

though once pronounced a rebel and a traitor by the very ancestors of the Prince, now ranks above all kings—the Father of a Country second to none. Around were the representatives of that aristocracy, which once proclaimed every republican a traitor, now doing homage to the great representative republican. Next to the Prince stood the President of the United States, reverently bowing before the resting place of the first of rulers. Beside him were those who, in the last battles between England and this country, had taken a not unimportant part, while he himself had once borne arms against the very country whose future ruler was now his honored guest. What lessons all must have learned from this visit—what thoughts must have occurred to each—how all must have felt that, above all and over all, God reigns supreme, ordering events for His own wise purpose, and working miracles, not as once by His instantaneous word, but by the slower process of time. At the request of the Mount Vernon Association, the Prince planted, with but little formality, a young horse-chestnut tree, to commemorate his visit to the place. The tree was planted upon a beautiful little mound, not far from the tomb. This ceremony being over the party again stood for a few moments before the tomb, and then, turning away in thoughtful silence, slowly and silently retraced their way to the *Harriet Lane*.

While in Washington the Prince visited the various Public Buildings. At the Patent Office the party inspected first the model of Ericsson's engine. Models of printing presses and sewing machines were also inspected. The suit of clothes worn by General Washington, and the press used by Franklin, were then examined with much interest, and the party were then brought to the model of the Washington Monument. Their contributions were postponed however, to some less public occasion. The Prince then left. An immense crowd gathered in front of the building, and cheered him as he drove off, accompanied by Miss Lane, to Mrs. Smith's Institute for young ladies, remaining two hours. They expressed themselves delighted with their visit. The Prince played several games of ten pins with Miss Lane, and laughed heartily at the sport.

THE PRINCE AT GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA. OCTOBER 10TH.

From Washington the Prince proceeded to Philadelphia, where by a circuitous route, best adapted to give him a good idea of the size of Philadelphia and of its principal characteristics, he was conducted first to Girard College, a noble educational institution, founded and endowed with \$2,000,000 by Stephen Girard, for the education of youth. Built entirely of stone, it is one of the finest architectural buildings in America. When the Prince entered, the children were all engaged in their studies, and he would not allow them to be interrupted, requesting the teachers to proceed with the lessons as they would do if he was not present. Unable from want of time to visit the whole of the building, the central portion was alone examined. From the top of the landing a splendid view of the city was obtained. Much interested in the sight, he asked many questions about it, and pointing out the largest buildings which appeared, enquired what purposes they served. Among others he hit upon Independence Hall, the place from whence the Declaration of Independence was issued, and where now is enshrined the bell which rang out the first notes of defiance from the American people. On descending, His Royal Highness picked up a couple of chestnuts, and placed them in the ground opposite the house of the principal, Professor Allen. The compliment was appreciated. Should mother earth prove propitious and allow trees to spring therefrom, they will be carefully preserved as a memorial of the Prince's visit. From the College at a rapid pace the Royal party drove to the penitentiary, a very large stone building, with seven wings radiating from a common centre, built upon the "solitary system" plan. His visit had been anticipated, and many ladies, friends of the Warden, had voluntarily consigned themselves to imprisonment for a time, with a purpose perfectly clear. Several hundred convicts were in confinement. When opportunity offered they peered through the bars of their cells as the party passed, and manifested much anxiety to make themselves well acquainted with the personal appearance of His Royal Highness. The strictest silence was enjoined and observed. Several notorious criminals were pointed out to the Prince, and with one, Judge Vandersmith, he held some conversation. For what offence the man is confined I confess I neglected to enquire. He next proceeded to a cell once occupied by a German, mentioned by Charles Dickens in his "American Notes." The poor fellow during his confinement, to wile away the time, painted the walls very beautifully. The Baron made some enquiries as to his fate, but it appeared that since his discharge nothing has been heard of him.

THE PRINCE IN NEW YORK. OCTOBER 12TH.

The Prince reached New York from Philadelphia, and visited the Woman's Library and the University of New York. After it was known that His Royal Highness would visit the University, there

was a meeting of the Council, and the following proceedings took place:—The Chancellor having communicated to this Council that the Baron Renfrew has accepted the invitation to visit the University this day with his suite, therefore

Resolved,—That the Council of the University of city of New York welcome every event calculated to cherish feelings of warm reciprocal regard, and to unite more closely in the ties of fraternal fellowship Protestant England and these United States.

Resolved,—That in view of the relation Baron Renfrew bears to the land which we still claim as "the mother country," and of his connection with the classic seats of learning which we admire and seek to imitate, the Council regard his visit to this country as eminently tending to promote objects so desirable, and we greet him with heartfelt welcome to our halls this day.

Resolved,—That as we are bound to England by the three-fold cord of ancestry, of language, and our "King James' Bible," we feel we are brethren, and may claim it as a right to rejoice in every testimony of respect paid by the sovereign people of this land to the representative and heir of England's model Queen.

The hour fixed for the reception of the Prince was 10 o'clock, and at that hour the Chancellor, other officers of the University, and students were arranged in the vestibule leading to the University chapel. They were attired in full academic costume, of black silk robes, with rosettes and ribbons on their left breast, and batons of polished wood and velvet in their right hand. On the Prince's arrival they formed a line from the street to the entrance of the chapel. At 20 minutes to 11 o'clock, the Prince entered the chapel, preceded by Chancellor Ferris, and followed by Lord Lyons, the Duke of Newcastle, members of his suite, and the faculty of the University. The Prince and suite, preceded by the Chancellor, entered the Chapel, and the Royal visitor was escorted to a chair, while the officers of the University ranged upon the right, and opposite the Royal party. The band upon the entrance of the Prince, played the national anthem of England, "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness was dressed in plain dress, and exhibited no insignia of rank; the members of his suite were also plainly attired. The Prince stood in front of his chair; Lord Lyons and the Duke of Newcastle standing a pace behind him on either side of the seats. The suite occupied positions on the platform to the right of the audience, the professors the left. The Chancellor attired in his robes and *chapeau de velours* (the only person covered) occupied the central or official chair, and read the following address of welcome to the Prince:

"BARON RENFREW.—*Hon. Sir*: It is my privilege, in behalf of the Council and Faculties of the University of the city of New York, to welcome you to our marble halls, and to tender our gratulations that a kind Providence has been around and over and with you since you left your native country. We rejoice, and our successors will rejoice, that you were led to cross the broad Atlantic, before the responsibilities of life were assumed, and become acquainted with the condition of the Anglo-Saxon race in this great Western world. In our country you behold the eminently thriving state of a young branch of your own people. We are fond of tracing our origin to the same source, and to claim the interests of sons in the arts, sciences, and literature of the land of our forefathers. Your Bacon, your Shakespeare, your Milton, and the whole galaxy of glorious names on the scroll of your country, we claim as ours as well—their labors furnishing the treasures on which we freely draw, and the models after which we mould our culture—while to their shrines we love to make a scholar's pilgrimage. While you see among us numerous illustrations of substantial material progress, we are proud to ask your attention to our expanded system of education. Our admirable common school systems (now very extensively introduced in the States) carrying, as they do, the advantages of substantial intellectual culture to the doors of the great masses necessarily bound to labour, are telling happily on the intelligence of the people. Placed, as I have been, in circumstances to see their workings, I am astonished as I attempt to recount to myself the results secured in the lapse of my own life. Our higher institutions of learning have risen in rapid succession, and constitute the crowning stage in the preparation for life. They are not grouped in a few towns or cities. They are found in what may be called central points to large populations, no city except New York having more than one for same curriculum of study. Our colleges and universities have risen to over 120; our theological schools to 51; our law schools to 19, and our medical schools to 41—all these being schools for professional preparation. I am happy in making you welcome to this University—an institution founded on the liberality of the merchants of this city, a princely set of men in the magnitude of their plans, and the munificence with which they sustain them. Here they have founded a practical institution, where the means of preparation for life shall be as varied as the wants of society demand. Here, besides the college proper, we have six professional schools or colleges, and on our records, during