich in all gifts, and lastly to the free and great people that live within it. Gentlemen, the greatest gift that England has bestowed upon you seems to me to be this: that we have given you absolute, unqualified, unstinted freedom in self government. [Applause.] I say, unstinted freedom in self-government, combined with a union with the ancient monarchy of England. [Loud and long continued applause.] But, gentlemen, no gift, no heritage, if it is to endure, can remain unimproved. Nations, like men, ever rise to a higher conception of their duties or their sink. [Hear, hear.] And I apprehend that the law of all individual and political life is this: that there must be constant progress, but orderly, harmonious progress. [Hear, hear and applause.] May such be your lot, may you go on from political strength to political strength in the course which you have already adopted. The nations of the older world are passing through a time of difficulties and trials, which perplexes many and strains the nerve of many. I am not myself gloomy; I believe in the triumph of right principle, but in our evening sky there are many clouds which may cause at least anxiety. With you on this side of the Atlantic the difficulties are very different; you have great and new problems to work out, problems as important to yourselves as they are important, I believe, to the welfare of the whole human race. [Hear, hear.] May I only express this hope that in working out these questions, they will be worked out on the old lines of a God-fearing and law-abiding people. [Loud applause.] One word more, Canada is no ordinary possession of the Crown [hear, hear, and applause]; none may rank itself with it, either in the group of noble nationalities which England, the mother of nations, has planted abroad. But as your position, gentlemen, is great, so also are your duties and responsibilities great. You have to deal with many of the questions that in ordinary circumstances an independent power would have to deal with; questions arising out of your Federal Government, out of your settlement of new countries; and, and I would even say, out of your foreign relations. I pray you only so to administer this great trust which has been confided to you, that you may administer it in an imperial and not merely a colonial spirit. [Loud applause.] I have, thank God, many ties, some visible, some hardly perceptible, and these are not the least strong to bind us together. One, very important, is the most visible of all; to which you, Sir Francis, alluded, a short time since, when you gave the health of His Excellency the Governor-General. He is the representative of the sovereign in this country, and if on the eve of the departure of my noble friend, Lord Lorne, I may be permitted to say one word without presumption it would be this: It has been my fortune to have to deal with several Governors-General of this country, and I may truly say, to the best of my belief, none of them ever administered their great trust in a more single minded and unselfish spirit; none have ever sought more fully than Lord Lorne to identify himself with Canada and Canadian interests. [Loud and long continued applause.] It will be hard, I think, to find his equal, but though his successor, I believe, will labor to follow in his footsteps in this respect, I cannot view without regret—for pray believe me, I was before I came here half a Canadian at heart and now I am an entire Canadian [applause]—I cannot as a Canadian view his departure without sincere regret [hear, hear and applause]. There are yet some other ties of connection between Canada and the Mother Country, which are very powerful; I feel I would see more Canadians go to England; I would fain see more Englishmen enjoy the happiness of a welcome in Canadian homes [loud applause]. I am quite sure that both parties gain largely by the intercourse. Canada may gain somewhat from the accumulated wealth of learnings, of literature, of mental activity, in England, from the great heritage which has come down to us in these respects through unbroken centuries of civilization; but England may gain, I am confident, still more largely by her contact with the free and simple and natural life of Canada. [Loud applause.] Coming as I do from the artificial and the sometimes overheated atmosphere of European life, I welcome the air bath in which I am plunged here in Canada. [Applause.] I would almost venture to bring to mind those exquisite lines of Milton—

As one who long in populous cities pent,  
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,  
Forth issuing on a summer morn to breathe  
Among the pleasant villages and farms,

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Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,  
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