

On the 14th of May 1859, an Address was voted by both Houses of Parliament, informing Her Majesty of the approaching completion of that stupendous work which the Colony had undertaken to erect over the St. Lawrence, and humbly praying that Her Majesty (or if not Her Majesty, some other member of the Royal family) would be pleased to visit Canada and to inaugurate it when finished. The Address was carried to England and laid at the foot of the Throne, by the Hon. H. Smith, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. In answer Her Majesty was graciously pleased to say that it was impossible for her personally to comply with the wishes of her Canadian subjects, but that the Prince of Wales would go to Canada as her Representative.

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## II.

### THE PRINCE'S BIOGRAPHY.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward was born at Buckingham Palace, on the 9th of November, 1841. He is in possession of the following titles: "Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Cobourg-Gotha, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, Knight of the Garter." These are derived partly by inheritance and partly by creation. Edward the First having in politic concession to the Welsh Chieftains, created his heir Prince of Wales, this title has ever since been given to the Heir apparent of the Throne of England. The Scottish titles of the Prince are derived from Robert the Third, in whose reign they were vested in the Heir apparent of the crown of Scotland for ever. On the 10th of September, 1849, Her Majesty granted to her son and heir and to his heirs for ever the dignity of Earl of Dublin of the United Kingdom, in memory of her visit to that portion of her dominions.

The education of the Prince of Wales was at first conducted under the immediate care of his Royal Mother. In the languages, classics, natural philosophy, mathematics and other branches of study, he has been assisted by private tutors selected expressly on account of their qualification and ability to convey instruction. When the age of Albert-Edward became such as to require the immediate care of a Tutor, Mr. Gibbs was appointed to that post of high confidence. The young Prince was induced to learn, not forced, and every thing was done to render his studies agreeable to him. Mr. Gibbs is said to have effected much in conveying the first notions of learning to the mind of his royal pupil,