

evenly balanced that legislation was nearly brought to a stand-still. After nearly two years of a precarious existence, the Reform Government was defeated, and the Conservatives, with some accessions to their ranks, took office; but only to fall again within four months. In this emergency Union of the Colonies was vaguely regarded as a possible means of escape from the "dead lock," which apparently would yield to no other solution, save the disunion of Upper and Lower Canada, a step almost universally regarded as undesirable to the last degree. Just at this time, when the Ministry of the day was under the ban of the Legislative Assembly by an adverse majority of two, Mr. Morris approached the Premier on the subject of a coalition of parties, and the adoption of Confederation in some shape, as a basis of policy. How he succeeded in bringing the Hon. John A. Macdonald and his colleagues into peaceful negotiation with the Hon. George Brown, may best be left by us as a matter personal to himself; but Mr. Morris certainly did succeed, and the result of his diplomacy was soon made patent to the country, by the acceptance of office on the part of Mr. Brown and two Reform colleagues, and the adoption by the Government of Confederation as the groundwork of its policy.

It was, therefore, no matter for surprise that Mr. Morris should have been generally regarded as among the rising members of Parliament. Secure in the confidence of his constituency, with an untarnished reputation, both in public and in private life, and with the statesmanlike capacity he had already evinced in dealing both with public men and public questions, it was to have been expected that when circumstances made the occasion, he would be invited to share in the labours and responsibilities of the Cabinet. He will now, from his more elevated position, have a better opportunity to work for the complete realization of that Union of which he has been from the first an earnest and able advocate.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

OPENING PROCESSION AND FIRST SITTING.

In this number we give a double page illustration of the solemn procession at the opening of the Œcumenical Council on the 8th ult. It represents the procession in the Vestibule of St. Peter's before His Holiness had descended from the *Sedia Gestatoria*. The Council Chamber is formed within the North transept of St. Peter's, that is on the side next the Vatican. The following is an authentic description of the procession and of the ceremonial attending the opening and first sitting of the Council which is styled the First Council of the Vatican:

The whole of the Roman clergy, arranged in the order of precedence of their respective chapters, parishes, and religious orders, lined the Scala Regia, or great stairs, of the Vatican, the porticoes, and the vestibule of St. Peter's Cathedral Church. At eight o'clock in the morning the Pope left his apartments, and preceded and surrounded by his usual Court, lay and clerical, descended to the Pauline Chapel. Here his Holiness was met by Cardinal de Angelis, Archbishop of Fermo, the Cardinal First Priest, and by Cardinals Antonelli and Catterini, the two first Cardinal Deacons, who were to attend him, respectively, as the Priest Assistant and two Deacons Assistant, at the throne; with the two Bishops appointed to act as book-bearer and candle-bearer—all wearing the rich white and gold vestments, and the white mitres, of their respective orders.

The Pope, after blessing the incense, was then vested in the cope and mantle, with the precious mitre, and went, preceded by the Apostolic Subdeacon, Dean of the Signet, carrying the Cross, and followed by the two Prelates, the Protonotaries, and two others of the Signet, carrying his train. He thus entered the vast hall above the vestibule of St. Peter's, where the whole of the Cardinals, Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops, Bishops and Abbots, about 650 in number, with all their attendants, were meanwhile assembled. His Holiness knelt before an altar, at the farther end of the hall, and intoned the first words of the hymn, 'Veni Creator Spiritus,' which was taken up by the Papal singers, and continued to be sung by them and by the vast assemblage, in alternate verses, during the procession. At the end of the first verse, all rose from their knees; his Holiness took his seat in the portable throne, or gestatory chair; and the long procession, which took nearly an hour to defile past, commenced its movement. It began with five detachments of the lower colleges of prelates, in their scarlet and ermine robes; after which came the choir, in their habits of purple and their surplices; then followed three more colleges of prelates, the Abbreviators, called *di Parco Maggiore*, those of the tribunal called the Signature, and the Clerks of the Chamber. Then the Auditors of the Supreme Tribunal of the Rota, the Master of the Sacred Palace, two private Chamberlains bearing the triple crown and the plain gold mitre of his Holiness, the Prelate of the Signature officiating as thurifer with the censor, and the Apostolic Subdeacon, in his sacred vestments of white and gold, carrying his Holiness's cross between two other prelates, with their candles lighted, in gold candlesticks. The next portion of the procession, consisting of all the Fathers of the Council, beginning with the Abbots, and followed by the Bishops, Archbishops, Primate, and Cardinals, and the three divisions of the Sacred College of Cardinals (Deacons, Priests, and the six suburban Bishops), then appeared, all clothed in sacred vestments of white (or silver) and gold and mitres. The mitred Abbots and Bishops of all degrees wore the ample and flowing cope; and the three orders of Cardinals respectively the diaconal tunic or dalmatic, the chasuble, and the cope; while each was attended by a chaplain, and the Cardinals, in addition, by a train-bearer. After this gorgeous and long-drawn array the Senator and Conservators of Rome, in their long mantles of cloth of gold, the Vice-Chamberlain of the church walking beside Prince Orsini, Prince Custodian of the Council, and some Apostolic Prothonotaries, who were afterwards to bear the Pope's train, followed, and immediately preceded by three Cardinal Deacons in their sacred

vestments: the one in the centre carried the book of the gospels, from which he was to sing the gospel of the opening session; while the two others on each side were those already mentioned as the first and second Cardinal Deacons assistant at the throne. Then was borne on the shoulders of eight yeomen of the body, in crimson and velvet dresses of the style we call 'vandyke,' the Pope, sitting in the gestatory chair, and raising his hand from time to time to bless the kneeling multitude, while over his head the cloth of silver canopy of state was carried on eight gilt staves by eight Referendaries of the Signet. On each side private chamberlains carried the lofty fans of ostrich feathers, which usually form part of the Papal cortège on great occasions. After his Holiness followed a great number of prelates attached to the Papal court and chapels, fathers, generals of religious orders, and vicars general of religious congregations, such as the Jesuits, Oratorians, &c., in their several habits, while the officials of the Council, including the sworn shorthand clerical writers, concluded the long and gorgeous array. The officers of the Swiss Guard, in their splendid gilt and steel armour, those of the Noble Guard and the civic and municipal guards, and the numerous officials of the Court, in the old black velvet habits of the fifteenth century, gave relief to the otherwise purely ecclesiastical ranks: while amidst the array of mitred prelates the gorgeous robes and crowns of the Oriental Bishops attracted especial notice. On entering the church, his Holiness descended from his chair and advanced, bareheaded and on foot, up the vast nave towards the High Altar, on which, amidst the blaze of a thousand lights in gilt candlesticks, stood exposed the Sacrament. The Cardinals had taken up their places in the great Sanctuary, and the Pope, kneeling, made his silent devotions before the altar; while the Fathers of the Council slowly defiled into the great Council Hall which temporarily occupies the whole of the north transept. The Pope, having sung the prayer of the Holy Ghost, 'Oh, God! who, by the light of the Holy Spirit,' at the high altar, then entered the Council Hall; and, after a brief prayer at the altar there erected, stood up and commenced as usual the psalm at the beginning of mass. The high mass was celebrated by Cardinal Patrizi, Bishop of Sabina, and Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, in the usual manner, the Pope assisting at his throne. At the end of the mass a richly-gilt throne or tabernacle was placed upon the altar, containing the copy of the Four Gospels. The Bishop of St. Polten, or St. Hippolytus, in Austria, who is Secretary to the Council, was then solemnly conducted, with uncovered head, to the altar bearing the Codex of the Four Gospels, which he reverently disposed, upon the aforesaid throne. The preacher, Archbishop Passavalle, in cope and mitre, having first asked the Pope's blessing, proceeded to deliver in Latin an appropriate discourse. At its conclusion the Pope was attired in all the sacred vestments, as if to celebrate mass with the usual solemnities; and the whole mitred assembly, each in turn, performed the ceremony of homage and obedience—the Cardinals kissing the hand, Archbishops and Bishops the knee, and the other members of the Council the foot, of his Holiness the Pope, who remained seated on his throne. Then followed the silent prayer of the Pope and the whole assembly. This, which was repeated three several times, and lasted some space of time, was followed by the greater Litanies, which were sung by the cantors in the solemn and ancient tones appropriate to them, all reverently kneeling, and during the sutrages the Pontiff rose and three times blessed the Council in the accustomed words. After this was sung, by the Cardinal Deacon, the gospel on the opening of the Council. After this the Pope addressed an allocution or discourse to the fathers, and then once more intoned the hymn of the Holy Ghost, 'Veni Creator Spiritus,' and while the latter verses were sung all those who were not members or officials of the Council were conducted by the masters of ceremonies and ostiaries out of the Council Hall. A brief period ensued, during which it was understood that the formal decrees declaring the Council opened and other similar ones were read, and, having been put to the vote by the notaries and scrutators, as they are called, were declared passed. At the close of these proceedings the ostiaries opened the doors again, and those who had been previously excluded were readmitted. The Pope then solemnly intoned the 'Te Deum,' in thanksgiving for the opening of the general council, first of the Vatican and nineteenth in the annals of the Church. At its close his Holiness was vested, and returned to his apartments, preceded and surrounded by his Court, while the fathers of the Council also withdrew to invest in the chapels set aside for that purpose; and so concluded the first session of the Council.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

We print in this number a leggotype, from a photograph by Notman and Fraser, of the Toronto University building. Standing retired amid the shady retreat of University Park, it forms one of the first architectural adornments of the commercial capital of Ontario. The present building, erected some ten or twelve years ago, is in the Norman style of architecture, and forms three sides of a vast square. The front of the main building is about three hundred feet in length, with a large tower in the centre rising to an elevation of 126 feet. The structure has an elegant rather than a massive appearance, the material used in its construction being white brick and Ohio freestone, with dressings of Caen stone. The roof is embellished with rich ornaments in ironwork, suggesting a similarity in appearance to that of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. The University was established by Royal Charter, in 1827, under the title of King's College, and in 1828 was endowed by patent with a grant of land which had been set apart by the Crown for its support. This grant of land originally amounted to 223,538 acres, the fund accruing from which is ample to maintain the institution in the highest state of efficiency. It was opened in 1827, and its first convocation held in 1844. The rights and privileges conferred by the Royal Charter not being in accordance with the genius of the times, they were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1853, and a new charter conferred, constituting the University on the liberal model of the University of London, England. No fees are charged, and the following Scholarships are offered at the examinations:—Faculty of Law, 4: 1 for Matriculants, 1 for Students 1 year's standing, 1 for Students 2 years' standing, 1 for Students 3 years' standing. Faculty of Medicine, 4: 1 for Matriculants, 1 for Students 1 year's standing, 1 for Students 2 years' standing, 1 for Students 3 years' standing. Faculty of Arts, 24: at the Junior Matriculation Examination, 1 in Classics, 1 in Mathematics, 2 for General Proficiency in all the subjects appointed for Junior Matriculants; at the Senior Matriculation Examination, 1 in Classics, 1 in Mathematics, 2 for General

Proficiency in all the subjects appointed for Senior Matriculants; at the Examination for the First Year, 1 in Classics, 1 in Mathematics, 2 for General Proficiency; at the Examination for the Second Year, 1 in Classics, 1 in Mathematics, 1 in Natural Sciences, 1 in Modern Languages, with History, 1 in Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, 1 for General Proficiency; at the Examination for the Third Year, 1 in Classics, 1 in Mathematics, 1 in Natural Sciences, 1 in Modern Languages with History, 1 in Metaphysics and Ethics, with Civil Polity, Natural Theology and History, 1 for General Proficiency. Value of each Scholarship, \$120, and tenable for one year only." The University College, of which the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., is President, has an able staff of Professors, including Drs. McCaul, Beaven, Croft and Wilson, Messrs. Buckland, Hines, Chapman, &c., and Mr. Kingston, M. A. The latter is also Director of the Magnetic Observatory, which is also situated in the University Park; it is one of the Meteorological Stations established by the British Government at the request of the Royal Society of England in 1840, and is attached to the University. Its latitude is 43° 39' North; longitude, 79° 21' 5" West; or 5 hours 17 minutes 23 seconds behind Greenwich time. The University possesses a well-stocked library, said to contain over 13,000 volumes, and the Museum contains several valuable and interesting collections, among which may be mentioned the Ornithological department, numbering more than 1,000 specimens, nearly all of which are Canadian; the Botanical about 6,000, and the Mineralogical nearly as many. Toronto has many other buildings and public institutions of general interest, to some of which we shall introduce our readers from time to time as the opportunity occurs.

PRINCE ARTHUR AS AN AXEMAN.

On the homeward journey of H. R. H. Prince Arthur's hunting party from the Upper Ottawa, about the end of last month, they stopped to witness the operations of one of Mr. Gilmour's gangs of lumbermen, employed under the direction of Mr. Farrell, in log-making. The Prince was invited to take part in felling a large pine tree near by the road side, to which he readily consented, and seizing the axe he wielded it with a skill which astonished and delighted the practical woodsmen beyond measure. The axeman's craft is not so easily shared in as that of the raffian: for the idea of an amateur raffian is that he shall "run the rapids" and taste of a plate of pea-soup, a feat which is successfully accomplished by all who have the courage to make the attempt. So with your holiday "Navy" who "turns the first sod" on great occasions, and washes the dust out of his throat with a glass of sparkling champagne—his duties are easy, and at least free from danger. But the deft handling of the axe is something more serious. It is the pride of the Canadian country youth to be able to "fell his tree," and he does not acquire proficiency in this task without much practice. Indeed the records of accidents resulting from the unexpected directions in which trees so often fall, warn us that even experienced woodsmen pay too little attention to the "mysteries" of their craft, or are too careless to observe them always. But the reader must understand that H. R. H. was not exposed to danger from the falling of the tree, for the final strokes, as well as the general direction of the "cut," are always given by experienced hands. There is excitement to the beholder in seeing the first tottering of the forest giant, when its tall top wavers in the air, as if in doubt as to which way to fall; and there is music to the ear of the woodsman in the whistling, crunching noise of the overturned tree, breaking down and carrying with it the tops and branches of the neighbouring growth, till with a final crash and a heavy thud the huge trunk strikes the ground, not unfrequently shivering the greater part of its lighter limbs into fragments. Our Canadian woodsman knows not how to spare the tree: the only forest echoes which delight his ear are those responsive to the sound of the axe, or the crashing of the falling trunk.

THE TOWN OF DEAL, ON THE SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND.

In this issue we reproduce from Turner's "Southern Coast of England" a view of the ancient town of Deal, in the County of Kent. Turner gives but very little information concerning the town; indeed, it appears to be a feature in illustrated works to impart as little knowledge as possible in as many words as can be conveniently made use of. And so we read in Turner, "And here we are in the *Three Kings*, the 'Holy Three Kings from Cologne, if you like, who rested here on their pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury.'" In the next sentence there is a confused allusion to a travelling companion, and some culinary matters, which certainly do not belong to a description of Deal. Then we are told that the entrance to Lower Deal is "strikingly beautiful;" that there are three divisions of the borough—Upper, Middle, and Lower Deal; that one street forms the "Cornhill," another the "Islington," and so on, just as if Cockneydom were the universal standard measurement of creation, by which the height, breadth, and depth of every other place ought to be measured. The picture is, nevertheless, fair to look upon.

RED RIVER.

The Toronto papers publish the following despatch, dated Georgetown, Minn., 13th instant:—

"Dr. Tupper, Captain Cameron, and Mrs. Cameron arrived here to-night from Pembina. Matters remain as before, Riel having complete command, and styling himself Commander-in-chief. He has garrisoned all the forts, having 350 men under arms. Vicar-General Thibault and Colonel DeSalaberry were to be admitted to an audience with the Council, as representing the Canadian Government, in order to explain the position the Government had taken, and it is hoped their influence may be instrumental in bringing about a better understanding. Dr. Tupper was two days in Fort Garry, and met with Riel; but nothing was said as to the insurrection. Eight hundred French half-breeds have joined Riel's forces. It was rumored when Dr. Tupper left Pembina that a large party of Sioux Indians were marching to Fort Garry, and that the half-breeds had gone out to meet them. If this be true, it will doubtless be the commencement of new and serious trouble. All the Canadian party are still in prison, and nothing is said about their release. I met an English half-breed from Fort Garry, who complains of the way they were treated by Colonel Dennis. He asked them to sign that they