

The Hon. Mr. Chauveau then addressed them at some length on the means which the teacher should adopt to secure a proper influence with the community, and on the effects which his example was likely to produce upon successive generations; enumerating also the many ways in which he may become useful. He enlarged more particularly upon the ravages committed by intemperance, and showed how the teacher, by reason of his isolation, and the nervous excitement to which he was occasionally subjected by the discharge of his duties, would expose himself to the dangers of intemperance by making even a moderate use of spirits. And the teacher should recollect that the consequences were more serious to him than to many others, as where this bad habit was freely indulged in, he at once became exposed to the loss of his diploma, and jeopardized the means by which a livelihood for himself and family was secured.

A discussion, adjourned from the previous meeting, upon the "means best calculated to stimulate in children a love for their native country, and to remove tendencies pointing to foreign immigration," was resumed by Messrs. Dalaire, Simays, Archambault, Emard, Paradis, and Boudrias. Teaching history and topography, imparting knowledge of the natural resources of the country, of its agriculture and horticulture, and creating an interest in its national literature, were, among others, the means recommended.

Principal Verreau summed up the debates, and pronounced his opinion on the several points discussed.

Inspector Grondin spoke on the subject of teaching agriculture in Elementary schools.

On motion of Messrs. Archambault and Dalaire, the 11th Article in the Constitution of the association was amended, by a resolution providing that future elections be by ballot.

On motion of Messrs. Boudrias and Paradis, it was resolved that teachers joining the association should in future have to pay only 75 cents, if they inscribed their names in January, or 37½ cents, if in May.

On motion of Messrs. Simays and Boudrias, it was unanimously "Resolved—That this Association has learned with deep regret of the death of Joseph Lenoir Esq., which to the Department of Public Instruction has caused the loss of a zealous collaborator, to the country that of a sincere patriot, an excellent citizen and a distinguished *littérateur*, who leaves a host of friends to mourn his untimely end.

"Resolved—That a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to the late Mr. Lenoir's family."—Adjourned.

The Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to America.

XII.

THE PRINCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from our last.)

Leaving the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri the Prince proceeded to Cincinnati, where he arrived at two in the morning of the 29th, having been delayed for a considerable time on the way by a freight train which had run off the track.

Cincinnati, whose population is about 260,000, is also called the "Queen of the West," and sometimes receives the less poetical appellation of "Porcopolis," which, though not so sonorous, it would be ingratitude on the part of the city to reject, as it is indebted for its prosperity in a great measure to its trade in that animal food proscribed by the law of Moses. The *Times'* correspondent, Mr. Woods, has given a vivid description of the unbounded liberty enjoyed by the porcine race, and the consequent appearance of the streets and public places. We fancied in reading his letter that we could almost hear a faint echo of the discordant and quite gratuitous concert at which he had assisted.

His Royal Highness enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Bowler—the sole proprietor of the Kentucky Railroad—whose splendid residence contrasted agreeably with the small cot at Dwight.

In the evening the Prince attended the first Ball given in his honor in the United States, which came off in the Opera House, and at which only some hundreds of persons met, though there was room for several thousands—a circumstance not altogether creditable to the "Queen of the West," but in return an immense crowd welcomed His Royal Highness outside. The Prince also took a run through the charming environs of the city,—where grows in abundance the Catawba grape of which American Champagne is made—and attended Divine Service on Sunday. East of

Cincinnati extends a wide tract of country, which under a luxuriant vegetation conceals important coal mines; it is at Pittsburg—the Sheffield of America—that this valuable mineral is turned to account. The Prince and suite arrived here late in the night and were received by the firemen who formed a torchlight procession; the bridge over the Monongahela was illuminated, and an immense concourse of people, who had been waiting long, hailed their illustrious visitor with that enthusiasm which the Americans know so well how to manifest on such occasions. There was a serenade at the Monongahela Hotel by the Duquesne Guards, and on the following day as the bands played "La Claire Fontaine" the Prince took his departure. This aria was adopted generally throughout the United States during the visit; indeed this, with other Canadian songs, have since become quite fashionable.

At an epoch far removed from the present day, when Pittsburg was but *Fort Duquesne*, this simple lay had perhaps found an echo here; perhaps on the eve of the combat of the Monongahela the same strain had been heard in the camp of the little band commanded by M. de Beaujeu (1).

After a ten hours' ride in the cars the royal party reached Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, distant 280 miles from Pittsburg. The route lay through the Alleghany Mountains, celebrated for their scenery and beautiful forests of pine, oak, maple and other woods, whose rich foliage, variegated with vivid autumnal tints, presented a scene of magical effect. His Royal Highness and some of the suite ventured upon the locomotive as it swept along at full speed on the very brink of precipices, to enjoy this grand spectacle. The Prince had a short interview with Governor Parker at Harrisburg and passed hurriedly through the town, and through Baltimore in like manner, and on the 3rd October entered Washington. Gen. Cass met His Royal Highness at the Railway Station and conducted him to the White House.

If the correspondent of the *New York Herald* (2.) is to be trusted, the President, Mr. Buchanan, received the Prince with a paternal shake of the hand, precisely as an old unmarried millionaire would receive his beloved nephew and heir. Having been presented to the President's niece, Miss Lane, and Miss Ellis, niece of the late Vice President King, Baron Renfrew was led by the kind hosts of the White House through the galleries and gardens of that elegant residence. The President deviated on that day from the established rule, which is that the White House be at all times accessible to American citizens, and none but invited guests were present. On the morrow, however, the doors were thrown open, and at the grand levee held in honor of the Prince the formality of shaking hands was gone through with a great number of citizens who were not content with the salutation prescribed by European etiquette. While criticising the appearance and manner of those presented, Mr. Wood acknowledges with a good grace that were Her Majesty to receive the President of the United States at Buckingham Palace, and at the same time admit indiscriminately all persons, both male and female, who might present themselves, it is not probable that such an assemblage would compare very favorably with the gathering at the White House. His Royal Highness also dined with the *corps diplomatique*, visited the Capitol, the Patent Office, and a Ladies' Academy, and made an excursion in the *Harriett Lane* to Mount Vernon.

The Capitol is a vast structure of white marble whose cupola is still unfinished; though not faultless, it is the finest edifice in the Union. The Patent Office contains a great number of plans and models, and its museum is one of the most interesting that can be seen. The visit to Mount Vernon assumed all the importance of a great historical event, and "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington" is still the theme of poets, artists and essayists. Indeed these simple words are in themselves suggestive of more than all that could be written upon the chapter of the vicissitudes of human affairs. The old dwelling of the Founder of the Republic is now guarded by a family of negro slaves; it has neither the poetry which clings to a ruin, nor the touching interest which belongs to

(1) This affair, which took place on the 9th July, 1755, put an end to the invasion of Canada, which General Braddock, at the head of 3000 men, meditated. M. de Beaujeu had placed his 253 Canadians and 600 Indians in ambush. Both leaders fell. Washington, then a Captain, was present. Daniel M. H. L. de Beaujeu, Knight of St. Louis, was born at Montreal the 9th August, 1711, and was great-uncle to the Hon. G. R. Saveuse de Beaujeu, member of the Legislative Council. The latter gentleman lately presented the *Société Historique* with a portrait of his distinguished kinsman.

(2) Royalty in the New World. By Kinahan Cornwallis, New York 1860. This is a revised edition of this gentleman's letters to the *Herald*.