

in front of the college, presented arms and cheered heartily, while the visitors passed through upon leaving the grounds.

The carriages were then driven up Simcoe street and along Queen and Sayer streets to Osgoode Hall, where the party alighted and entered that beautiful edifice, amid the cheers of the spectators. Upon entering the hall they were met and welcomed by Hon. J. H. Cameron, Treasurer, and other members of the law society. No addresses or speeches were delivered however. The company were conducted through the building, and remained for some length of time in the library, examining the books and viewing the portraits of the Chief Justices to be seen there. Having remained in the hall for a reasonable length of time the party returned to their carriages and were conveyed through the college avenue and Queen's Park, to the University. Upon being conducted to Convocation Hall, the delegates were welcomed by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, President of University College, the other professors, graduates and under-graduates, and a large and select company of ladies and gentlemen who had been admitted by ticket to the reception. While entering the hall the students made the building ring with loud cheers for the delegates and the ladies who accompanied them. Quiet having been restored, the learned President formally received the delegates by delivering a few remarks in his usual happy and eloquent style. He extended a cordial welcome to them, and congratulated them upon their efforts in endeavoring to bring about a union of the Provinces; a scheme, he said which received his hearty approval. Dr. Tupper briefly replied on behalf of the delegates. Three cheers having been given for the President, the company left the hall, followed by the spectators, and proceeded to the museum. Upon witnessing the numerous collection of articles in that room, the visitors expressed themselves highly gratified, the inspection of the beautiful collection of the feathered tribe having afforded them much pleasure. Having been shown the many objects of interest in the University, the company returned to their carriages and upon leaving the grounds were cheered most enthusiastically by hundreds of students and others who had assembled to greet them.

After leaving the University, the visitors were driven along the Avenue to Yonge street, and thence to the Educational Department where they were met and welcomed by the Chief Superintendent of Education, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Mr. Hodgins, deputy superintendent, Dr. May, and Mr. Robertson, and conducted through the building. Having taken a cursory glance at the paintings, statuary, library, &c., they were taken into the model school, where the children received them with songs of welcome. Upon entering the male division and observing the large number of intelligent and respectable looking boys, one of the delegates was heard to exclaim, "Behold some of the framers of a future federation of the British settlements in the far West." Capt. Goodwin took the opportunity of putting some of his boys through gymnastic exercises for the gratification of the company. In compliance with the request of some of the delegates, the Chief Superintendent granted the pupils a holiday, a favor which will enable them the better to remember the occasion.

3. MR. GLADSTONE ON THE COLONIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been receiving a series of ovations throughout England. At Liverpool, he thus alluded to England's colonial empire:

Sir, I speak the language of the utmost sincerity when I say, in my opinion, after an experience which has now become a long one, the one standing pain of a public man in England, the one serious drawback upon the satisfaction of his public life, is not the free criticism with which on every side he is surrounded, and which I hold to be one of the greatest and most essential advantages he enjoys—it is not the labor, the exhausting labor, he is called upon to perform, but it is a sense of the inequality of his best exertions for the arduous duties of the government and the legislation of this country. (Hear, hear.) There is, sir, no affectation in this language. It is justified by an appeal to the plainest facts, for I apprehend it to be beyond the possibility of dispute, that the people of this great and remarkable country have undertaken responsibilities of an empire such as never before lay upon the shoulders or the minds of men. (Hear, hear.) What nation, and what period of the world, has had relations, as we have, in every corner of the globe? What nation has its factories, its interests, its ships, its commerce, in every part of the habitable world? What nation has governed as we govern, distant millions, many times outnumbering ourselves? What nation has claimed, as we claim to sway, in the name of Queen Victoria, so large a portion of the surface of the earth? What nation has made itself responsible, as we have made ourselves responsible, for the welfare of those 40 or 45 separate states in every portion of the world, which we know by the name of our colonies? And what nation has, at the same time, with the care of these direct interests and relations, been charged in the same

responsibilities in the exercise of its moral influence abroad, and the example that it has been called upon to set, and the sympathy which it must feel in the cause of right and justice and of constitutional freedom wherever that cause is at issue throughout the world. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I am not one of those who could look forward with satisfaction to the weakening of the splendor of the sun of England's prosperity. (Cheers.) I hope on the contrary, to see in the life and labour which may yet remain to me the greatness, and the vigor, and the honor of my country continually grow; but, at the same time, I do not scruple to say that I do witness with the utmost satisfaction the gradual growth of the tone, and sentiment, and opinion on the part of the people of England—whose sentiments will ever, in the long run, govern the course and policy of the government—the growth of a tone and temper which recognize this great fact of our enormous, yea, even of our over extended responsibilities. (Hear, hear.) It is not very long since, not in this country alone, but in every country of the civilized world, there prevailed what I may call a lust of territorial aggrandisement. A notion had gone abroad, connected no doubt, in great part, with false economical theories, that the happiness and the greatness of the people were continually to be augmented by obtaining continual accessions to the extent of its territorial empire. I hope that the time has come when the people of England have thoroughly shaken themselves free of that notion, when they have arrived at the solid and mature conviction that a nation may have too much territory as well as too little; that where you have too much territory you may have contracted responsibilities with respect to it of which you cannot honorably free yourselves, but that we have reached a point at which all such lust after territorial aggrandisement should be steadily and permanently forewarned. The true principle is to cultivate what Providence has given us, but not to seek, by addition to the sphere of our labours, still further to overtax those human powers which are already charged beyond their true faculties for the satisfaction and discharge of their responsibilities. (Hear, hear.) I think that we may trace in other ways the progress of what I would call a true and just and practical philosophy, and practical politics, on the part of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) Now, what a change for example, has passed the mind of England within the last three generations with respect to the government of its colonies. (Hear.) Not more than one century ago, I am bound to say, the idea on which the colonial relation was based, was in the main a narrow and selfish idea. In one respect, indeed, the administration of the old American provinces was carried on upon a system that is still abroad, as many still living persons know, but yet it was based essentially upon the idea so far as economical and commercial purposes were concerned, that the interests of the colonies were to be made subservient to those of the mother country, and that the channels of its trade, and even of its industrial exertions, were to be forced in a direction different from that which nature would point to, in order to make it tributary to the greatness of the mother country. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, we have thoroughly and entirely escaped from any such dream. (Hear, hear.) We have given to our colonies practical freedom. (Hear, hear.) And I think with respect to the government of those dependencies in general there is yet much to be done, slowly perhaps and cautiously, but firmly and resolutely, to be done in rectifying the distribution of burden and of benefit in order to place the people of England not in that position of ascendancy and security which they have in good faith renounced, but in that position of justice and equality to which they have an indefeasible claim. (Cheers.) What I think we desire is to give freedom as far as we can to our provinces in the affairs of our fellow-subjects abroad, to lend them as far as we can the shelter and protection of the power of this great empire, but not to consent to be charged with the payment of vast sums of money for the sake of performing duties which belong to them rather than to us, (hear, hear); and the performance of which in every case is an inalienable part of the functions of freedom. (Cheers.) For, sir, there cannot be a grosser mistake in politics than to suppose that you could separate between the benefits of freedom and its burdens, or to suppose that it would be a benefit to a nation for some unknown or unseen benefactor to undertake the payment of its taxes. (Hear, hear.) No; it is necessary, if you choose to aspire to claim the dignity of freedom, that you should yourselves provide the means by which free institutions prosper. (Hear, hear.)

4. BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDERACY.

The New York *Evening Post*, after detailing what has been done in the Conference at Quebec, makes the following admirable remarks:—

"If the reader will take the trouble to examine a map of this part of North America, he will find that it includes in its extreme