

The Exhibition building will be erected on a site adjoining the Royal Horticultural Society, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the ground occupied in 1851 on the occasion of the first International Exhibition.

The portion of the building to be devoted to the exhibition of pictures will be erected in brick, and will occupy the entire front towards Cromwell-road. The portion in which machinery will be exhibited will extend along Prince Albert's-road, on the west side of the gardens.

All works of industry to be exhibited should have been produced since 1850.

Subject to the necessary limitation of space, all persons, whether designers, inventors, manufacturers, or producers of articles, will be allowed to exhibit; but they must state the character in which they do so.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate with foreign and colonial exhibitors only through the commission which the Government of each foreign country or colony may appoint for that purpose; and no article will be admitted from any foreign country or colony without the sanction of such commission.

No rent will be charged to exhibitors.

Prizes, or rewards for merit in the form of medals, will be given in the Industrial Department of the Exhibition.

Prizes may be affixed to the articles exhibited.

Every article produced or obtained by human industry, whether of raw materials, machinery, manufactures, or fine arts, will be admitted to the exhibition, with the exception of—1. Living animals and plants; 2. Fresh vegetable and animal substances, liable to spoil by keeping; 3. Detonating or dangerous substances.

Spirits or alcohols, oils, acids, corrosive salts, and substances of a highly inflammable nature, will not be admitted, unless sent in well-secured glass vessels.

[The articles exhibited will be divided into classes, according to the enumeration contained in our last Number.]

Her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them on and after Wednesday, the 12th of February, and will continue to receive goods, until Monday, the 31st March, 1862, inclusive.

Articles of great size and weight, the placing of which will require considerable labour, must be sent before Saturday, the 1st of March, 1862; and manufacturers wishing to exhibit machinery or other objects that will require foundations or special constructions must make a declaration to that effect on their demands for space.

Any exhibitor, whose goods can properly be placed together will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the exhibition, and the convenience of other exhibitors.

Where it is desired to exhibit processes of manufacture, a sufficient number of articles, however dissimilar, will be admitted for the purpose of illustrating the process; but they must not exceed the number actually required.

Exhibitors will be required to deliver their goods at the building, and to unpack and arrange them, at their own charge and risk; and all articles must be delivered with the freight, carriage, portage, and all charges and dues upon them paid.

Packing-cases must be removed at the cost of the exhibitor or his agent, as soon as the goods are examined and deposited in charge of the commissioners.

Exhibitors will be permitted, subject only to the necessary general regulations, to erect, according to their own taste, all the counters, stands, glass frames, brackets, awnings, hangings, or similar contrivances which they may consider best calculated for the display of their goods.

Exhibitors must be at the charge of insuring their own goods, should they desire this security. Every precaution will be taken to prevent fire, theft, or other losses; and her Majesty's Commissioners will give all the aid in their power for the legal prosecution of any persons guilty of robbery or wilful injury in the exhibition; but they will not be responsible for losses or damage of any kind which may be occasioned by fire or theft, or in any other manner.

Exhibitors may employ assistants to keep in order the articles they exhibit, or to explain them to visitors, after obtaining written permission from her Majesty's Commissioners, but such assistants will be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods of their employers.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide shafting, steam (not exceeding 30lb. per inch), and water, at high pressure, for machines in motion.

Intending exhibitors in the United Kingdom are requested to apply without delay to the Secretary of her Majesty's Commissioners, at the offices, 451, West Strand, London, W.C., for the form of

demand for space, stating in which of the four sections they wish to exhibit.

Foreign and colonial exhibitors should apply to the commission, or other central authority, appointed by the foreign or colonial government, as soon as notice has been given of its appointment.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, having consulted a committee as to the organisation of the Fine Art Department of the Exhibition, will publish the rules relating thereto at a future date.

By order, F. R. SANDFORD, Secretary.

Offices of her Majesty's Commissioners, 451, West Strand London, W.C.

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

X.

UPPER CANADA.

(Continued from our last.)

On the following day the Prince witnessed the acrobatic performance of Blondin, who with a man on his shoulders, crossed the yawning gulf on a rope stretched from cliff to cliff, and afterwards executed his perilous feats on stilts, the accounts of which could not during a long time be credited in Europe. Although remonstrating against such daring extravagance, His Royal Highness presented the adventurous little Frenchman with a sum of \$400. The same day the Prince and suite saw all the places usually visited by well informed and well directed tourists, descending beneath the enormous sheet of falling water at Table Rock, and steaming close to the foot of the falls in the *Maid of the Mist*. Sunday H. R. H. attended Divine Service at Chippewa; and on Monday crossed over to the American side, where he was received by the people with great enthusiasm.

The Prince also passed over the Suspension Bridge where an address was presented by Hon. W. H. Merritt, on behalf of the Directors of this great concern.

On Tuesday, the 18th, His Royal Highness, in the presence of a great throng of Canadians and Americans, and as repeated salvos of artillery pealed forth, took his departure from the Clifton Hotel where he had alighted, and proceeded to Queenstown. This was the only public demonstration made at the Falls, where, after the fatigue of so much official drudgery the Prince had found that retirement and repose so welcome to his exhausted strength.

From the days of Hennepin, who first spoke of Niagara (1), down to our own, — Mr. Woods, the *Times*' correspondent, devotes over twenty pages of his work to the subject, — descriptions without number of this great cataract have been written both in verse and in prose. The first named author seems to have been rather appalled by this *hell of waters* than impressed with its grandeur. We translate his description as follows:

"Between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie there is a prodigious cataract, whose fall is really wonderful. Its equal cannot be seen in the world. There are some in Italy and also in the Kingdom of Sweden, but they are very insignificant specimens compared with this.

At the foot of this wonderful cataract runs the river Niagara which is only the eighth part of a league in width, but it is very deep in some parts. The current is so rapid above the falls that it washes away all the wild animals which attempt to cross it — their efforts to save themselves being of no avail against its force — and hurls them from a height of more than six hundred feet. This incomparable waterfall is composed of two great sheets of water and of two cascades, with an island sloping forward between them. As the water falls from this great elevation it boils and foams in a most frightful manner with a noise louder than thunder. When the wind blows from the south this awful roaring may be heard at a distance of fifteen leagues.

From this fall the River Niagara runs with an extraordinary degree of swiftness as far as the Great Rock (*Gros Rocher*), a distance of two leagues, but in the next two leagues, extending to Lake Ontario or Frontenac, its course becomes much slower.

The river is navigable for boats and large ships from Fort Frontenac to the foot of the Great Rock mentioned above. This rock, lying in the west, is detached from the land by the Niagara, and is distant two leagues from the great Falls. It is over these two leagues that we are

(1) Champlain who penetrated to Lake Huron by the Ottawa, must have been aware of the existence of the Falls of Niagara, though it is probable he never saw them. In the curious chart which accompanies the account of his voyage made in 1632, the position of a waterfall is indicated in a river that discharges itself in Lake St. Louis (Ontario) from above; Lake Erie is not traced on this map.