

5. The train arrived at Bathurst at 9.15 p.m., and left at 9.25 p.m. A salute of 21 guns was fired, and a large bonfire was made on the station grounds. About 2,000 people were present.

6. The Vice-Regal train passed Charlotte, N.B., at 10.37 p.m. There was a grand display of torchlight and bunting at the station.

7. At Campbellton, N.B., about three or four hundred people assembled to witness the arrival of the royal train. There was a bonfire and illumination around the station buildings and on Sugar Loaf Mountain. Three cheers were given for the Princess and the Marquis. The train arrived at eleven and left at 11.10 p.m. to stop at Metapedia for the night, the Press carriage remaining at Campbellton for telegraphic purposes.

11. The train left Metapedia at precisely 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, Nov. 28, on the arrival of the Press carriage from Campbellton. The Vice-Regal party slept well, and H. R. H. the Princess stepped out on the rear platform of the royal car and enjoyed the cold morning air, and at ten o'clock ate a hearty breakfast. Her Royal Highness and His Excellency expressed the greatest satisfaction at the perfect arrangements of the hotel car and of the train generally.

1. The train arrived at St. Flavie, the first station in the Province of Quebec, at 11.30 a.m., where the first event of the day took place, the Vice-Regal party being met here by Lieutenant-Governor St. Just, his aide-de-camp, his Cabinet, and Colonel Strange. The party left the train at Rimouski.

2. Rimouski was reached at 12.30 p.m., where a large crowd was in waiting at the depot, with a full militia guard of honour. A royal salute was fired, and an address delivered by the Mayor, to which His Excellency replied in excellent French. After reading the reply, His Excellency shook hands with the Mayor, Bishop Langevin, priests and others.

3. The train reached Riviere-du-Loup at 2 o'clock p.m., exchanging the Intercolonial for the Grand Trunk. The usual address and reply were given.

4. At St. Anne, where the train arrived at 3.45 p.m., an address was presented, to which His Excellency made one of his happiest replies. There was the usual demonstration accompanying the address.

5. At St. Thomas, where the train arrived at 5.20 p.m., there was a large crowd of people. The address was presented in the Royal car, and the reply by His Excellency was verbal.

6. There was a grand demonstration at Arthabaska at night, the train arriving some half hour behind official time. An address was read and replied to with all the usual formalities. Large crowds gathered at the depot, and cheered the Vice-Regal party. The train lay over at Kingsley all night, except the press car, which went on to Richmond, to play the wires.

III. 1. The first reception on Friday morning, Nov. 29, was at Richmond, where the proceedings were of a more than usual enthusiastic character.

2. At St. Hyacinthe, where the whole beautiful town had turned out, addresses and tendering of bouquets were entrusted to representative ladies, English and French.

3. At St. Hilaire, under the shadow of the great mountain, Mr. Bruce Campbell, attended by thousands from that and the neighbouring parishes, presented the address, and received a most flattering reply. Then the train sped on, without further stoppage, to Montreal, which it finally reached at noon, after a most enjoyable and successful journey.

III.

AT MONTREAL.

1. Thanks to the energy, taste and public spirit of the Grand Trunk authorities, the grimy old station of Bonaventure had been transformed into a tent of grand proportions and gorgeous decoration. The Vice-Regal party were received on an elevated dais, where the beauty and fashion of the metropolis were congregated, and where the Mayor, clad in all the glory of new official robes, read an address of welcome, to which His Excellency replied in eloquent language. After some minutes spent in formal introductions, the line of procession was formed, along Bonaventure street, Beaver Hall Hill and Dorchester street to the Windsor Hotel. There were three principal arches, views of two of which we publish in this issue—that of the Corporation, on Bonaventure street, and that of the Scottish Societies on Dorchester. A third, on Beaver Hall Hill, erected by the Montreal Snow Shoe and Lacrosse Clubs, will be given in our next. Along the whole route the crowds were immense and the welcome most enthusiastic.

The windows and doors of the buildings were crowded with eager citizens. His Excellency acknowledged the waving of handkerchiefs by raising his hat and bowing, while Her Royal Highness bowed often to the people who surrounded the carriage. Frequently bouquets were thrown into the carriage. After passing beneath the Corporation arch, the party turned on to Victoria Square, where the statue of the Queen presented itself to the view. At Wink's building, the first Prince of Wales' Rifles were stationed, and as the Royal party reached their left flank, a salute was tendered. Then the Garrison Artillery at the junction of Bonaventure street and Victoria Square followed suit, as did likewise the 65th Battalion and St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company. The jam in the Square now became very great, and the procession at last came to a full stop. Repeated

efforts were made by the officers to clear a space through the crowd, and the General, finding it impossible to proceed, ordered the horses to be taken out, they having become restive. In the meantime, a number of citizens immediately seized hold of the tongue, and amidst great cheering drew the carriage up Beaver Hall Hill.

Opposite Zion Church the choir struck up the National Anthem. The children on the platform opposite St. Andrew's Church also sang the National Anthem when the procession passed. The crowd pressed in to such a degree at the Snow Shoe and Lacrosse Arch on Beaver Hall Hill, that the procession was again brought to a standstill. Ten dozen lacrosse sticks and six dozen snow shoes were used in its construction. Most of the members of the two clubs were clustered on the arch dressed in their respective uniforms. It displayed appropriate mottoes, and was decked with evergreens and flowers. The 5th Fusiliers were posted here, and further on the 6th, both of which saluted. At the Scotch Societies' arch the pipers struck up, making some lively music. It took some time for the procession to force its way to the front entrance of the Windsor Hotel, where His Excellency and the Princess alighted. An almost innumerable concourse of people gathered here. The police were not able to control the vast crowd, which obstructed the procession considerably. Before His Excellency alighted, he thanked the gallant citizens for the prompt manner in which they had drawn the carriage when the horses failed them. The Marquis and his royal wife then entered the hotel, and proceeded at once to their apartments.

The military review took place shortly after the arrival, and was witnessed by His Excellency and the Princess from the balcony of the hotel. His Excellency acknowledged the salutes of the officers, and also saluted the colours in passing.

II. The general illumination in the city began about 7 o'clock. The number of Chinese lanterns was innumerable. At the City Hall transparencies of Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, the Prince and Princess of Wales were placed in the second story of the tower. Almost every street in the city had a truly loyal display of flags and bunting. The illumination of the Post-Office, the City Hall, the Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Exchange, the Geological Survey, the Court House, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and other buildings, was in a style of magnificence seldom witnessed in this country. We publish in this issue several of the principal edifices illuminated. Gas-jets had been arranged on nearly all the buildings, so that at night the light emitted illuminated the place almost as brightly as day. Many of the mottoes were painted on transparencies, and looked exceedingly well. They all were full of expressions of loyalty and welcome to their Excellencies, such as "We honour the daughter for the virtues of the mother," "God bless the Marquis and the Princess." In front of the residence of an American citizen, "We welcome you to America," &c., &c. About 7.30 His Excellency and the Princess, with many others of the distinguished party, left the Windsor for a drive through the principal streets of the city. They were cheered repeatedly by the thousands of citizens assembled on the streets. When the carriages reached Victoria Square so great was the crowd that much difficulty was experienced in making room for their Excellencies' carriages. However, most of the route was passed over at a good pace, and they soon returned to their quarters at the hotel.

III. The St. Andrew's Ball was the crowning of this memorable day. We devote a full page of this issue to its illustration. It was opened by the President of the Society, Colonel Stevenson—who was one of the only two men wearing kilts in the room, with the Princess for his partner in the quadrille. They were faced by the Marquis and Lady Macdonald. The ladies and gentlemen of the suite, Mr. Mackenzie and Mrs. Dalglish and some other couples making up the set. Her Royal Highness wore a low white brocade satin dress Princess shaped, trimmed with honiton lace, pearls and crystal. She wore a necklet of diamonds, clasps of diamonds in her hair, and a white plume. The ladies of the suite wore black satin dresses and diamond tiaras. The Princess danced waltzes with Col. McNeill and Col. Littleton, and honoured Sir Hugh Allan with her hand in the Lancers. The Marquis danced several dances, among his partners selected being Miss Ogilvie, Miss Campbell and Miss Macfarlane. The dance in which he specially shone was a reel, in which he acquitted himself with a vigour and activity that won the hearts of the Scotchmen, and elicited considerable applause at its termination. Only four couples had the courage to appear on the floor, and His Excellency's performance was far the best. Supper was announced at twelve o'clock, the Marquis handing down Mrs. Dow, Colonel Stevenson taking the Princess, Sir John A. Macdonald Lady Sophia Macnamara, Dr. Campbell Lady Macdonald, &c., &c. Supper was served in the billiard-room on the ground floor. On the return of the distinguished guests from supper a surprise awaited them at the top of the staircase, in the shape of a delay of ten minutes to hear some stanzas of a patriotic song rendered by a volunteer in uniform. Preceded by three pipers, the party then once more found their way to the ball-room, where a second reel was danced, the Marquis even excelling his first effort, and more couples venturing to compete with him in the lists. A pretty feature in the ball-room was the posting of a sentinel with fixed bayonet on each side of the dais erected at

the top of the room. At one o'clock the strains of the National Anthem and vociferous cheers announced the retirement of the Marquis and Princess, who won golden opinions by their gracious bearing at their first ball in Canada.

IV. 1. Saturday morning, the 30th November, was set apart by the Marquis for the reception of the addresses which different societies and corporations desired to present to him, and from eleven o'clock until half-past twelve the drawing-room of the Windsor Hotel was crowded with deputations. His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne was dressed in official uniform as Governor-General. Addresses were presented from the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Church of England, the Natural History Society, the Bar of Montreal, the Ladies' Educational Association. Afterwards the consular body were presented to His Excellency.

2. The afternoon was devoted to visits to Villa Maria Convent at Monklands, and to McGill University. At the former a number of visitors, principally relatives of the pupils, were present, among them Monseigneur Fabre, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Edward C. Murphy and the Misses Murphy, Mr. Arthur H. Murphy of Quebec and Miss Murphy, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Mul-larky, Dr. Hingston, Hon. Mr. Baby, Chief-Justice Dorion, Mr. Reynolds, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, and others. The Rev. Mr. Baile, Superior of the Seminary, the Rev. Mr. Beaubien, and other priests were also present. The Montreal troop of Cavalry acted as escort to the Royal party and at different stations along the road arches were erected. At the latter institution the proceedings were of the most gratifying character, and great credit must be given to the committee of management, who consisted of Messrs. Inkstetter, Lefebvre, Henwood, Macdonald, in Medicine; Trudel, McGibbon, McLennan and Redpath in Law; Wood, Weir, McPherson, Chaffee, Arts; and Morkill, Robertson, Scaife and Drummond, in Science.

3. The drawing-room, in the evening, was attended by most of the leading families. From an early hour poured in a continuous stream of fair and beautifully dressed ladies, officers in the various uniforms of the Montreal Brigade, officials of the Civil Service, dignitaries of the Church and Bar, with other civilians in orthodox evening dress. At half-past nine, His Excellency and Her Royal Highness entered the drawing-room of the Windsor Hotel, where the presentations were made. The A. D. C.'s in attendance on the Governor-General were Major DeWinton, Col. Lyttleton, Capt. Chater, and Hon. Mr. Harbord. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Macnamara and Hon. Mrs. Moreton.

His Excellency was attired in the Windsor uniform of the English Privy Council.

Her Royal Highness the Princess wore a rich black velvet overskirt, with pale cream satin underskirt, ornaments, tiara of diamonds and clusters of same on shoulders.

The number who attended the drawing-room was so large that it was not until eleven o'clock that the presentations were completed. As the Marquis and Princess retired from the parlor, the guard saluted and the band played "God Save the Queen."

V. Sunday, the 1st December, was spent in rest, divine service being attended by His Excellency and the Princess at Christ Church Cathedral in the forenoon, and by the Marquis at St. Andrew's Church in the afternoon.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

ONE royal highness has just given a special sitting for a likeness which is to be distributed with the Christmas number of a little suburban weekly, and the fact is being trumpeted all over London.

WHOLE streets of houses—upwards of forty in number—are about to be cleared away for the purpose of constructing a new main thoroughfare in the City to Bishopgate-street, the new thoroughfare taking a south-easterly direction.

A NEW metropolitan railway is to be made, one which will join the Great Eastern Railway at Frenchchurch-street and the South-Eastern Railway at Cannon-street. There will be a cartway under the line.

THE *American Traveller* says that already about fifteen tons of granite have been sold in bits to Americans for portions of Cleopatra's Needle, and yet the trade runs on as brisk as ever. The Needle does not seem to get any smaller, either.

A POPULAR illustrated periodical has just published a picture of "The Prince of Peace." The drawing is intended for a portrait of the Prince of Wales, and the letterpress explains that he has fairly earned that title, by the energy he has displayed in aiding the Paris Exhibition.

It is stated that the steamer *Great Eastern* has been purchased by a company who intend using her as a cattle boat to ply between Texas and London. She is now being fitted out at Milford Haven, and is to have new engines and boilers manufactured by the Clyde Iron Works at a cost of 100,000*l.* Refrigerators will be built in her for the purpose of carrying fresh beef. It is estimated that she will carry 2,200 head of cattle and 3,600 head of mutton.

At least one of the reasons for not artificially illuminating the British Museum Reading-rooms on evenings and gloomy days will be dis-established by the introduction of the electric light. The chief objection urged against the use of gas in the National Library is that its heat and fumes destroy the leather bindings of books, and, as the electric light is said to evolve neither heat nor fume, we may possibly witness before long an interesting experiment at the great literary centre in Bloomsbury.

LOTTERIES, we all know, are forbidden in this country, but, like many other things legally prohibited, they still exist. For example there was a curious one in the parish of St. George's in the East on the 5th of November, a day which the girls in that unfashionable district "please to remember." There is in this locality a school founded by a wealthy citizen named Raine, for the board and education of girls. Situations are afterwards found for them, and every 5th November there is a lottery of 100*l.* amongst those who have left the school, have attained twenty-two years of age, and have fulfilled other conditions, one of which is membership of the Church of England. The young women meet on this day and draw lots who shall have 100*l.* as a marriage portion. Any one in want of 100*l.* and a nice young wife can make an excursion. The fare there and back is not expensive.

A RADICAL contemporary has done this "poetry" with some more; giving it publicly is treating it as it deserves:—

So brainless "Jingoes" bellow coarse applause;
Reckless though Commerce languish, Freedom dies,
Blood flow like water, scorn and contumely
Fall upon Crown and People, so that he
May pose as lord of the world's destiny,
High Jove of perisfrage! and hurl abroad
His igneous world-bolts worthy such a god!

HEARTH AND HOME.

COMPENSATION.—I think, says an old bachelor, that every husband should see that his wife has enough spending money. A servant who, though she may work hard, has none of the cares of the household on her mind, receives a certain amount of money for service, but many wives and daughters have very little change which they dare call their own. Is this generous, or even just? I think not. The dull and tiresome routine of farm life in the house wears on the spirits as well as the muscles, and some substantial encouragement should be shown to the overworked woman.

THEIR USE.—A man who amounts to anything needs enemies to keep him alive. A celebrated person, who was surrounded by enemies, used to say, "They are sparks which, if we do not blow them, go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavouring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk. There will be a reaction, if you do but perform your duty; and hundreds, who were once alienated from you, will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

OVERWORKED.—Day after day the house-mistress works hard from morning until night. When she is unequal to the performance of her tasks, she takes tea, and as her nerves become more diseased, more tea. With neuralgic pain often seizing her in the beginning of that slow decline which saps the life and happiness of so many of our women before they reach middle age, she is irritable. Little trials cause her torture, and as she sees herself constantly falling below her ideal, she loses heart, and blames herself for a hasty temper. But what ails her is not temper, but tiredness, and tea, and too hot rooms, and a lack of variety and cheer in her life. Rest and amusement will soon produce a marked change in her thoughts and acts.

DO NOT DECEIVE THEM.—When the children are ill, don't tell them that the medicine is "nice" when you know it is positively nauseous; do not induce them to swallow the dose under the pretence that it is "good." Children never forget white lies of this sort, and their confidence, once shaken, never regains firmness. Better by far tell them the simple truth, that it is disagreeable, but necessary to their health, and you desire them to take it and at once. Ten to one they will swallow it with half the trouble of coaxing and worry of words, and love you better for your firm, decided manner. Don't teach the children by example to tell white lies to each other and to their neighbours. Guard your lips and bridle your tongue if you desire to have the coming generation truthful.

A BAD PLAN.—Memoranda should not be made to take the place of memory. There can be very little doubt of the bad effects of habitually writing down those facts and events which we wish to remember; they are taken down for future consideration, and consequently receive very little present consideration. From a conviction that our knowledge can be thus easily recalled, it is never systematically arranged or deeply engraved; we atone for the passive indolence of the mind by the mechanical labour of the hands, and write a volume without remembering a line. The desirable and the useful thing is, that we should carry our knowledge about with us, as we carry our health about with us; that the one should be exhibited in the alacrity of our actions, and the other proved by the vigour of our thoughts.