

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION,

Upper



Canada.

VOL. XIII.

TORONTO : SEPTEMBER, 1860.

No. 9.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE
I. VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA	129
Portrait of His Royal Highness—His Education.....	130
Arrival of the Prince in Newfoundland—The School Children at Halifax, Nova Scotia—King's College, Windsor—Arrival at New Brunswick.....	131
Arrival of the Prince at Quebec—Welcomed to Canada by the Legislature —Visit to the Laval University.....	132
The Prince arrives at Montreal—Visits the University of McGill College —Inauguration of the Victoria Bridge—Addresses and Ceremony at the Inauguration—College of St. Hyacinthe—Bishop's College, Lennoxville —St. Francis' College, Richmond.....	133
The Prince at Ottawa—Laying the Foundation-Stone of the Parliament Buildings—The School Children at Brockville—Arrival at Kingston.....	136
Arrival of the Prince at Belleville—Visit to Cobourg—Victoria College.....	137
Arrival of the Prince at Peterboro'	137

CONTENTS—Continued.

	PAGE
I. The arrival of the Prince at Toronto—University of Trinity College—Visit to Collingwood—University College and University of Toronto—Upper Canada College—Visit to the Educational Department for Upper Canada —Illumination of the Buildings—Knox College	138
The Prince at Guelph—Berlin—Arrival in London—Sarnia—Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock—The Prince at Queenston Heights	140
Arrival at Hamilton—Hamilton Central School—The Prince's Farewell Address to the People of Canada.....	141
The Prince at Harvard College—The Prince's Plume—Canadian Heroine	142
II. MISCELLANEOUS—(1) "Welcome to Canada." (2) Landing of the Loyal- ists in New Brunswick. (3) The School a Family. (4) How to get a Clock for the School.....	142
III. SHORT CRITICAL NOTICES OF BOOKS	143
IV. EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.....	144

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

The Heir to the Throne of the British Empire visiting the Provinces of that empire in America is a new fact in the history

of both. Never was a visit more graciously made, or more cordially received. The personification of free monarchical government and the spirit of British North American liberty meet for the first time, and never was meeting more affectionate, or congratulations and prayers more hearty. The representative person of majesty, and the representative thousands of freedom, mutually embrace each other with an ardour and earnestness that bespeak the strongest convictions and the deepest feelings.

Why is this? No favours are sought or expected on either side. The visit is not diplomatic, nor are the greetings those of official cliques. The visit is the expression of a Queen-mother's affection to her son, and a Queen-sovereign's love to her free people; and the reception is the spontaneous ovation of all ranks, classes, parties, and ages; the unanimous, concentrated heart of our

whole country, offering its warmest tribute of love and loyalty to the filial representative of the most beloved of sovereigns, and the truest guardian of civil and religious liberty.

The universal and cordial welcome to the Prince of Wales, were no prostrations of superstitious ignorance and galvanized



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AS COLONEL OF THE 100TH REGIMENT.

serfdom before an Eastern potentate or an European despot; they were the cordial homage of a virtuous people to parental, royal, and personal virtue—the intelligent appreciation by a free people of a principle of government and law, which is above party; which, like the sun in the firmament, is no less impartial than universal in its benefits. It is in this that a free monarchy is distinguished from a free republic on the one side, and an arbitrary despotism on the other—as the personification of impartial authority and supreme law, and not the head of a party—as the impartial guardian of public rights and freedom, and not the absolute disposer of a people's religion, liberties, properties, and lives.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to these Provinces must have been one of great pleasure, profit, and pride to His Royal Highness, as it has been one of great interest and satisfaction to all classes of their inhabi-

tants. The interest of that visit has been not a little increased by the position and character of the statesmen and other able and accomplished gentlemen constituting the Prince's suite. The presence of General BRUCE—holding the responsible office of Governor to the Prince—could not fail to awaken pleasing recollections in the minds of many hundreds in Canada. General Bruce is known to be a younger brother of the Earl of Elgin; and he was, as Colonel Bruce, Lord Elgin's private secretary when Governor General of Canada. As no one Governor ever contributed so much to settle the system of constitutional government, develop the resources, and form the municipal and educational institutions of Canada as Lord Elgin, so no officer holding the office of Col. Bruce did, or perhaps could have done, so much as he did to second his noble brother's exertions, and, by his courtesy, kindness, and ability, to secure the respect and affection of all who ever had intercourse with him. The success and advancement of both Lord Elgin and General Bruce since their official connexion with Canada ceased, is no less gratifying to the people of this country than it is honorable to themselves and to Her Majesty's imperial government.

A prominent feature of the Prince's tour in the British Provinces has been his welcomes by the minstrel voices of thousands of children, and his numerous personal visits to educational institutions and his liberal remembrance of them since his departure. [See page 144.]

The Addresses and Replies delivered on the occasion of these visits form a very interesting collection. We here insert them, together with a brief account of the visits themselves. We have also inserted an account of those more important official acts of His Royal Highness, especially the act of inaugurating the Victoria Bridge, and in laying the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings, which were special objects of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.

PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following is a description of the appearance of the Prince of Wales, taken from a London paper:—The Prince, although youthful looking, is a well proportioned and certainly a pleasant looking young man. He is about medium height, and of fair complexion, with brown hair, and particularly brilliant hazel eyes. He has much about the formation and character of his face, and particularly in its prevailing expression, which reminds one of his august mother. His manner is easy and self-possessed.

The New York *Herald* thus describes his personal appearance:—The Prince stands about five feet six inches in height, is slender in form, having a narrow head, intelligent face, large handsome eyes, small mouth, large nose, retreating chin, complexion rather dark, boyish appearance, and generally resembling his mother at about the time of her coronation. He is very graceful in his movements, unostentatious and affable.

The correspondent to the Toronto *Leader* thus describes him:—The Prince is mild and amiable looking; resembling the Queen more than his portraits represent. His complexion is fair; his hair light; his eye steady and bright; and his whole demeanor simple and natural. He overdoes nothing; and bows much less frequently than the Queen in response to the acclamations of the people. His demeanor is precisely what any gentleman might wish that of his son to be. Without looking overjoyed by the demonstrations of which he was the object, his features bore marks of contentment and tranquil satisfaction, as if he were well pleased with the whole world. The Prince is only 19 years of age.

EDUCATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In order to give additional interest to the following account of the progress of the Prince of Wales through these Provinces, we add a few extracts from a sketch of the process of education of His Royal Highness, prepared by an English author, F. Williams, Esq. If Her Majesty did not discover the "royal road to learning," she and Prince Albert ingeniously invented a near approach to it for the amusement and instruction of the earlier years of the Prince of Wales. The plan pursued is worthy of attention. Mr. Williams says:

After the birth of Queen Victoria's first son, Albert Edward, the circumstances attending the education and career of former Princes of Wales underwent special review. The Queen, whose education under an admirable mother, had fitted her to perform with equal grace her regal and domestic duties, appeared to feel the obligations imposed upon her by this important connection with the nation she had been called to govern, and with profound solicitude Her Majesty directed the nurture of the Heir Apparent, and addressed herself to the consideration of the best available means for assisting his physical and mental development. Retrospection showed the inefficiency, as well as insecurity, of the methods of instruction in the greatest repute. Buchanan had succeeded, after infinite painstaking, in making his pupil but an indifferent pedagogue—a less scholastic and more religious tuition made his grandson a still more indifferent monk. Indeed, it can safely be asserted that this mode of education

produced two of the worst kings that ever disgraced a throne. Bishops have not been more successful than less distinguished tutors. Dr. Brian Dupper, saintly character though he was, produced the profligate Charles II.; and although three prelates, Drs. Ayscough, Hayter, and Thomas, succeeded in making a far more creditable pupil of George III., it was well known that, notwithstanding the possession by the latter of many kingly attributes, his mind had been kept too completely in a groove to render his intelligence sufficiently expansive to understand the requirements of the people of England. The important question of morals gave from the same sources anything but assuring replies. Indeed the royal road to knowledge had been beset by as many seductions as obstacles; so that, from a consideration of the past, it was scarcely possible to secure an education for the Prince that should render him a wise king, a sound scholar, or a good man. Nevertheless, those who were most deeply interested in the subject, felt assured, that, by unceasing vigilance and devoted affection, they should be able to exhibit to England and to the world, a Prince of Wales every way qualified to be pronounced worthy of his position. Mr. Gibbs, the first instructor selected, enjoyed the confidence of the Prince Consort, and having from him accepted what was both a distinction and a trust, he applied himself to the fulfilment of his duties with the fullest sense of the responsibility it imposed. The royal pupil must be induced to learn, not forced; and therefore it became necessary to make his studies agreeable to him. With this object he commenced his educational course by exciting the attention of the Prince in a manner that could not fail of affording him entertainment. He told the Prince an amusing tale, or related some ludicrous anecdote. The Prince evinced the usual boyish enjoyment of humour, and constantly made fresh demands on the imagination and the memory of his instructor, perfectly unconscious that while he laughed he learned. Some useful truths having thus been inculcated, and a desire for more general information excited, the Prince was encouraged to acquire knowledge by personal observation. The master and pupil proceeded together to examine the ordinary phenomena of Nature, and explanations were given of what was not quite intelligible to the latter, in the same felicitous manner.

Fair progress became evident in other directions—not by making a toil of pleasure, but by doing exactly the reverse. The Prince of Wales learned to draw with facility, and was encouraged to render the accomplishment useful.

Having by this time arrived at a period when impressions of a more serious nature might with advantage be given to his mind, it was arranged that the Prince should take a tour in what is known as the Lake district of England. Among the gentlemen selected to attend him, was Dr. Armstrong, of the Royal Navy, who had been Surgeon and Naturalist of H. M. S. *Investigator*, that had been sent in search of Sir John Franklin, and had remained five years blocked up in the polar ice. Dr. Armstrong was frequently appealed to for tales of Arctic adventure; but, during the tour in Cumberland and Westmoreland, these interesting narratives had to be varied by explanations of the geology of the district through which the Prince was passing. He descended into mines and climbed mountains, with equal eagerness; collected specimens of the rocks and metals; sketched the scenery; inserted in his journal an account of the day's adventure, or wrote home a narrative description of everything he had seen worthy of relation, together with such traits of individual character as had come under his observation.

The tour was most successful; for with useful knowledge the Prince gained health and strength. He was not robust; indeed, was of a frame and constitution that sedentary habits would have made feeble; but climbing on foot over the mountains, or riding fearlessly upon his pony along the moors, was a bracing exercise that hardened his muscles and strengthened his lungs.

The next tour made by the Prince of Wales was a foreign one. He already knew the general features of some of the most interesting portions of his native land. From Osborne he had enjoyed frequent explorations of the beautiful Isle of Wight; from Balmoral had penetrated to the wildest and most picturesque district of the Highlands. This early familiarity with the charms of nature, his skilful preceptor had turned to profitable account, and the mind of the pupil had expanded with the field of observation so brightly and pleasantly extended before him. Now it was considered expedient by his careful guardians to introduce to him an entirely new set of images.

As the tour included highly interesting portions of Germany, France and Switzerland, the geological information that could thus be conveyed was of a singularly suggestive nature. Very pleasant, indeed, was knowledge so obtained; and the solid advantages the mind of the Prince received were much increased by the zealous attentions of Mr. Gibbs to realize the greatest amount of profit from other instructive lessons that formed a part of the day's study.

The result of this tour was even more satisfactory than the preceding. It could easily be seen, by the reports sent home, and the

entries in the diary, that the mind of the Prince was benefitting largely by its unrestrained communion with the external world.

That the heart of the Prince was expanding, as well as his mind, might have been observed by the ready sympathy which he displayed on every occasion that demanded its exercise.

Richmond Park, near London, was next selected as a place admirably adapted for continuing the physical and mental training of the Prince. In this pleasant retirement, the studies proceeded more systematically than hitherto; with, however, ample recreation. The Prince, under the direction of a skilful oarsman, acquired considerable proficiency in rowing, and was often seen on the Thames, enjoying the healthy exercise in a light boat, with a well made pair of sculls. He also rode a good deal, and enjoyed a game at cricket occasionally. Under such wholesome exercise in the pure air, his health continued good, though his muscular development did not progress so rapidly. About this period it was considered advisable that the Prince should enter the army, and he was appointed Colonel of Infantry. In the uniform of his rank and of his regiment, he is represented in another photograph, which has also been engraved on page 129.

When the Prince had exhausted the gratification of his Richmond retreat, a new expedition was planned for him, that came recommended by singular attractions. It was a voyage in the Royal Yacht to the coast of Ireland, with a tour to such places of interest in the sister island as were most readily accessible. The scenery for which the land of saints is deservedly famous, was sure of receiving justice in the sketch book and journal of the youthful traveller; but there is little doubt that a nearer acquaintance with the personal characteristics of a people whose *vis comica* had, in his limited experience, appeared replete with genuine humour promised a fund of amusement. Such anticipations were fully realised. The Prince made acquaintance with all the Irish lions, not forgetting the far-famed "Blarney Stone;" and found in Paddy at home more than the fun he had expected.

The next expedition was of the greatest interest to the scholar, and the Prince had acquired sufficient scholastic knowledge to feel its interest thoroughly. It was a tour in Italy, including a residence in the seven-hilled city, for the purpose of studying its classical antiquities, and of familiarizing the mind of the scholar with the most remarkable events of Roman History. With a few well-selected attendants the Prince, under the travelling name of Baron Renfrew, visited the principal Italian cities, and in due course made his entry into the Pontifical States. The Prince had an interview with the Pope, from whom he received much kindly attention, and every facility was afforded him for pursuing his studies. Having thus, from the fountain head drunk copiously of Latin literature, the Prince soon after his arrival in England, commenced a regular academical training at the University of Edinburgh, where he daily attended the classes of the Professors, and showing a fair amount of application, made creditable progress in his "Humanities." He subsequently continued his curriculum at Magdalene College, Oxford, at the same college that had received within its walls the most earnest of royal students—Prince Henry. Here his education received every advantage which could be derived from Professors of world-wide celebrity in classics and in science. With such guides the Prince devoted himself to the higher branches of learning, with a degree of assiduity that could not fail of obtaining for him a fair advance even in the most obtruse studies. He had previously enjoyed the advantage of listening to the lucid explanations of Faraday, and the suggestive comparison of Owen, so that his mind was in a measure prepared for the reception of those grand philosophical truths that were now laid open to him. In the meantime, the taste for manly sport and exercises continued to be healthily developed—boating and cricketing having the preference: but there was no excess in the enjoyment. It was indulged in as the natural inclination of youth, as well as a necessary change from sedentary pursuits; and the Prince appeared, among his associates, quite content to be on the same social footing with them, and ready to exert his skill to the utmost in any rational competition. The Prince's University career, has however been interrupted by another and more important expedition. The last Prince of Wales did not leave the Island till after he had ascended the throne, and then the only strange countries His Majesty cared to visit were Hanover and Ireland. But the Shakesperian truth that

"Home keeping youth have ever homely wits,"

seems to have had extraordinary influence over the life of Prince Albert Edward—a beautiful influence, unquestionably,—and the object of such travels during his youth, must be obvious to every one. He had obtained a sufficient knowledge of the character and resources of modern governments; he had been permitted to study the most powerful of the ancient empires, in its eminently suggestive ruins; he had carefully observed the various elements that constitute the colossal strength of his own country at home, and

now he has to become acquainted, by personal observation, with those important and extensive dependencies in distant parts of the globe, which the colonial policy of England had made scarcely less thoroughly English than the mother country. It was wisely determined that the first colony the Prince should visit, should be the flourishing dependency on this side of the Atlantic that has remained faithful in its attachment to Britain, notwithstanding the independence established by a large portion of her North American possessions, and as wisely that he should accept the hospitality of the President of the United States.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

HIS ARRIVAL IN NEWFOUNDLAND, JULY 24TH.

(Compiled from various sources.)

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his first arrival in America, made his entry into St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 24th of July, and was received with every demonstration of joy. Among the most delighted of those who welcomed him, were the school children, who sang "with heart and voice" the noble old "National Anthem." On the departure of His Royal Highness, the school children again assembled to bid him farewell, in the words of the same grand melody.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, JULY 30TH.

From Newfoundland, the Prince proceeded to Halifax, in Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Hero*, 91 guns. He was accompanied by the Admiral of the North American Station, Admiral Milne, in Her Majesty's ship *Nile*, 91 guns. He was received with every demonstration of joy.

As the procession in Halifax passed from Granville into Barrington Street, the Prince stopped in front of the stand, which was completely filled with school children, who sung the "National Anthem" as he approached, to which these two verses were added:

Welcome! our Royal guest;	Prince of a lofty line,
Welcome from every breast,	The virtues all be thine,
From every tongue—	Which grace our Queen:
From hearts both warm and true,	To her we pay through thee,
Hearts that beat high for you,	Love, faith, and loyalty—
Loudly our welcome due,	Homage which fits the free!
To thee be sung.	God save the Queen!

Better singing there might be, but one must have lacked the better part of human nature to have listened to the clear voices of this child multitude singing out this simple welcome in the simply grand strains of the anthem and not have been moved by it. Some even were moved to tears. The appearance of the children too, the girls dressed in white as they sang the verses, was one of the most touching things in the whole demonstration. A social feature in the arrangement is worthy of notice. There was a large number of negro children, and with the exception of some attempt at classification at one end, white and black were generally mixed together.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, AUGUST 2ND.

From Halifax the Prince reached Windsor by railway, where he was received with a right loyal welcome. Windsor being a University town, the principal mottoes were:

"Principis est virtus nosse suos!"

Over the principle arch—

"Moenia ipsa atque tecta exultant!"

But on the front of another house was the very plain motto—

"God bless our Prince!"

Nothing could have been better than those plain Saxon words. On his arrival at Windsor, the following address was presented to him:

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the loyal inhabitants of the township of Windsor, of the county of Hants, in the province of Nova Scotia, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness to offer the humble expression of a heartfelt welcome. Representing on this happy occasion the loyal feelings of the oldest University town in her Majesty's wide extended colonial possessions, we view it as our highest privilege and singular honor to be permitted to greet your Royal Highness in the immediate neighborhood of an institution founded by His Majesty King George the Third, the august and illustrious ancestor of your Royal Highness. Believing that the University of Windsor has continued during successive years to answer the wise and benevolent purposes of its founder, and knowing that in King's College, under the royal charter then granted have been educated in religion, in literature and in science a great number of the clergy, many of the most distinguished members of the bench and bar in this and the neighboring colonies, many military men, whose heroic achievements have been widely celebrated, and several others, including members of the different religious denominations, equally conspicuous in the various walks of life, all

of whom have ever manifested the firmest allegiance to the British throne and government. But we are aware that your Royal Highness has only a few moments to bestow for this brief but ever memorable occasion. We are extremely grateful, and we hope that your Royal Highness' visit to Nova Scotia may be agreeable to your Royal Highness, as it is most welcome and most gratifying to us; and that on your happy return to Windsor Castle and to the renowned University in which your Royal Highness is enrolled, your Royal Highness may convey to Her Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen, the assurance of the sentiments of inviolable loyalty to the throne and of affectionate veneration for the constitution, which pervade all ranks and classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this portion of her dominions; and not least, the youth of our University, educated in a town whose fortress was honored by the presence and still bears the name of Her Majesty's illustrious father.

The Prince's Reply:

"GENTLEMEN,—The address which you have presented to me demands my acknowledgments. It is a pleasure to me to visit, even though it be but in passing, this seat of learning in British North America; to find that the sons of these provinces are successfully pursuing, within the precincts of your town, the studies which I have myself abandoned, only for a time, that I might come to these lands. I thank you for your kind recollection of my grandfather, and for your loyal sentiments."

SCHOOL CHILDREN AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, AUGUST 3RD.

From Nova Scotia the Prince proceeded to New Brunswick. Inside the gate of the Prince's residence at St. John, were two thousand school-children, the boys in black and the girls in white, who sang the "National Anthem," and strewed bouquets on the roadway. The two following verses of the anthem were added:

Through every changing scene,
O Lord! preserve the Queen,
In health to reign.

Her heart inspire and move
With wisdom from above,
And in a nation's love,
Her throne maintain.

Hail! Prince of Brunswick's line,
New Brunswick shall be thine;
Firm has she been.
Still loyal, true, and brave,
Here England's flag shall wave,
And Britons pray to save,
A nation's Heir.

The Prince was delighted, and came out and walked up and down the path with his suite, bowing to the children. It was a very pretty sight, as the children cheered and clapped their hands; but as the Prince, contrary to expectation, alighted from his carriage at the gateway, many of the children behind had not an opportunity of seeing him, and were thus most bitterly disappointed. The fact was no sooner made known to His Royal Highness, than with a readiness which speaks much for his kindness of heart, he immediately consented to walk down the avenue, and thus gratify the dear little fellows. Those who had previously been behind, were then brought forward, and after a few minutes delay, the Prince appeared. The last of the verses above quoted was sung a second time, and the youngsters pleased with having accomplished the object of their visit, departed delighted to their homes, under the guidance of their careful teachers. The procession, headed by the children, then marched away, and the Prince returned to the house.

THE PRINCE AT QUEBEC, AUGUST 18TH.

From New Brunswick the Prince proceeded to Prince Edward Island, thence to Gaspé, where he arrived on the 12th of August, and was there welcomed to Canada by the Government. From Gaspé he proceeded up the Saguenay river, and thence to Quebec.

The 18th of August will in future be a memorable day in Canadian annals. On that day His Royal Highness visited the ancient capitol of Canada, and was received with heartfelt pleasure by the multitudes who had assembled from all parts of Canada to welcome their future King, and the son of their illustrious Queen. The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser thus relates the scene at the landing of the Prince.—At half past three, the "Hero" with the royal standard at the main, accompanied by a large flotilla of steamers and small boats, arrived and cast anchor in the centre of the stream opposite the wharf, amid hearty cheers from the sailors and officers of the advance fleet and the crowds on the wharves and steamers and a salute from the cannon stationed on the heights of Point Levi, opposite Quebec. As soon as the anchor was dropped, the holiday flags were run up. At the same moment the bands on the "Nile" and the various steamboats struck up the National Anthem, and the strains sounded grandly to the listener's on the wharves, the sound being mellowed by the distance, and the water. Shortly before four o'clock, the remainder of the fleet arrived and cast anchor. It was a fine sight as these noble war ships with a grace equal to that of a swan, swung round on their anchors. Punctually at four o'clock the whole of the six war vessels manned their yards, which had been already decorated with flags. The

royal standard was lowered from the mainmast of the *Hero*, and the band thereon playing the National Anthem, informed all the expectant crowd on the shore that the Prince had left the vessel, and in a few seconds a beautiful white boat with the royal standard at its bow, appeared on the water followed by two others containing the Admiral and naval officers of the Royal squadron. As the royal boat passed the other boats of the flotilla, it was saluted by the rowers raising their oars high in the air, and the Prince cordially noticed each salute by raising his cocked hat. The Prince landed at the Champlain market wharf, amid a deafening salute from the guns of the citadel, the six war vessels, the grand battery, the artillery on Durham terrace, and on the heights of Point Levi, opposite, the smaller cannon in the possession of several loyal civilians, the screaming of the steam vessels in the harbor, the chiming of bells, and the hurrahs and *vivas* of an excited crowd who shouted nearly as loud as the noise of the cannon. The effect of this scene on some of the spectators was very strange, the tears of joy rolling down the cheek of many a loyal hearted man and woman, while visible emotion marked the features of every one. As the Prince ascended to the main wharf from the boat, the Governor General advanced bareheaded to meet the royal guest, and the Prince, the Duke of Newcastle, and in fact the whole of the party, also with uncovered heads, walked along the carpeted wharf, the band playing the National Anthem while the soldiers presented arms. To those who witnessed the whole scene from the Durham Terrace and ramparts, the sight was inexpressibly grand and impressive, and will long be remembered by every one who was present.

THE PRINCE WELCOMED TO CANADA BY THE LEGISLATURE.

On Tuesday, August 21st, the Prince received and replied to addresses from both houses of the Legislature. Want of space prevents the insertion of the addresses; part, however, will be found on page 134. We give the Prince's reply to each address, as follows:

Reply to the Legislative Council Address:

"GENTLEMEN,—From my heart I thank you for this address, breathing a spirit of love and devotion to your Queen, and of kindly interest in me as her representative on this occasion. At every step of my progress through the British Colonies, and now more forcibly in Canada, I am impressed with the conviction that I owe the overpowering cordiality of my reception to my connection with her to whom, under Providence, I owe everything, my sovereign and parent. To her I shall with pride convey the expression of your loyal sentiments, and if at some future period—so remote I trust that I may allude to it with less pain—it shall please God to place me in that closer relation to you which you contemplate, I cannot hope for any more honorable distinction than to earn for myself such expressions of generous attachment as I now owe to your appreciation of the virtues of the Queen. Few as yet have been the days which I have spent in your country, I have seen much to indicate the rapid progress and future greatness of United Canada. The infancy of this Province has resembled in some respects that of my native island, and as in centuries gone by, the mother country combined the several virtues of the Norman and Anglo-Saxon races, so I may venture to anticipate in the matured character of Canada the united excellencies of her double ancestry. Most heartily I respond to your desire that the ties which bind together the Sovereign and the Canadian people may be strong and enduring."

Reply to the House of Assembly:

"GENTLEMEN,—No answer that I can return to your Address will sufficiently convey my thanks to you or express the pleasure which I have derived from the manifestations of loyalty and affection to the Queen, my mother, by which I have been met upon my arrival in this Province. As an Englishman I recognise with pride in those manifestations your sympathy with the great nation from which so many of you trace your origin, and with which you share the honors of a glorious history. In addressing you, however, as an Englishman, I do not forget that some of my fellow-subjects here are not of my own blood. To them also an especial acknowledgment is due, and I receive with peculiar gratification the proof of their attachment to the Crown of England. They are evidences of their satisfaction with the equal laws under which they live and of their just confidence that, whatever be their origin, all Canadians are alike objects of interest to their Sovereign and her people. Canada may be proud that within her limits two races of different language and habits are united in the same legislature by a common loyalty and are bound to the same constitution by a common patriotism. But to all of you, and to the three millions of British subjects of whom you are the representatives, I am heartily thankful for your demonstration of good-will. I shall not readily forget the mode in which I have been received while amongst you. I regret that the Queen has been unable to comply with your anxious desire that she would visit this portion of her Empire. Already

had proofs of the affectionate devotion which would have attended her progress been given; but I shall make it my first as it will be my most pleasing duty upon my return to England, to convey to her the feelings of love and gratitude to her person and her rule which you have expressed on this occasion, and the sentiments of hearty welcome which you have offered to me, her son."

At the conclusion of the replies His Royal Highness knighted the Speakers of both Houses,—who are now Sir Narcisse Belleau and Sir Henry Smith.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC, AUGUST 22ND.

At noon this day the Prince visited the Laval University, and, in the reception-room, he received and replied to addresses from the Roman Catholic Bishops of Canada, and from the University. Few persons are aware how large and beautiful a room the University of Laval possesses; and on this occasion, with its floor magnificently carpeted with costly Brussels carpeting; a throne, encircled with gold damask curtains, and surmounted with a crown and a Prince of Wales' plume, from which drooped festoons of artificial grape-vine; with sofas and chairs orderly arranged around; and with its galleries crowded with visitors. His Royal Highness passed along the Grand Battery, which was converted into a shrubbery of spruce, and amidst the cheers of those assembled he entered the main portals of the Laval building, the band playing "God save the Queen." He and his suite, in their morning dresses, walked the whole length of the reception-hall to the raised dais in front of the throne, preceded by the Vicars of the University in their robes, with gold and silver wands of office.

The first address, from the Bishops, was read in French, by Bishop Baillarge, of Quebec; and in English, by Bishop Horan, of Kingston. The next address was that from the Faculty of the University, who advanced in order, clad in their black gowns, relieved by scarlet edgings, and fastened by scarlet tassels. It, too, was read in French and English as follows:—"May it please your Royal Highness,—It is with feelings of the greatest respect that the members of the Laval University beg leave to lay at the feet of your Royal Highness their homage and the expression of their liveliest gratitude. They are happy to see within its walls the heir apparent of a vast Empire, the eldest son of a noble Queen, whose domestic and public virtues the world acknowledges, and loudly proclaims the worthy representative of that Gracious Queen to whom this University is indebted for the charter of its erection, charged with the mission of receiving, in the name of our august Sovereign, the homage of her faithful subjects. Your Royal Highness will, we fondly hope, deign to accept the expression of the deep gratitude with which we are filled towards Her Majesty. Actuated by this feeling, we pray your Royal Highness to believe that the professors and alumni of this institution will make it their constant endeavor to prove themselves worthy of the Royal favor. This, the first and only French Canadian University thus honored with the royal protection will be a lasting monument of the desire of Her Majesty to provide for the happiness of all her subjects, while it will form a new tie between their fellow-subjects of French origin and the mother country, to whose care we have been committed by Divine Providence. It is true that unlike Alma Mater Oxford, where your Royal Highness has been pleased to matriculate, our existence cannot be counted by centuries, our alumni are but few, our libraries, our museum, our collections offer nothing to excite the curiosity of your Royal Highness, accustomed to visit the antique institutions of Europe. Our beginning is but humble, our hopes are in the future. We trust in the future destinies of the Colony which, under the protection of England, is in the enjoyment of peace and abundance, whilst other countries are distracted by violent convulsions. We trust in the future of that glorious metropolis whose influence is so weighty in the civilized world. We place our trust in the protection and justice of that august Queen to whom we are indebted for so signal a mark of benevolence. We also place our trust in the young Prince whom Providence will call one day to give on the throne the examples of all those royal virtues he has inherited from the most gracious of Sovereigns, and the noblest of mothers."

The Prince's Reply:

His Royal Highness replied to both of these addresses, in English, as follows:—"I accept with the greatest satisfaction the welcome which you offer me in your own name, as the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province of Canada, and on behalf of your clergy; and I assure you that I feel deeply the expression of your loyalty and affection for the Queen. I rejoice to think that obedience to the laws and submission to authority, which form the bond of all society and the condition of all the civilized world, are supported and enforced by your teaching and example. The assurance that you enjoy the free exercise of your religion, and that you partake in the benefit and protection of the British consti-

tion, is a pledge that your hearts and those of your fellow-subjects, of whatever origin they may be, will ever be united in the feelings you have now expressed of attachment to the Crown of Great Britain. I acknowledge with gratitude the earnest prayer which you offer to Almighty God in my behalf, and I trust that my future course will be such as will best promote the welfare of this great Province and of its inhabitants. To you, gentlemen, who are engaged within the walls of this building in the education of the youth of the country, I also tender my thanks. I trust that your University may continue to prosper, and that in future years its sons may look upon the days they have spent under your instruction with the same gratitude and sense of the benefit they have enjoyed as I and others feel towards the more ancient institutions of my own land."

After the above ceremony the Prince was conducted through the rooms of the building to see the Library, Museum and Cabinets of various kinds, almost all of which are as yet in a very incomplete state.

THE PRINCE AT MONTREAL, AUGUST 25TH.

At the Haymarket Square, the school children were assembled to welcome the Prince by singing the National Anthem. He visited no educational institution here, but the President of the McGill University Society made application to him through the Duke of Newcastle, that permission might be granted to plant in the graduates' walk of the University Grounds, an Elm, Maple, or Pine tree, to be called "the Prince's Tree," stating that it was the custom of each graduate upon joining the Society, to plant his tree there. A reply was returned that His Royal Highness would be happy to have his visit so commemorated.

UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, AUGUST 27TH.

Among the addresses presented at the Levee was the following one from the University of McGill College:

May it please Your Royal Highness,—We, the Governors, Principal and Fellows of the University of McGill College beg leave to congratulate your Royal Highness on the safe arrival which Divine Providence has granted you in this distant part of the Empire, and to express our gratitude to Her Majesty the Queen and Your Royal Highness for the condescension and graciousness implied in this visit to Her Majesty's subjects in Canada. We call to remembrance, with great satisfaction on the present occasion, that we owe it to the Imperial Government, from the interest which it has taken in education in this part of the dominions of our Sovereign, that the University with which we are connected possesses the Royal Charter, which gives authority to its public acts for the advancement of sound learning and science. And, although this University, the oldest in Canada, may be said to be still in its infancy, and in this, as well as on account of the obstacles which in a new country impede its progress, does not bear comparison with the venerable institutions of the like nature in the mother country, particularly with that of which Your Royal Highness is an Alumnus, we nevertheless beg to assure Your Royal Highness that it possesses in common with them the affection and sense of obligations that are due to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and the happy part of the Empire over which She immediately reigns. We pray that Your Royal Highness may find this present visit in every way agreeable and fruitful of pleasing thoughts throughout many years to come. His Royal Highness expressed his thanks for the address, by a written communication through his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

INAUGURATION OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, AUGUST 25TH.

The following account is chiefly taken from the letter of the *Times*' correspondent:—"The Victoria Bridge at Montreal, is, beyond all doubt, the greatest engineering work in the whole world. The Menai Bridge is a noble structure, yet only the germ of the great idea here developed to its fullest. Brunel's great bridge at Saltash is remarkable for the wonderful skill with which it overcomes obstacles which were, in fact, almost created that the engineer might have the pleasure and merit of vanquishing them. Roebbling's suspension-bridge, over the Rapids of Niagara—the most ingenious, and, perhaps even the most beautiful bridge of its kind in the world, but no fair comparison can be drawn between it and the Victoria, when the former is only 800 feet long and the latter more than 9,000. To appreciate the Victoria Bridge, to do justice to its grand conception, the visitor should look at the St. Lawrence in winter, when millions of tons of floating ice come crushing down it, and in summer when even at its lowest ebb the current flows like a sluice, at the rate of seven miles an hour. He should remember that the whole of its bed is a mere quicksand, strewed over the bottom with gigantic boulders, weighing 25 and 30 tons, that the depth of water is nowhere less than 25 feet, and that the stream at this point is two miles wide. When any one takes the trouble to

think quietly over the nature of these obstacles, and then looks up at the lofty rib of iron, which stretches high in air from shore to shore, he must be more or less than human if he does not regard it as the grandest and most successful engineering work which the world has yet seen. After all the bridge is by no means an imposing structure. Its height from the water and its immense length gave it more the appearance of a gigantic girder than a bridge. Viewed at sunset, when its dull tints are brightened into red, and with Montreal as a background, with all its tin roofs and steeples glittering like silver in the sun, it looks well enough, though never much more than an iron footpath to the picturesque city beyond; and few can believe at the first glance that it is really more than five times longer and bigger than the longest bridge ever yet constructed.

The piers were formed by forcing down coffer dams of wood in the exact places where the foundations were to be laid, then driving rows of piles round these, and filling in between the two with wads of clay, forced down till they were watertight. The water inside the coffer dam was then pumped out by steam pumps, and the work of clearing out the gravel and mud, and laying the masonry down on the very rock, commenced. Quicksands let in the water to such an extent that no pumps could keep the coffer dams empty, and tiers upon tiers of piles had to be driven all round them till the subterranean communication was cut off at last. At other times huge boulders were in the way, and divers had to be employed for months in the bed of the river, securing chains to these rough masses before they could be hooked up and taken away. When all was clear and progressing well, the mere force of the swift current would sometimes destroy the dams, and masses of floating ice in one short winter's day laid waste the



VICTORIA RAILWAY BRIDGE AT MONTREAL, FROM ST. LAMBERT.

The following interesting particulars of the Victoria Bridge, and the materials used in its construction, are thus given :

First stone No. 1 Pier, laid 20th July, 1854.
First passenger train passed, 17th December, 1859.
Total length of Bridge, 9184 feet lineal.
Number of Spans, 25—24 of 242 feet, and one of 330 feet.
Height from surface of water to underside of centre tube, 60 feet.
Height from bed of river to top of centre tube, 108 feet.
Greatest depth of water, 23 feet.
General rapidity of current, 7 miles an hour.
Cubic feet of Masonry, 3,000,000.
Cubic feet of timber, used in temporary work, 2,250,000.
Cubic yards of clay used in puddling dams, 146,000.
Tons of iron in tubes, say 8250.

Number of rivets, 2,500,000.
Acres of painting on tubes, one coat 30, four coats 120 acres.
Force employed in construction from the middle of May to the middle of November :
Steamboats, of 450 horse power..... 6 } 12,000 tons.
Barges 71 }
Manned by..... 500 sailors.
In stone quarries..... 450 men.
On works, artisans, &c. ... 2000 men.

Total..... 3040 men, 142 horses, and 4 locomotives.

ADDRESSES TO THE PRINCE FROM THE LEGISLATURE AND FROM THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, AND CEREMONY OF THE INAUGURATION.

As the Legislature had invited the Prince to formally open the Victoria Bridge, both houses in their addresses to His Royal Highness at Quebec, thus referred to the great work. That of the Legislative Council contained this paragraph: "Though the formal opening of that great work, the Victoria Bridge, known throughout the world as the most gigantic effort in modern times of engineering skill, has been made a special occasion of Your Royal Highness' visit, and proud are we Canadians of it, we yet venture to hope that you will find in Canada, many other evidences of greatness and progress to interest you in the welfare and advancement of your future subjects.

The address of the Legislative Assembly contained a similar paragraph, as follows: "The approaching opening of the Victoria Bridge by your Royal Highness has been the more immediate cause of your present visit to Canada, and we trust you will find in that stupendous work the most striking evidence in which the capital and skill of the Mother Country have united with the energy and enterprise of the Province in overcoming natural obstacles of the most formidable character." The replies of His Royal Highness will be found on page 132.

The following address was presented to the Prince at the inauguration, by the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway :

May it please your Royal Highness,—The Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness a respectful welcome to the Province. The Canadian Parliament has made the completion of the Victoria Bridge, the

labour of a whole summer. Some of the piers were destroyed by ice and quicksands as often as six or seven times year after year; and on the *average* of the whole twenty-four piers, the works of each one were actually destroyed *thrice*. At last the piers got above water, and were faced towards the set of the current with a long massive wedge of granite masonry, strong and sharp enough to divide even the icefields of the St. Lawrence. The dangerous rapidity of the stream made it impossible that the tubes could be built on shore, floated out on rafts, and then raised to their positions in one piece, as was the case with the bridge at Menai. So the whole tube was first actually built in England, and sent out piece-meal, with every plate-bar and angle-iron numbered with such minute exactness, that, as far as putting together was concerned, there was no more difficulty than with a child's toy. Thus, with the assistance of a temporary scaffolding stretched between the piers, tube after tube was slowly built across the centre, where the great span of three hundred and fifty feet comes. As may be imagined, the work of building this across with no supports from below, presented a series of engineering difficulties, such as have never yet been encountered in any piece of iron-work that was ever put together. Mr. Hodges, however, persevered and triumphed here, as he had done elsewhere, and at length at the close of last year, five years after the commencement of the work, the first stone and iron bridge over the St. Lawrence was completed. It was tested with a strain more than ten times greater than any which the ordinary exigencies of traffic can ever bring upon it. The deflection of the centre tube under this great pressure was little more than an inch, which recovered itself the instant the load was removed from off it.

occasion on which to invite our most gracious Sovereign to visit her Canadian possessions, and, in welcoming your Royal Highness to Canada as her representative, they have referred with just pride to this great work as evidence of the results achieved through the union of British capital and skill, with Canadian enterprise and progress. The Victoria Bridge, as your Royal Highness is aware, has been constructed in the face of the greatest engineering difficulties. It is the connecting link of eleven hundred miles of railway, extending from the extreme Western limits of Canada nearly to its Eastern boundary, and also affording an outlet to Provincial trade to the Atlantic when the rigour of our climate closes the natural channel by the Saint Lawrence. This great national highway has been carried through by a vast outlay of British capital, fostered by the most wise policy and generous aid of the Canadian Parliament, and, as now completed, will develop and promote not only the interchange of commerce and intercourse between the various districts of this widely extended Province, but will also secure to it a large share of the rapidly increasing trade of the West. Canada now possesses a complete system of railway communication, combined with an internal navigation of unrivalled extent; and, in your future progress to the West, your Royal Highness will observe the best evidence of the wisdom and energy which have thus been applied to the development of the resources of this great Province. The Directors have now to express their profound gratitude to their most gracious Sovereign and to your Royal Highness for your consideration in honouring this enterprise with your presence, and they pray that your Royal Highness will now be pleased finally to inaugurate the completion of the Victoria Bridge, and thus to permit the greatest engineering work of modern days to be associated with the auspicious occasion of the first visit of the Heir Apparent of the Throne to her Majesty's loyal Province of Canada.

The Prince's Reply.

Gentlemen,—It is with mingled feelings of gratification at the duty which I am called upon to undertake, and admiration of the magnificent spectacle of successful science which is before me, that I proceed to comply with your invitation, and, in the name of the Queen, to inaugurate a work as unsurpassed by the grandeur of Egypt or of Rome, as it is unrivalled by the inventive genius of those days of ever-active enterprise. I regret that the great man, whose name is now doubly enrolled in that page of my country's history in which its worthies are inscribed, has not lived to see this day. I regret that ill health prevents the presence of another who labored with him to plan and execute this vast design; but to them and to the eminent firm and those employed by them, in carrying out the works, no less than to your countrymen, whose energetic exertions first gave birth to the scheme of which this bridge is the consummation, the thanks of the great community of North America are due. Your Sovereign has testified her appreciation of the magnitude and importance of the enterprise, by deputing me to come so far to commemorate on the spot, on her behalf, the completion of a monument of engineering skill, which will, henceforth, bear her name, and convey to future generations another proof, in addition to the many which exist, of the successful industry of the great people committed to her rule. May this ceremony be auspicious to all concerned. May the Railway and this Bridge, which is its connecting link, realize all the expectations of its promoters, and continue throughout the great future of this Province a source of permanent and ever increasing prosperity."

The mere ceremony of opening a bridge is very much the same at all places. There was a platform covered with scarlet cloth, and a little scaffolding, from which hung a ponderous slab of granite, the last stone required to complete the masonry of this marvellous undertaking. The Prince with all his suite, and attended by the chief members of the Canadian Government, came at 2 o'clock in a beautifully-constructed open railway car specially built for the occasion. All along the route by the side of the track were seats, which were occupied by numbers of well dressed gentlemen and elegantly attired ladies. Near the portals of the Bridge the train passed between trophies of locomotive wheels and mechanical devices. The Prince's car paused just before entering the tube—within the massive walls. Where the passengers, chiefly the members of Parliament and friends, disembarked, and took their assigned places—some below on a level with the track—some above on the top of the walls—some again near the platform to which His Royal Highness was to mount and lay the stone, and over which was a richly draped golden fringed arch, with the appropriate inscription,—"*Finis coronat opus.*" He was received with deafening outbursts of enthusiasm.

Laying the last stone was soon accomplished. The Prince patted the bed of mortar, and the mass of granite was slowly lowered into its resting place. It was a solemn affair, and seemed like laying a tombstone over the grave of £17,000,000. The Prince then entered his car again, and proceeded through the bridge, which bellowed and rumbled like thunder as the train progressed, and the opening by which it had entered grew smaller and smaller till it only shone faintly in the distance like a pale blue star. At last a dim twilight appeared ahead, and the engine gradually stopped. It was in the centre of the bridge where the Prince was to drive the last rivets. His Royal Highness went outside to one of the openings in the masonry of the centre tower, and looking down on the St. Lawrence rushing past in one grand stream far below, sweeping under the bridge in eddies and whirlpools, or bursting into little spirts of angry foam as they touched the sharp edges of the granite masonry. None could look down on this great river; and then look along the sides of the iron tube which tapered away at each end in the distance till it seemed a mere reed of metal, without feeling astounded not only how such a design was ever carried out, but how it could ever have been conceived as practicable.

The trowel bore on the inside the following inscription: "To commemorate the completion of the Victoria Bridge by His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Montreal, 1860." On the reverse side was an engraving of the bridge. The handle was wrought into the form of a beaver, which was attached to the blade by a Prince of Wales' plume—the edges of the blade being decorated with a border of the rose, shamrock, thistle, and maple leaf.

The formality of completing the bridge was now gone through. Four rivets had been left unfinished, and these were closed with iron bolts by two workmen. The last, a silver rivet, was clinched by the Prince himself. The two workmen wielded their tremendous hammers with a din that was awful, the rich uniforms of the Prince and suite, half hidden in the gloom, and softened down by the wreaths of thick wood-smoke which curled from the funnel of the engine in the background—the little glimpse through the opening into the bright sunlight, the St. Lawrence, far beneath—the flaunting decorations and shining roofs of Montreal beyond the river—

all made a striking subject for a picture. At length the last iron rivets were fixed, and the last of all, a silver one, was inserted. The Prince took the hammer, and, heavy as it was, prepared to wield it stoutly; Mr. Hodges adjusted the silver knob, and with some stout, resounding blows, the Prince finished the last rivet in the Victoria Bridge. Soon every one there, got back into the car, which went on through the tunnel to the other side of the river, where a magnificent view of Montreal could be gained. Here the party remained for a few minutes, and Mr. Blackwell, in the name of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, presented the Prince with a beautiful gold medal, executed by Wyon, commemorative of the occasion. The suite were presented with similar ones, but in silver. The Royal car then returned through the bridge to one of the large workshops of the company, where a splendid lunch had been prepared. At its conclusion the healths of the Queen, Prince Consort, and Prince of Wales were given and acknowledged with almost uproarious demonstrations of loyal welcome. The Prince bowed his acknowledgments; and, almost as soon as the cheering had subsided, he himself rose to give a toast, and the deepest silence of course prevailed. "I propose," said he, and his clear voice was distinctly audible to the furthest corner of the great room, "The health of the Governor General—success to Canada and prosperity to the Grand Trunk Railway." At this the cheering was renewed with vigour, while the band struck up the beautiful melody which has become national in Lower Canada, "*A la claire Fontaine.*" The Prince then quitted the table to receive an address from the workpeople on the railway, by whom again a tremendous reception was given. In fact, cheers seemed to tire the ear, for through the whole day they never once stopped. The Prince then passed through the workshops, where all the machines were going at full speed, with their lathe-bands decorated with rosettes, and every part of the machinery covered with little plumes and bunches of flowers, which kept whirling round like silent fireworks. Only a short stay was made here, and the Prince returned at once to his residence, and in the evening Montreal illuminated. It was one of the best and most general illuminations with which the Prince had yet been received. Every one of the streets was a perfect blaze of light, and fireworks were going off in all directions.

COLLEGE OF ST. HYACINTHE, AUGUST 29TH.

From Montreal the Prince proceeded by railway to St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke. At the entrance to the St. Hyacinthe College-grounds, a triumphal arch of handsome proportions had been raised. It bore the following inscription:

"L'Intelligence, grandie par l'instruction gouverne le monde."

The distance between the station and the college was about a mile, and along the entire route the crowd of spectators was dense and uninterrupted. A vast balcony of verdure had been erected in front of the college which bore the following words:

"Salut a notre roi futur!"

and was decorated with an immense number of small flags of every colour, bearing inscriptions pleasantly and happily applicable to the occasion. His Royal Highness was received on the steps leading to the college doors by the Superior of the House, accompanied by a numerous body of the clergy of the diocese. On ascending to the College Hall, which was very handsomely decorated, a species of throne elevated upon a dais was found prepared for the Prince's use. At each end of the hall were inscriptions done in golden letters, to perpetuate the memory of the honour that day conferred upon the College. The first, facing the Prince's seat, and was as follows:

"III. Kal : Septemb : MDCCLX."

"Perpetuum decus, alma dies, his ædibus affers."

The other, above His Royal Highness' throne, was:

"Non Anglica quondam ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno."

His Royal Highness having taken his seat,—the Governor General on his right, the Duke of Newcastle on his left—and all the clergy standing in order on either side of the hall, various municipal addresses were presented. The Superior then presented the following address of the College, which was graciously received by His Royal Highness, and handed by him to his Grace of Newcastle, who was to forward a reply by post:

May it please Your Royal Highness,—We the Directors of the College of St. Hyacinthe, feel it our duty to present to your Royal Highness a special homage of our profound respect; for it is in our House that you have deigned to stop while passing through this town. We can appreciate the high honor which your Royal Highness does to an Institution so humble and so destitute of all that is capable of exciting interest, and we recognise in the condescension which you this day extend to this College, a striking evidence of the importance which you attach to Education, the source of such noble enjoyments to the recipient, and the means so powerfully promotive of the

prosperity of society. It is a solemn example that your Royal Highness gives to the young students of Canada, and one which, as our fortunate pupils come to appreciate the value of the studies to which they devote themselves, they will know how to profit by, when they reflect that the abode where they are taught was once visited by the son of their august Sovereign, a prince who will one day be their king, wielding one of the most powerful sceptres of the earth. The presence of your Royal Highness in this Institution, often recalled to remembrance by the strong feeling of joy and of honor which it excites to-day, will produce in them a fervent love of learning, and more so as, from what they hear and from what they see of the eminent qualities to which such homage is paid—homage to the august dignity, and also to the person of your Royal Highness,—they feel all that the training of the mind through the highest education can add of splendor to the gifts of a most generous nature, and to the greatness of the noblest blood. Under this impulse, long felt in this College, will be formed men who will honorably discharge the duties of life, who will be the devoted friends of that learning whose glory should be the ambition of every nation, and which sheds such lustre on noble Albion; men who will be citizens animated by those sentiments which do honor to the British subject—respect for authority, the sure guarantee of public order; love of liberty, which vouchsafes the rights of all; and that public spirit which prompts men to devote themselves to the glory and the prosperity of their country. Religion which, by sanctifying elevates all, will contribute to develop these sentiments, and above all an unswerving loyalty to the authority that governs. The British Crown has the sublime motto, "Dieu et mon Droit." By teaching our pupils to fear and honor God, we instruct them in the respect due to authority. For God creates Kings, and calls them His ministers. May your Royal Highness deign to receive this assurance of our fidelity and of our most dutiful devotion to Her Majesty, our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to the august Heir of her Throne, and at the same time the homage of our profound gratitude for the great favor which has been extended to us; and may your Royal Highness retain the thought that, thanks to the principles which are inculcated here and the encouragement received this day, our pupils may henceforth repeat as a rule of life, the words engraved upon your Arms—"Ich Dien," I serve—I serve my God, I serve my King, I serve my Country.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY, LENNOXVILLE, AUGUST 29TH.

At Sherbrooke, the following address was presented: "May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Vice-Chancellor, Principal, Professors and other members of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, having received our charter privileges as a University, by the gracious act of our beloved Queen, respectfully ask leave on this occasion of your Royal Highness' visit to Canada as representative of her Majesty,—and heir apparent to the throne,—to express our gratitude for the same, and our veneration for the person, and loyalty to the Crown and authority of our sovereign. Having arrived here fresh from a course of study at the most ancient university in England, your Royal Highness can well appreciate the advantages of such institutions, and the effects they are calculated to produce upon the character of the people. As far as our limited means and opportunities will enable us, in these days of the infancy of our University, it will be our endeavour to promote sound learning and true religion amongst the inhabitants of this province, and to train up the rising generation in feelings of affection for the Mother country, and loyalty to their Sovereign,—so that whenever it shall please Almighty God that your Royal Highness shall succeed to the responsibilities and greatness of the imperial throne of England, we may hope that you will find in these noble transatlantic possessions, hearts as true and loyal to you as they now are to your august mother, her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whom God preserve."

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, RICHMOND, AUGUST 29TH.

An address from the authorities of the St. Francis College, of Richmond, was also presented by the Right Hon. Lord Aylmer, who resides in that neighbourhood, and takes a warm interest in the College. We are unable to procure a copy of this address. Replies were to have been forwarded to these addresses by post.

THE PRINCE AT OTTAWA, AUGUST 31ST.

One of the principal objects of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada was to lay the foundation stone of the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. The Prince therefore left Montreal on Friday the 31st of August, by steamboat and railway for the new capital of Canada. The correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* thus sketches the approach to Ottawa:—It was near sunset when the Prince's steamer *Phoenix* neared the mouth of the Gatineau. And a glorious sunset it was; but the beauties of the scenes through which we had been passing were as nothing when compared with the glories

of the declining sun bursting through and lighting up the heavy masses of cloud which still hung in the sky. All were charmed into almost silent admiration. Just as the brighter tints began to fade, some steamers from the city hove in sight—one, two, three, four, five, six, one after another, came sailing down towards us, crowded with excursionists, cheering as we neared and passed them. And now were visible the headlands about the city, on which were clustering thick black swarms of loyal subjects. And here beside us on each side of the river, seventy or eighty of a side, are gathered the fleet of bark canoes, filled with Indians and lumbermen decked out in trousers and red or blue shirts. As we reach them they toss their paddles and cheer as we had heard none but sailors cheer before. Then a horn sounds, their paddles dash into the water; they dart out from their rendezvous: our engines are slowed and they come on in two converging lines two ends resting on the shores or places of rendezvous, the other two meeting at the Phoenix. Back of her and between the divergent ends of these lines were clustered the six excursion steamers. The scene was most brilliant and exciting. The Prince and his suite hastened to the upper deck to enjoy it, which they did most heartily. This reception by the canoe fleet was a most happy conception and very nicely executed. It was new to most of us—and all were delighted with it. And so we came to the Ottawa landing—past the falls of the Rideau and Rideau Hall and New Edinburgh where, as all the way thence up to the landing the high banks were crowned with people. The landing itself was prettily carpeted with red cloth with flags and streamers flying from a little grove of poles with nicely arranged stands for spectators and all as it should be. Mayor Workman came down arrayed in purple and fur gown, with golden chain of office, to receive the Prince. As he landed the Volunteer battery fired a Royal salute, and a volunteer guard of honor and escort were in attendance. At the first arch in the line of procession through Ottawa, the school children were assembled, and who, despite rain and increasing darkness, heartily sang the National Anthem as the Prince passed in his carriage.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

At eleven o'clock His Royal Highness proceeded from his residence to lay the foundation stone of the Parliament Buildings. A large and handsome gothic arch had been built at the entrance to the grounds, and inside at the spot where the ceremony was to take place there was a gothic canopy, immediately in front of which and over the stone was a gigantic crown. Upon the summit of the hill, near the flagstaff, and but a few yards from the perpendicular bank, overlooking the Ottawa, stood the dais, erected over the chief corner stone of the great octagonal library tower. Seats were ranged upon both sides of it, which were already well filled with ladies, notabilities and distinguished strangers. The dais itself was a very pretty object, as seen from the slope below, with its white tent top, red carpet and gorgeous chair of state. At the back was a fine picture of Her Majesty, belonging to the County Court House, and beside it hung a large picture of the proposed Parliament Buildings. The Prince came up the slope, attended by the Governor General and the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans, General Bruce, General Williams, Lord Mulgrave, Sir Allan McNab, Col. Tache, Major Teesdale and Captain Grey (the Prince's equerries) who took up their position in a semi-circle, in which the Prince was the principal figure—their Aides, in scarlet prolonged the line on one side; the Canadian Ministers, in blue and gold uniform, were on the other. The actual ceremony was commenced by the reading, by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Council, of the following prayer:—"Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help, that in all our works, begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify thy holy name; and finally, by thy mercy, obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen. Our Father which art," &c., &c.

Then the Prince and the chief members of his suite advanced to the stone. It was of beautiful white Canadian marble or crystallized limestone, brought from Portage Du Fort; and on it was the simple inscription:—"This corner stone of the building intended to receive the Legislature of Canada, was laid by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, on the 1st day of September, 1860." It was suspended from the centre of the great crown previously mentioned, by a pulley running round a gilded block, under it was a similar cube of the white Nepean limestone, with which the future building is to be faced, within a cavity of which was placed a glass jar, which the Governor General received from the Hon. Mr. Cartier. In the jar was a parchment scroll, inscribed thus:

"The foundation stone of the House of Parliament, in the Province of Canada, was laid on the 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1860, in the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, at the city of Ottawa, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales."

This bottle also contained, on parchment, all the names of the members of the Legislative Council, the names of all the members of the Legislative Assembly, the names of all the members of the Government of Canada, the names of the Architects, Contractors, &c. There was also placed in the bottle a collection of coins of Great Britain and of Canada, gold, silver, and copper. After the usual preliminary, H. R. H. gave the finishing touch with a silver trowel, on the back of which was engraved a view of the future building, and on the front a suitable historical inscription. Then the stone was slowly lowered, the Prince gave three distinct raps with a mallet, and the Rev. Dr. Adamson read this prayer :

"This corner stone we lay in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and may God Almighty grant that the building thus begun in His name, may be happily carried on to its complete termination without injury or accident—and that when completed, it may be used for the good of the Province, the glory of our Queen, the happiness of our Prince, and the good government of the people, Amen."

The Architect then applied the plumb, the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works the level, His Royal Highness struck it with the mallet three times, and His Excellency proclaimed that His Royal Highness declared it duly laid. Thus it was Her Majesty's heir set seal to Her Majesty's decision respecting the seat of government. Three cheers were immediately given for the Queen, three for the Prince of Wales, and three for the Governor General. The band played the national anthem, and the artillery fired a royal salute. The ceremony being thus concluded the picture was removed from the back of the dais, revealing a doorway out to the margin of the hill. The Prince and his suite passed out to look thence over the wide prospect spread out before them up and down the Ottawa.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AT BROCKVILLE, SEPTEMBER 3RD.

From Ottawa the Prince proceeded by river and railroad, *via* Arnprior, to Brockville, where he arrived late in the evening. The following verses, in addition to the "National Anthem," were prepared for the children's reception of the Prince, by the Chairman of the Brockville Board of School Trustees :

Lord, grant the Prince may be, Grounded in love to thee, In all his ways.	O Lord, with thy right arm, Shield thou our Prince from harm; Long may he live !
Lighted by Heaven's rays, May he so guard his ways, To earn a nation's praise, God bless the Prince !	May he in honour's cause, May he in virtue's laws, Ever lift up his voice— God bless the Prince !

THE PRINCE AT KINGSTON, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Although no College Address was presented to the Prince at Kingston, a deputation from the University of Queen's College attended on board the *Kingston*, along with the Synod of the Presbyterian Church ; and a "University Ode," composed by Mr. John May, a graduate, on the occasion of his Royal Highness' visit to the Province, was, with His Royal Highness' permission, presented by Professor Williamson, Chairman of the Senate, and was graciously received by the Prince.*

THE PRINCE AT BELLEVILLE, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

Heartfelt regret was generally felt that the Prince did not land at Belleville ; but a deputation of 300 waited upon him at Toronto, and presented to him, by the hands of Dr. Hope, the Mayor, a touching and beautiful address, from which we extract a few passages :

From earliest infancy we have been taught to regard our title to the time-honoured name of British subjects as a heritage dear to us as life. We feel deeply humiliated, and we pray Your Royal Highness, by forgetting the circumstances alluded to, to enable us again to exult in the unfolding of that flag around which cluster the historic glories of ten centuries. Do not leave Canada without testifying, in some way, the faith of Your Royal Highness in our devotion—without bearing home to Your Royal Mother, our beloved Queen, the assurance that, notwithstanding the unfortunate events of the sixth September, Her honor and Her interests—reverential love for Her person and Crown—pride in the power and glory of Britain, and an undying determination to preserve the integrity of the Empire, are most dear to us. We entreat Your Royal Highness, if possible, again to visit Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Belleville, and to relieve us from the unhappy position in which we are placed, thus restoring to us the right to feel that we are in the opinion of the world, but more especially in the sight of Your Royal Mother, and Your Royal Highness, lovers of peace and order, and loyal British subjects.

Extracts from the Prince's reply :

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me the most sincere pleasure to receive this very numerous and influential Deputation from Belleville, and

to hear from your lips the assurance and explanation contained in your address. My engagements to other places will not admit of such a change as to return so far eastward would necessarily entail, and I cannot break faith with those who have so kindly made preparations to receive me, and it causes me real sorrow to leave Kingston and Belleville behind me unvisited, but I will not fail to inform the Queen of your protestations of loyalty and devotion, nor to add my own conviction of their entire sincerity.

THE PRINCE AT COBOURG, SEPTEMBER 6TH.

The Prince reached Cobourg late in the evening, by the steamer *Kingston*, from Belleville, and was most enthusiastically cheered. Amongst the numerous handsome decorations of the town of Cobourg, there was erected by the authorities of Victoria College, at the junction of Seminary and College Street close to the gateway of the University grounds a substantial and very beautiful triple arch. The archway was about six feet deep, and the whole structure being thickly covered with evergreens, presented a very ornamental appearance. The three arches were each surmounted with a crown, from which sprung a flagstaff. Over the centre floated the ensign of Britain, supported on each side by a banner of St. George. Over the arches on the western front ran the following appropriate super-scription in white letters :

"*Univ. Coll. Victoriae filium Victoriae Salutat !*"

This front of the arch was also most tastefully adorned with flowers, and over the centre of the middle arch was displayed the crest of His Royal Highness. The whole arch was beautifully proportioned and finished with excellent taste and skill by the students of the College, after a design by J. H. Dumble, Esq. Besides the College arch, there was, at the foot of College Street, the Grammar School arch, erected under the superintendence of Captain Borra-daile. It consisted of a large arch springing from arched supports which present a very solid appearance. The main arch was crowned with a triangular pediment. Bats, balls, and other cricketing symbols interspersed with various Latin mottoes, formed the peculiar characteristics of this arch. The mottoes read as follows :

"*Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*"

"*Sensere quid mens rite quid indoles. Nutrita faustis sub Penetratibus. Posses.*"

"*Tuque dum procedis, Io Triumphe !*"

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, COBOURG,* SEPTEMBER 6TH.

At the levee, on his arrival at Cobourg, the following address, among others, was presented by President Nelles, to the Prince :

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Senate, Alumni and Students of the University of Victoria College, present to your Royal Highness our loyal greetings and most cordial welcome. The visit of your Royal Highness to this humble seat of learning will ever be remembered by us with gratitude and pride, and the annual recurrence of the day, celebrated with festivity and joy, will enable us to give renewed expression to those feelings of devoted attachment to the British Throne, which it is our duty and happiness to cherish. Our infant University cannot boast of architectural grandeur or princely endowments, but we may refer with pleasure to the fact that, although established and chiefly sustained by voluntary contributions, she was the first university in actual operation in this colony, while she is, we believe, second to none in the number and character of her graduates. Founded as our institution is by Royal charter, and honoured with the name of our illustrious and noble Queen, we desire that loyalty, patriotism, and religion may unitedly animate the education imparted within her walls, and that the study of the unrivalled literature of our father-land, combined with the teachings of the great masters of Greece and Rome, may render Canadian youth not unworthy of their Saxon origin and language. We implore upon your Royal Highness the Divine blessing. May you live to become the Sovereign of this great Empire, and may your reign be as happy and benign as that of your august and revered Mother."

The Prince's Reply.

"GENTLEMEN,—Accept my thanks for an address which, proceeding from the Senate and Students of a College which bears the name of the Queen, my mother, and is devoted to the education of

* From the address of the Town Council which was read to His Royal Highness by the Mayor, John Beatty, junior, Esq., M.D., we gather the following interesting particulars. "With no small degree of pride we advert to the fact that our town, forty years since, was called Cobourg, in honour of the first union contracted between paternal house of your Royal Highness and the Royal Family of Great Britain ; and with profound pleasure we now do homage personally to the Prince of Cobourg. Nearly twenty years since the College which adorns our town was named Victoria, in honour of the then Royal Princess, who has since won the unbounded love of her subjects and the admiration of the world, by the unrivalled virtues which adorn her character as Sovereign and Mother." Upper Canada Academy was founded in 1832, and erected into a University College in 1841. For the Prince's gift of \$300 to the College, see page 144.

* The Queen ascended the throne in 1837,—four years before the Academy was erected into a College.

* For the Prince's gift of \$300 to this University, see page 144.

the youth of this Province, affords me peculiar pleasure. I wish your University every success, and earnestly hope that in future years it may spread the blessings of a sound education to the rapidly increasing population in the midst of which it is erected."

THE PRINCE AT PETERBORO', SEPTEMBER 7TH.

The Prince arrived by railway from Cobourg, and drove in procession to the Court House grounds. Here he alighted from his carriage, and, with his suite, ascended the dais. As soon as he appeared on the platform, the thousand school children who occupied the seats immediately in front, and who were most neatly dressed, sang the "National Anthem," to which had been added the following appropriate verse :

Grant, Lord, our fervent prayer, Still for old England's heir, Thy love evince.	Watch o'er his early days, Guide him in wisdom's ways, So shall he sing Thy praise, God save the Prince !
---	--

The singing was very good indeed, and the appearance of the children most commendable. The Prince and those with him seemed much pleased, and soon left for Port Hope and Toronto.

THE PRINCE AT TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

The Prince reached Toronto on the steamer *Kingston*, from Whitby, late in the evening, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Immediately after the presentation of the address on the dais of the amphitheatre at the foot of John Street, Mr. Carter gave the signal for the children's welcome to the Prince. This they responded to by uniting their 5000 voices in singing the grand old "National Anthem," in a manner which had never before been equalled in Toronto, and which brought the tears to many an eye unused to such emotion. (The Prince himself was so deeply touched by the scene, that he requested Mr. Carter to favour him on another day with a repetition of the anthem, which was accordingly done.) The procession then defiled before His Royal Highness, and greeted him with hearty cheers. The second division of the procession, including the various Educational Institutions, was arranged in the following order :

- The Toronto Grammar School.
- The Officers and Members of Boards of School Trustees.
- The Normal and Model Grammar Schools.
- The Officers of Educational Department and Council of Public Instruction.
- Upper Canada College.
- The University of Trinity College.
- The University of Toronto, and University College, with other Affiliated Colleges and Institutions.

One of the most prominent divisions of the procession, was that composed of the students of Upper Canada College and the members of the University of Toronto and the University of Trinity College. By notice those connected with the former University met in the grounds of the Upper Canada College at 2½ o'clock P.M., and soon after 4 o'clock, preceded by a large number of the College Boys, marched to the foot of John Street and took their stand to the west of the amphitheatre. About the same hour the members of the University of Trinity College met at the rooms of the Church Society on King Street and proceeding to Front Street, occupied their station near those of the Toronto University. In the formation of this division of the procession the College Boys led the way, followed by the members of Trinity College, and closing with the students, spectators, and Faculty of the University of Toronto. As the procession came upon any striking illumination, or other circumstance possibly capable of moving boys of the known vocal powers of those of Upper Canada College, cheers broke forth from the throats of these hopes of the next generation, which, being taken up by the older members of the Universities, swelled forth loudly in warm applause for the welcome son of our honoured Sovereign.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

After the presentations at the levee, on Saturday morning, the following address was presented to His Royal Highness :

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, beg to express to your Royal Highness our heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of your visit to this Province, and our grateful sense of the kindly interest which you have thus discovered in the welfare of the colony. While we gladly recognize the many obligations under which we lie, in common with all our fellow-subjects in this Province, to loyal attachment to the Throne of Great Britain, and to its present most gracious occupant, it is our especial duty to acknowledge the distinguished favour which Her Majesty the Queen has conferred upon us, by conveying to us, under her Royal Charter, the full privileges of a University. Her Majesty, in that charter, has been pleased to declare her willingness 'to promote the more

perfect establishment within the Diocese of Toronto of a College in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, for the education of youth in the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion as inculcated by that Church, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature which are taught in the Universities of this kingdom.' It will ever be our pride, as it must ever be our duty, faithfully to execute the trust thus graciously confided to us, both by the inculcation of sound religious principles, and by the communication of all useful secular learning. In attempting to discharge this duty, we are assured that we can propose to ourselves no better model than that of the ancient Universities of England, with the studies of one of which your Royal Highness is already familiar, while we learn with satisfaction that it is your design to form a like intimate acquaintance with the other. It will be our aim, by the blessing of Almighty God, to perpetuate in this colony that spirit of old English faith and loyalty, by which the members of our communion have ever been distinguished at home, and by which we trust that they will still be recognized in every land in which our Church is planted under the protection of the British Crown."

The Prince's Reply.

"Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the expression of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown contained in your address, and for the welcome you have given me to this city. The institution from which the address proceeds is one of the utmost importance to the colony, inasmuch as it is destined to train those to whose care are committed the spiritual interests of the members of the Church of England. I know the difficulties under which you have laboured, and sincerely hope that you may successfully surmount them"

During the illumination on the night of the Prince's arrival, Trinity College was beautifully decorated with Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and a very large star in Cremorne lamps beautified the structure. The effect was very fine indeed.

THE PRINCE AT COLLINGWOOD, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

From Toronto the Prince proceeded to Collingwood, where the school children welcomed him by singing "God Save the Queen." He was well received at every railway station along the route.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, SEPT. 11TH.

At one o'clock His Royal Highness visited the University Buildings, and was received at the principal entrance by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, President of University College, and other members of the Senate, and conducted to the Convocation Hall. At the north end of the hall upon the dais, was a beautifully executed chair, for the use of the Prince, with a plume and the letters "A. E." worked thereon in maple. Seats were also provided for the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans, His Excellency the Governor General, and other members of the Prince's suite. On the wall, at either side, were arranged heraldic shields, while on the wall over the gallery at the other end of the hall, meeting directly the view of His Royal Highness, were inscribed the words

"Imperii spem spes Provincie salutat."

Meaning that the hope of the Province salutes the hope of the Empire. On the dais, to the right and left of the throne, stood members of the Senate, the Professors of University College, and other gentlemen.

As the Prince entered the hall, the students, who were arranged on both sides of the aisles, in the order of their rank, gave him three cheers. The hall and gallery was filled with elegantly dressed ladies who waved their handkerchiefs, the Prince very graciously bowing.

The Chancellor, after a short pause, advanced and read the following address :

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Senate and Graduates of the University of Toronto, and the President, Council and Members of University College, desire to welcome your Royal Highness with loyal and dutiful respect on your visit to the Capital of Upper Canada, and gladly avail ourselves of this auspicious occasion to renew the assurance of our devoted loyalty to the Queen, and to express our grateful appreciation of the manifold blessings which we enjoy under Her Majesty's benign sway. Fresh from the advantages of England's most ancient University, your Royal Highness now honors with your presence the Academic Hall of this young Province. The pleasures and profit united in the purest of Collegiate studies have already been enjoyed by you, and we doubt not that our efforts to extend the same educational privileges among our Canadian youth will command your sympathy. Framed as our system is upon the model of the Institutions of our Mother Country, while adapted in its details to the special wants of this portion of the Empire. To this great work, which involves the intellectual advancement of Canada, our best energies have been directed. By its means the first advantages of

liberal culture, and Academic honors and rewards are placed within the reach of all who are prepared to avail themselves of their untrammelled facilities; and under the Divine blessing our exertions have already been crowned with such success as encourages us to anticipate a noble future for our provincial University and College. The high gratification which we feel on welcoming in the heir of the British Crown, the destined successor of our Royal founder, is specially enhanced to us by the consideration that, alike by study and travel, your Royal Highness is being trained for the duties of the exalted position you are born to occupy. In these halls, devoted to the training of the youth on whom the future hopes of Canada rest, we welcome you as the hope of this great Empire. We rejoice to recognize in our Prince the promise of qualities which will render him worthy to inherit the Crown of our beloved Queen, whose virtues are associated with the glories of the Victorian era, and whose sceptre is the guarantee of equal liberties enjoyed in this, as in every Province of her world wide dominions.

The Prince's Reply.

Gentlemen,—I rejoice to receive the assurances of your loyalty to the Queen and your appreciation of the blessing enjoyed under her sway by every portion of her Empire. I am at this moment a member of a more ancient University, but I am not on that account the less inclined to respect and honor those whose efforts are directed to the spread of knowledge and learning in a young country. I sympathize heartily with the efforts which you are making on behalf of science and literature. I believe that much depends on your exertions, and I earnestly hope that the best evidences of the successful exertions of the University of Toronto may hereafter be found in the progress and prosperity of Canada.

It was then moved by the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by the Rev. President of University College, and resolved: "That His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, be admitted to the standing of a student of the second year in the University of Toronto." The resolution was carried with loud acclamations.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

After the Prince had enrolled his name in the University books, the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College advanced and read their address, as follows:

May it please Your Royal Highness:—We, the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, beg to approach your Royal Highness with sentiments of devoted loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The Institution with which we are connected is amongst the earliest of the educational benefits conferred upon this Province by the enlightened liberality of your illustrious relative, His Majesty King George IV. Established in 1829 by Royal Charter, Upper Canada College has since continued to discharge a most important work in the education of many hundreds of Canadian youth, numbers of whom have been enabled, under the Divine blessing, to serve their country and the Empire with credit in various honorable positions. The Danube, the Crimea, and the still more recent battle-fields of India, stained with their life-blood, have witnessed the daring and devotion of Upper Canada College boys; and among the officers of that Regiment, which boasts your Royal Highness' name, are several whose career in Upper Canada College gives promise of good service to their country should opportunity offer. It is our grateful duty and our privilege, along with the sound and religious training which characterizes the time honored Grammar Schools of England, to inculcate in our Canadian youth attachment to the land and Institutions of their forefathers, and so to educate both mind and body that they may be fitting and useful members of the great Empire to which it is our pride to belong. In those of our youth who are now passing under our care, we cannot on this happy occasion forget that we see many who are destined to take prominent parts in the future of this young country, at a time, when, in the order of Providence, your Highness shall hold the sceptre, which is now so benignly swayed by your august mother; and the recollection of this Royal visit will, we fervently trust, stamp an indelible impress of reality on the abstract sentiment of loyalty, and knit the hearts of the rising generation inseparably to the youthful heir to the mightiest Empire in the world.

The Prince and suite, on leaving the Convocation Hall, proceeded to the Library, where they were received by the boys of Upper Canada College, who occupied the galleries. On entering, three hearty cheers were given for the Prince, and three more on his leaving the Library, followed by three for General Sir F. Williams.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, UPPER CANADA, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

At half past three o'clock the Prince visited the Normal School building, and was received at the door by the Chief Superintendent of Education and other members of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada and conducted to the Theatre of the Institution. The Students of the Normal School and the children of

the Model School, boys and girls, were placed in the body of the theatre of the building, while the gallery was occupied by the general public, which had been admitted by ticket. Upon His Royal Highness entering the room the students and children and assemblage in the gallery rose, the former singing God Save the Queen, followed by three enthusiastic cheers for the Prince, who looked smilingly on and seemed delighted with the sight before him. The Prince was presented with a bouquet by a pupil of the Girls' Model School; and several bouquets were thrown upon the platform.

Judge Harrison came forward and read the following address:—May it please your Royal Highness,—The Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada beg to unite with the many thousands of our fellow-subjects in welcoming you to a county first selected as a home by the United Empire Loyalists of America. To us, as a body, has been assigned the task of establishing Normal and Model Schools* for the training of Teachers, of making the Regulations for the Government of Elementary and Grammar Schools throughout the country, and of selecting the text-books and libraries to be used in them; while on one of our number has been imposed the duty of preparing and administering the School laws. It has been our aim to imbibe the spirit and imitate the example of our beloved Sovereign in the interest and zeal with which Her Majesty has encouraged the training of teachers and the establishment of schools for the education of the masses of Her people; and we have been nobly seconded in our efforts by our Canadian fellow-subjects at large. At the commencement of our labors in 1846, our meetings were held in a private house, the number of our schools was 2,500, and the number of the pupils in them was 100,000. At the present time we have the Educational Buildings now honored by the presence of your Royal Highness, where teachers are trained, and Maps, Apparatus, and Libraries are provided for the schools; and those schools now number 4,000, attended by 300,000 pupils. In the song and text-books of the schools, loyalty to the Queen and love to the Mother Country are blended with the spirit of Canadian patriotism, and christian principles with sound knowledge are combined in the teaching and libraries of the schools. With all our Canadian fellow-countrymen, our earnest prayer is "Long live the Queen." But whenever in the order of Providence it shall devolve on your Royal Highness to ascend the Throne of your august ancestors, we trust the system of public instruction now inaugurated will have largely contributed to render the people of Upper Canada second to no other people in your vast dominions, in virtue, intelligence, enterprise and christian civilization.

The Prince's Reply.

"Gentlemen,—The progress of Canada has excited my admiration, but there is no subject in which your efforts appear to have been more glorious than in the matter of public education. You have, I know, the assistance of an able administrator in the person of your Chief Superintendent, and I hope that the public education of Upper Canada will continue to emulate the principles of piety, obedience to law, and Christian charity among a thriving and industrious population. Accept, Gentlemen, my thanks, for the welcome now offered to me within the walls of this great and important establishment."

The pupils then sang, with fine effect, the following school song, entitled "Hurrah! Hurrah for Canada!"

Hurrah! Hurrah for Canada!	Right loyally we're singing,
Her woods and valleys green;	To all nations make it known,
Hurrah for dear old England,	That we love the land we live in,
Hurrah for England's Queen!	And our Queen upon her throne.
Good ships be on her waters,	Long may the sons of Canada
Firm friends upon her shores;	Continue as they've been,
Peace, peace, within her borders,	True to their native country,
And plenty in her stores.	And faithful to their Queen!
Then Hurrah! &c.	Then Hurrah! &c.

The Prince having returned his acknowledgments and expressed to Dr. Ryerson the pleasure he experienced, was conducted to the Council Chamber, the Library and Map Depository, the Museum and other portions of the building. In the Library the members of the Council were severally introduced to him, and he there signed his name "Albert Edward P." in a neat, legible, pointed hand. The Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans, Sir Edmund Head, General Bruce, General Williams, and other members of the Prince's suite, also signed their names in the book. His Royal Highness expressed himself much pleased with the various specimens of philosophical instruments, maps, and globes, of Canadian manufacture, which were shown to him. The Duke of Newcastle, who is Chairman of a British Commission on Education, made many enquiries, and requested Dr. Ryerson to furnish him with some written information on the subject. On a previous evening, Major General Bruce and Lord Lyons also visited the Institution, and

* For the Prince's gift of \$300 to these Institutions, see page 144.

made many enquiries. After remaining in the building for upwards of an hour, the Prince took his departure, amidst the deafening cheers of the assembled crowd, and ejaculations of love and admiration for His Royal Highness.

ILLUMINATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

On the night of the Prince of Wales' arrival, writes the *Colonist*, this handsome building presented one of the most beautiful spectacles it is possible to conceive, and the illuminations and decorations perhaps exceeded, in taste and novelty of design, any other in the city. First of all there was a flag-post, 90 feet above the cupola, suspended from which was the Union Jack, proudly floating in the breeze. On either side waved the ensigns of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew. Placed within the cupola was a bust of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, underneath a canopy trimmed with crimson cloth. Surrounding the cupola were large globes, with a number of reflectors attached, to reflect the profile of Her Majesty. At the top of the cornice, and in the centre of the building, was a large Crown, supported by the letters "V. R." The four Ionic columns in front, facing Gould Street, were decorated with variegated lamps running up the whole length of the pillars. On each recess of the building were placed the shields representing England, Ireland, and Scotland. From the front of the roof were suspended a number of Chinese lanterns of various colours and designs. Beneath the Crown, in the centre, was the coat of arms, in tasteful relief, belonging to the Educational Department for Upper Canada. It was prepared by Mr. May, the Clerk of Libraries, and reflected much credit upon that gentleman, for it would be a difficult matter to conceive anything more tastefully executed. It is presumed the coat of arms is sufficiently well known that we need not give a full description of it here.* Suffice it to say, that when illuminated it looked grand. The words *Religio, Scientia, Libertas*, were well displayed; and the cornucopia, with its overflowing fruit, presented a very pretty appearance. On each side of this was a transparency, painted on glass, of the Prince of Wales' coat-of-arms. In the front recesses were the words, "Welcome to Canada!" and "Long live our Prince!" in large letters, encased in various coloured glass. Both the right and left wings of the building were adorned with the Prince of Wales' plume and the letters "A. E." in coloured glass, on either side. The whole of the building was neatly festooned, and in such a manner as not to hide the beauty of the architecture. The whole of the windows looked brilliant, in which there were no less than 1,200 transparencies, chiefly of the rose, shamrock, thistle, and maple leaf, most exquisitely done.

KNOX (THEOLOGICAL) COLLEGE, SEPTEMBER 11TH. †

After leaving the Normal School, His Royal Highness proceeded to Knox College, where he received the following address: "May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Principal, Professors, and other members of the Senate of Knox (Theological) College, beg leave to offer our cordial congratulations on your Royal Highness' visit to this part of Her Majesty's dominions. We gladly embrace the opportunity which it affords of testifying our dutiful regard for our gracious Queen and the Royal Family, and our appreciation of the protection we enjoy under the shield of British law in the prosecution of our literary and religious labours. We assure your Royal Highness of the one sentiment of loyalty to the British Crown, which animates alike teachers and pupils in the Institute we preside over. We trust we shall aim at making some fit return for the invaluable civil privileges afforded to us by Divine Providence, by training the youth committed to our charge, in such sound religion and moral principles as may qualify them to diffuse among others the knowledge of that righteousness which exalteth a nation. Accept the expression of our fervent wishes for your Royal Highness' protection by sea and land, and of our earnest hopes that the visit you now make to these parts of the world, may be no less gratifying to our Royal Visitor than it is fitted, we are persuaded, to strengthen the ties that bind us all to the British Throne, and to subserve your Royal Highness' preparation for the high ulterior functions to which Divine Providence may one day call you."

The Duke of Newcastle's Reply:

"Sir,—I have the honour to convey to you the thanks of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the address presented to him by the Principal, Professors, and other members of the Senate of Knox College.—I have the honour, &c., NEWCASTLE."

Dr. Willis, with such of the Senate as were present, conducted His Royal Highness to the Library. The Prince recorded his name in the Visitor's Book, after the Principal had stated in concise terms the history of the institution. Referring to the Address presented

to His Royal Highness on Saturday, Dr. Willis said that their young college had little to shew; but it had already trained nearly one hundred scholars for the sacred office of the ministry.

THE PRINCE AT GUELPH, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

On his way to London, the Prince was received at Guelph as enthusiastically as at other places. On his arrival at the railway station, the children of the public schools sang the "National Anthem," including the following verse at the close:

Crown with each kingly grace,
Wisdom and righteousness,
Our youthful Prince.
Strong in the nation's might,
May he defend the right,
Turn all his foes to flight,
God save the Prince.

THE PRINCE AT BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

At Berlin where the Prince was also cordially received, a loyal address in German was presented to him. He had no written reply prepared, but he at once made a verbal reply in German, thanking the German people most affectionately for their kind wishes and address.

THE PRINCE AT LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

As the procession in London advanced through the public streets, the royal carriage stopped in the centre of the semi-circular erection that had been built for the children of the public schools. Here the little ones to the number of three thousand, commenced cheering and waving their handkerchiefs, and when the Royal carriage was drawn up in front of them, struck up the "National Anthem" in good style. This was one of the most interesting sights of the day, and doubtless will be long remembered by His Royal Highness, as by the juvenile vocalists themselves. The departure of the Prince, like his arrival, was the signal for loud cheering on the part of the youngsters, and their little voices seemed to vie with each other in doing honour to their Royal visitor.

THE PRINCE AT SARNIA, SEPTEMBER 13TH.

Arrived at Sarnia, the Prince left the cars and walking along the scarlet cloth on the platform, he reached one of the prettiest pavilions he had yet seen. Around it about 5,000 people were seated, including 200 Indians from the Manitoulin Islands. The Indians were real red savages, majestic in mien painted as their faces, adorned with hawks' feathers and squirrels' tails as to their heads, with silver ornaments in their noses, moccasins on their feet, and many of them ignorant of English. One of them a magnificent man named Kan-wa-ga-shi, or the Great Bear of the North, advancing to the front, stretching out his right hand, yelled out an Indian Address to the Prince, which was translated to him by the Indian interpreter, who, as the red man finished each phrase and folded his arms, gave the meaning of what was said. The whole harangue was as follows:

BROTHER, GREAT BROTHER,—The sky is beautiful. It was the wish of the Great Spirit that we should meet in this place. My heart is glad that the Queen sent her eldest son to see her Indian subjects. I am happy to see you here this day. I hope the sky will continue to look fine to give happiness both to the whites and the Indians.

GREAT BROTHER,—When you were a little child your parents told you that there were such people as Indians in Canada, and now, since you have come to Canada yourself, you see them. I am one of the Ojibway chiefs, and represented the tribe here assembled to welcome their Great Brother.

GREAT BROTHER,—You see the Indians who are around you; they have heard that at some future day you will put on the British Crown and sit on the British Throne. It is their earnest desire that you will always remember them.

The Prince replied verbally that he was grateful for the address; that he hoped that the sky would always be beautiful, and that he should never forget his red brethren.

As each phrase was interpreted to the Indians, they yelled their approbation—the sound they uttered seeming like "nee wugh."

Then the name of each Indian was called out by the interpreter from a list handed him by the Governor General, and each one advanced in turn. Some had buffalo horns upon their heads; some had snake skins around their waists, embroidered with colored grass or porcupine quills. The Chief shook hands with the Prince and the Governor, the others bowed, and to each his Royal Highness gave a medal with the likeness of Her Majesty on one side—the royal arms on the other. The Chief's medals were as large as the palm of your hand—the other Indians received smaller ones, the size perhaps of half-crowns. Then the red men brought forward a box and gave it to the Prince. It contained a tomahawk, bow and

* The arms of the Department are given on the first page of this Journal.
† For the Prince's gift of \$800 to this Institution, see page 144.

arrows, wampums, pipes of peace and other Indian curiosities. His Royal Highness graciously received the present. When the Prince left for London the Indians were all drawn up in a line as the royal train moved away. They yelled a farewell whoop, and a salute was fired.

CANADIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE, WOODSTOCK, SEPTEMBER 14TH.

From London the Prince proceeded by rail to Woodstock (on his way to Niagara Falls,) where, among other addresses, he received the following from the Baptist Literary Institute, which was read by the principal, the Rev. Dr. Fyfe.

"May it please your Royal Highness:—We, the Principal and Trustees of the Canadian Literary Institute beg leave heartily to congratulate your Royal Highness on your auspicious visit to this Province. The Institution which we represent is designed to impart a higher academic education both to males and females, and also to educate young men for the ministry, in connection with the Baptist denomination. Our enterprise is yet in its infancy, but we deem it a happy event in our history that we thus early in the progress of our work have so favourable an opportunity of expressing our devoted loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, your royal mother, and our firm attachment to British connection. Our prayer and hope are that you may be graciously preserved throughout your extended journey, and that you may ever be enabled to recall with pleasure your visit to Canada, where your presence has gladdened so many loyal hearts."

The Prince's Reply.

"Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the address which you have presented to me. In the Queen's name I acknowledge the expressions of your loyalty to Her Crown and Person; and for myself, I am grateful to you for this welcome given to me by your society."

THE PRINCE AT QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, SEPTEMBER 18TH.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the Prince arrived from Niagara Falls, to receive an address from the veterans of 1812, and to lay the cornerstone of an obelisk on the spot where the gallant Sir Isaac Brock fell. Most of the veterans were dressed in the quaint uniforms of their time. They were all old men, with hair bleached by sixty and seventy winters. About this time, near half a century ago, many of them had left their homes and families to meet the foe upon the border. Since then three kings have reigned and died in England; the present monarch—a Queen—beloved all over the earth, has sat on the throne for nearly a quarter of a century, and her son was waiting to receive them on those heights won by their valour and rendered sacred by the blood of their comrades.

On the south side of the monument, a platform was erected, on which the Prince was to receive the address. Immediately at the foot of it were collected the heroes of 1812; some in their old uniforms—curious old things they were—and some in plain clothes; and almost all with medals on their breasts. There were collected a few survivors of the young spirits who were the life and soul of the war: those whose names are written in the history of their country for the gallant deeds they then performed, and the high position to which they have since attained. Among them were such men as Sir J. B. Robinson, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Judge McLean, Sir E. P. Taché, Sir A. McNab, Mr. R. Stanton, the Hon. Mr. Gordon, the Rev. Geo. Ryerson, the Hon. Mr. Merritt, Col. Kingsmill, the Hon. Mr. Dixon, Col. James Clark, Col. E. W. Thompson, Col. Duggan, Col. H. Ruttan; Col. Macdonell, and Major Wm. Cawthra. There were also other honoured names present, and a host of officers in uniform. The Hon. Messrs. Ross, Cartier, and Rose, were likewise on the platform.

As soon as His Royal Highness reached the platform, and greeted the Bishop of Toronto with a shake of the hand, and the other gentlemen present with sundry courteous bows, Sir John Beverley Robinson advanced and presented the address, to which the Prince made the following reply: "Gentlemen,—I accept with mingled feelings of pride and pain the address which you have presented to me on this spot. Pride in the gallant deeds of my countrymen; but pain for the reflection that so many of the noble band that you once belonged to have passed away from the scenes of the bravery of their youth, and from the peaceful avocations of their riper years. I have willingly consented to lay the foundation-stone of this monument. Every nation may, without offence to its neighbours, commemorate its heroic acts—their deeds of arms—their noble deaths. This is no taunting boast of victory—no revival of long-passed animosities; but an honourable tribute to a soldier's fame—the more honourable, because we readily acknowledge the bravery and chivalry of that people by whose act he fell. I trust Canada will never want such volunteers as those who fought in the last war—nor volunteers without such leaders. But no less the more fervently I pray, that your sons and your grandsons may

never be called upon to add other laurels to those you have so gallantly won. In the Queen's name, accept from me thanks for your expressions of devoted loyalty."

The following is the letter of acknowledgement of the Duke of Newcastle, in answer to the address presented to His Royal Highness, on behalf of the Lower Canadian veterans of the war of 1812, by Colonel Sir E. P. Taché, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen:

"Niagara Falls, Sept. 18th, 1860. Sir,—I have the honour to communicate to you the thanks of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the loyal address presented to him by the veterans of the Militia of Lower Canada. It is very gratifying to His Royal Highness to receive these expressions of devotion and attachment to the Queen, from gallant men who, in years gone by, have deserved so well of their country. He only regrets that so few now survive to testify to their ancient spirit. His Royal Highness accepts this address with the more pleasure, because, happily, we can now look upon the deeds of our brave countrymen without any other feelings than those of friendship and regard for the nation against whom they fought. Hostility to our neighbours is buried in the plains where they struggled for victory, but the honour of each nation survives for ever.—I am, Sir, faithfully yours, NEWCASTLE."

The next part of the ceremonies consisted in the placing of a stone to mark the spot where General Brock fell. Just under the hill where the monument stands, within the limits of Queenston village, stands an ancient thorn tree, and in the shade of this an obelisk, some six or eight feet high, of handsome proportions, had been built, all but the top stone being firmly fixed. This stone, pyramidal in shape, was suspended just above its destined position. Upon one side was this inscription: "Near this spot, Major General Sir Isaac Brock, K.C.B., Provisional Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, fell, on the 13th of October, 1812, while advancing to repel the invading enemy." Upon the other side were the simple words: "This stone was placed by His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, on the 18th of September, 1860."

The Prince, on driving to the spot, was presented by Mr. William Thomas, the architect of the monument as well as of the obelisk, with a handsome silver trowel. On the inside of the blade was a view of the monument; on the other side the words: "Presented to His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, by the Brock Monument Committee, on Queenston Heights. 18th September, 1860." With this trowel the Prince spread the mortar under the stone, and it was then lowered into its position.

The royal party then drove to the *Zimmerman*, which was lying at the wharf, and embarked on the boat for Port Dalhousie, and at St. Catharines' took the cars for Hamilton.

THE PRINCE AT HAMILTON, SEPTEMBER 18TH.

The Prince was well received at Hamilton. The emotions of the people were expressed more by murmurs of delight than by loud shouts. The awnings, the windows, and the very roofs of the houses were crowded. On the stand which had been erected for their accommodation, about 2,500 children were ranged, and when the procession with the Prince drew near, their voices were raised in song, which sounded very well, and at once attracted the Prince's attention. He bowed repeatedly, and looked pleased and happy.

HAMILTON CENTRAL SCHOOL, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

During his stay in Hamilton, the Prince visited the Central School; on entering the building he was received by the trustees and teachers of the school, several of the clergymen of the city, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, and several members of the Corporation. He was conducted through the building—which *en passant*, I may state is a very fine structure—by the Principal, A. McCallum, Esq. The Prince took a very cursory glance at the apartments—a circumstance which, though unavoidable, was not entirely pleasing to those interested. Before he left the building all the children, who were nicely dressed, sang "Welcome," a piece composed for the occasion, and "God Save the Queen," in a very fine style. As the Prince made his exit he was loudly cheered by a vast throng of persons who were congregated outside the building. "May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Chairman and Members of the Board of School Trustees, beg to approach your Royal Highness with our loyal and dutiful respects, and in our own name and in the name of the teachers and pupils of the several schools under our care (the highest of which you deign to honour with your presence) we most heartily and lovingly greet you on your auspicious arrival in this city, and we gratefully bid you a joyous welcome. Among the great and manifold blessings we enjoy under the benign sway of our most Gracious Sovereign, your august and honoured mother, we especially prize the system of general education established in this Province, which if matured and maintained, will soon render a good common education a young Canadian's birthright altogether irrespective of his class, colour or con-

dition, and access to the school-house the privilege of all. In all our schools together with the appropriate lessons in the great principles of religion and patriotism, loyalty and charity are kindly but affectionately inculcated, and we feel assured that the condescension of your Royal Highness in visiting this and the other schools of learning in the Province, will not only greatly encourage the work of education, but will also foster and perpetuate in the minds of the young that profound sentiment of devoted loyalty which widens the tie which binds us as a people to the British Crown, and which will hereafter strengthen the pillars of that illustrious throne which in the Providence of God you may be called upon to occupy. We gladly avail ourselves of this occasion to renew our assurance of loyalty to the Queen, and of high personal regard for your Royal Highness. May the recollection of your present extended tour be to you a source of future satisfaction, and may your further journey be prosperous and your return home safe and happy."

The Duke of Newcastle's reply.

SIR,—I have the honor to convey to you the thanks of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the Address presented to him by the chairman and members of the Board of School Trustees for the City of Hamilton.—I have the honour, &c., NEWCASTLE.

THE PRINCE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

It was wisely decided that the Prince's parting words to the Canadian people should be spoken in reply to an address from the managers of the Provincial Exhibition, embodying the views and feelings of all classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada. That address was presented to the Prince of Wales in Hamilton, on the 20th of September. In his reply he referred in graceful and touching terms to the close of his mission in Canada, and to the effects of it upon his own mind. The reply is as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I return to you my warm acknowledgements for the address you have just presented upon the occasion of opening the fifteenth exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, and I take this opportunity of thanking the agriculturists, artizans and manufacturers who are now assembled from distant parts, in this city of Hamilton, for the more than kind and enthusiastic reception which they gave me yesterday, and have repeated today. Blessed with a soil of very remarkable fertility, and a hardy race of industrious and enterprising men, this District must rapidly assume a most important position in the markets of the world, and I rejoice to learn that the improvements in agriculture, which skill, labor and science have of late years developed in the mother country, are fast increasing the capabilities of your soil, and enabling you to compete successfully with the energetic people, whose stock and other products are now ranged in friendly rivalry with your own within this vast inclosure. The Almighty has this year granted you that greatest boon to a people—an abundant harvest. I trust it will make glad many a home of those I see around me, and bring increased wealth and prosperity to this magnificent Province. My duties as Representative of the Queen, deputed by her to visit British North America, cease this day; but in a private capacity I am about to visit, before my return home, that remarkable land which claims with us a common ancestry, and in whose extraordinary progress every Englishman feels a common interest. Before, however, I quit British soil, let me once more address through you the inhabitants of United Canada, and bid them an affectionate farewell. May God pour down His choicest blessings upon this great and loyal people!

THE PRINCE AT HARVARD COLLEGE.

President Felton, of Harvard College, has invited the Prince of Wales to visit that Institution in the course of his tour through the States. His Royal Highness has signified his intention of accepting the invitation, on the condition that the visit shall be strictly private. The compliment of a collation, even, will not be accepted.

THE PRINCE'S PLUME.

As everything pertaining to the Prince of Wales has just now more or less of public interest, we pen below a brief account of his distinctive emblem—the Prince's plume—or the three Ostrich feathers, which he bears upon his coat of arms, for which we are indebted to the researches of a correspondent of a contemporary:—

"The battle of Cressy was fought on the 26th day of August, 1349, between Edward the "Black Prince," and Philip the Sixth of France. This was the first engagement in which cannon was used. Villani says, that the English made use of 'bombards, which by means of fire, shot small balls of iron with a report like the thunder of God, causing the slaughter of the men, and the overthrow of the horses.' Edward was accompanied in this expedition by his son, the young Prince of Wales, who had just reached his fifteenth year. Lingard says: "Among the slain, the most distinguished was John,

King of Bohemia. Age had not chilled in him the fire of youth; though blind, he placed himself in the first division of the French, and as the issue grew dubious, ordered the four knights, his attendants, to lead him into the hottest of the battle, 'that I too,' said he, 'may have a stroke at the English.' Placing him in the midst of them, and interlacing their bridges, they spurred forward their horses, and were almost immediately slain.' The reader will probably consider the Bohemian monarch as foolishly prodigal of his life. By the writers of the age his conduct has been extolled as an instance of unparalleled heroism: His crest, three Ostrich feathers with the motto "*Ich dien*"—I serve,—was adopted by the Prince of Wales, and has always been borne by his successors. "The Black Prince," says Hume, "having been victorious at the battle of Cressy, was presented with the helmet of John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, who was slain in that field. This helmet being ornamented with a plume of three Ostrich feathers, and bearing the German motto "*Ich dien*"—I serve,—alluding to the king who served in person as an auxiliary, the Black Prince henceforward bore the feathers and motto, and they became the ensigns of the Prince of Wales."

CANADIAN HEROINE.

A respectable aged lady of this County, one of the old loyal stock, presented herself at the Clerk of the Peace's office at Niagara last week, to sign the address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, along with the old soldiers of 1812. The Clerk demurred to taking so novel a signature, although the lady insisted on her right, having done her country more signal services during the war than the soldiers and militiamen engaged in it. We do not give the venerable lady's name, as she might not like the notoriety;* but we may mention, that she is the same person whose name is recorded in the history of the late war, as having observed the advance of Boerstler's American army towards the Beaver Dams, and the male part of her family being all away on duty, hastened on foot in the night, through woods and by-ways to the British head quarters, a distance of fifteen miles, and gave information that led to the attack on Boerstler, and the capture of himself and all his forces, a piece of very important service at that time. We say that brave, loyal old lady ought not only to be allowed to sign the address, but she deserves a special introduction to the Prince of Wales, as a worthy example of the spirit of 1812, when both men and women in Upper Canada vied alike in their resolution to defend the country against the invading enemy.—*Niagara Mail.*

II. Miscellaneous.

[The accompanying song, composed for the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness to Canada, has been recently published by Messrs. Nordheimer, of this city. We would remark, that the words are by the Rev. E. Denroche, and the music by Mr. Sefton, music-master in the Upper Canada Normal and Model Schools.]

1. "WELCOME TO CANADA."

DEDICATED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

God bless our Queen for sending
Her son across the sea!
That gracious deed the token
Of love to us shall be.
And Canada doth welcome
The heir to England's throne,
With heart of honest homage,—
A true heart like his own.
Then here's a thousand welcomes
To good Victoria's son;
Hurrah, hurrah, for Britain's Prince,
We bless him every one.

His royal birthright brought him
Proud Cambria's triple plume;
With it to-day we mingle
Our maple's modest bloom.
The forest wreath, now verdant,
When crimsoned o'er in death,
Shall tell how love that's loyal
Glows on till latest breath.†
Then here's a thousand welcomes, &c.

* In the Geography and History of British America, by J. George Hodgins, LL.B., page 61, 62, this venerable and loyal lady's name is given as Mrs. James Secord.

† In early times, at the investiture of the Prince, the Chancellor used to place upon his brow a WREATH, for which, at a later period, a gold crown was substituted.—(See Dr. Doran's "*Princes of Wales.*") The maple, Canada's chosen national leaf, changing as it does from green to scarlet and crimson, adds much brilliancy and warmth of colouring to the autumnal forest foliage.

Fair Science cast her "cable" *
 Our ocean wave across,
 To bind our land to Britain,
 And—all deplore the loss.
 But that which holds the vessel
 Of Albert to our strand,
 Doth bind our best affection,
 To dear old "Fatherland,"
 Then here's a thousand welcomes, &c.

Should foes assail brave Britain,
 From wood and field we'll send
 A few more "Queen's own hundredths"
 The homestead to defend.
 No width of wave shall part us,
 We'er one—by choice and "blood!"
 And that blest bond "is thicker
 Than" ocean's "water" flood. †
 Then here's a thousand welcomes, &c.

When home our Prince returneth
 Be this his tale to tell:
 He felt "at home" among us,
 And happy here could dwell,
 Where great and small are jealous
 For Albion's ancient fame,
 And loyal hearts right boldly
 Stand up for her good name.
 Now sing God save our Sovereign,
 God save her noble son;
 Long live the Queen, long live the Prince,
 We bless them, every one!

2. LANDING OF THE LOYALISTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The *St. John's* (N.B.) *Globe* of May 19th, says:—Yesterday was the seventy-seventh anniversary of the landing on these shores of the men who, during the rebellion of the thirteen provinces, remained true to their British principles; who, rather than take up arms against their fatherland, deserted their riches and possessions, left plenty behind them and located themselves in this British province, and for principle's sake endured all the toils and hardship consequent upon a wilderness life. What a change has been effected since that time. From a howling wilderness a city has arisen. Where seventy-seven years ago wild animals fixed their den and lair, marts of commerce are established. Little do the rising generation, surrounded by all the conveniences desirable, know of the toils and hardships their forefathers endured. They passed a life of difficulty and struggle for conscience sake, without murmur, and finally sank into the grave full of just honors and full of years, regretted by all who knew them. Yesterday morning was ushered in with the booming of cannon, and early in the day a large number of union jacks were floating from the house-tops and ships in the harbour, in honor of the anniversary of a day that gave birth to a new British colony. Long may the people cherish a remembrance of the fathers of our country, and duly commemorate the day they set their feet upon the rocky peninsula of St. John.

3. THE SCHOOL A FAMILY.

Look at the work of a Schoolmaster or Teacher of children in this way. What was the original school, God's model-school, in the beginning of the world? Evidently a *family*. The trainers of children, according to the order of nature, are their parents, their brothers and sisters. And depend upon it, except so far as we conform our schools and places of education to a family, in spirit and character, they will be imperfect; they will bear the impress of human, rather than of divine, wisdom. I remember a remark made by a Master of a Reformatory, speaking of his work, which expresses a great thought upon this subject:—"You see," he said, "my work is not easy, for I have to be father and mother, brother and sister, all in one, to these boys—father, to enforce law sternly and inflexibly, yet

lovingly too—mother to represent the divine tenderness, and gentleness, and compassion—brother and sister to be their sympathizing play-mate." Now, did you ever think of your work, as schoolmasters, so? Did you ever take this view of it? Depend upon it this is the true, the divine, view of it, and only so far as you act upon it are you working with God, in the mighty work of educating and training God's children.—*The Original Order of Nature our Model, and the Spirit of God our Guide, in the work of Education.* A Sermon, by the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton.

4. HOW TO GET A CLOCK FOR THE SCHOOL.

Every teacher would like to have a clock, but the question still is, how to get it. I will tell you how I have managed, in a number of instances, to purchase a clock for my school.

I have addressed my pupils on this wise: "Scholars, we have now got a programme—would it not be pleasant for you to know just when to come to your classes to recite, without being called? Now, if we had a clock, you could all do this, and could see that each class gets its full time. Besides you could tell just when the school would open and close, when the recesses should come, &c. How many of you would like to have a clock? All hands are up.

"Then let us manage to buy one. We can get one for from two to four dollars. A three-dollar one will answer our purpose well. Now here are thirty of us. I propose that we form ourselves into a joint stock company. Let us put a share at ten cents. It will require thirty shares to be taken, to buy the clock. Mary, you may act as Secretary; get your paper; put me down five shares—here is the half dollar. Now if there should be any pupil not able to take a share, I will give him one of mine. I only want one share, the others are for gratuitous distribution. Now, John, what will you do, and Henry, and Susan, and Anne, how much will each of you give? If you are not prepared to pay now, bring your dimes or sixpences to-morrow morning. Perhaps some of you would like to speak to your parents first—that is right; it would be well for you to consult them. But Jacob, Mary and George, say they have each a dime of their own. They will bring it to-morrow. That is well, but they should speak to their parents about it. Children should always consult their parents. Remember, to-morrow morning is the time to finish up this clock matter; ask your parents to let you have the money they were going to spend for you for candy, tell them that you would prefer a clock to candy. Do the best you can, and we shall have a clock, sure. To-morrow evening I shall expect to go and get one, and next day morning we will have it up. How nice it will be!"

Need I say that in pursuing this course, I have never failed, in a single instance, to secure a clock? So with a blackboard or any other article of school furniture.—*Iowa Instructor.*

III. Short Critical Notices of Books.

— THE QUEENS OF SOCIETY; in two volumes. London: James Hogg and Son. This work contains a series of well written biographical sketches, by Grace and Philip Wharton. The volumes are illustrated by those clever English artists, O. A. Doyle, and the Brothers Dalziel. The sketches include graphic details of the lives of those celebrated women who gave a decided tone to society, in their day, and who exercised in many cases such remarkable influence on public affairs. Many of the most vivid passages in Lord Macaulay's writings are devoted to an illustration of some of the most striking episodes in the lives of many of the notable ladies whose memoirs are given in these volumes. The list includes the names of "Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, Madame Roland, Lady Mary Wortley Montague, Georgina Dutches of Devonshire, Miss Landon (the poetess,) Madame de Sévigné, Lady Morgan, Jane Dutches of Gordon, Madame Récamier, Lady Harvey, Madame de Staël, Mrs. Thrale-Pozzi, Lady Caroline Lamb, Ann S. Damer, La Marquise du Deffaud, Mrs. Elizabeth Montague, Mary Countess of Pembroke, and La Marquise de Maintenon." The illustrations are very striking, and type and paper clear and good.

— THE HABITS OF GOOD SOCIETY. London: James Hogg and Sons. Frequent extracts from this "Hand Book of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen," in the public press generally, attests the value and usefulness of the truths contained in this excellent manual. In addition to the counsel and suggestions which is the main feature of the work, it contains many "thoughts, hints and anecdotes concerning social observances, nice points of taste and good manners, numerous illustrations of social predicaments; remarks on the history and change of fashion, and the differences of English and continental etiquette."

* The great Atlantic Cable.

† In that lamentable disastrous fight on the Peiho, wherein the British were taken at tremendous disadvantage, an American officer, having visited one of our vessels, wished to return, but found his boat empty! After some delay his men came back, very hot, smoke-begrimed, and flightish. "Blood is thicker than water," observed Flag Officer Tatnall. So, too, thought these gallant fellows. In reply to their officer's question, put in a tone of assumed severity.—"Holloa, sirs, don't you know we're neutrals? What have you been doing?" "Beg pardon," said the brave Americans, "they were very short handed at the bow gun, sir, and so we give them a help for fellowship sake." They had been hard at it for an hour. "Gallant Americans," (says the Reviewer), "you and your admiral did more that day to bind England and the United States together, than all your lawyers and pettifogging politicians have ever done to part us!"—(*Blackwood, December Number, 1859.* page 664.)

— **TATE'S PHILOSOPHY.** Boston: Hickling, Swan & Brewer.—This is an excellent reprint of an admirable English work—the full title of which is as follows: “An Elementary Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, in which the principles of the Physical Sciences are familiarly explained, and illustrated by numerous experiments and diagrams. By T. Tate, F.R.A.S., of Kueller Training College, England. Revised and improved by C. S. Cartée, A.M., Principal of Harvard School,” near Boston. The type and illustrations of the work are very good, and the arrangements of the subjects simple and natural.

[A notice of *Worcester's Dictionary* is deferred till next Number.]

— **PALEY'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.** Edited by Dr. Whately. New York: James Miller.—This is an excellent edition of a sterling standard work, with innovations by the Archbishop of Dublin. It is a large octavo, the type is large, and the paper, though not equal to its English original, is very good.

— **JUVENILES.** New York: James Miller. This series includes the following volumes: Robinson Crusoe, by De Foe; Blind Arthur, and other stories, by Jane Strickland; Pebbles from Jordan, or Bible Examples of Every-day Truth, by Miss Graham; and Lillies from Lebanon, or Scripture Sketches, by Miss Graham. The abridgment of that universal favourite, Robinson Crusoe, is well printed, and illustrated with numerous handsome engravings. The other Juveniles are nicely got up.

— **THE EDUCATIONALIST.** Brighton: H. Spencer.—We have received two numbers of this periodical, and, if conducted in a kindly spirit, wish it success. The selections are similar to those in other publications of the same kind, and are designed, like those in our own Journal, to promote the same great educational objects.

(The notice of several other works is deferred for want of space.)

IV. Educational Intelligence.

CANADA.

— **THE PRINCE'S EDUCATIONAL PRIZES.**—Before the Prince of Wales left the Province, he requested the Duke of Newcastle to convey to His Excellency the Governor General his desire to appropriate a sum of money to various educational institutions in Upper Canada. This the Duke did in a letter, dated the 17th September, to Sir Edmund Head, of which the following is an extract:—“I have the pleasure of informing you that the Prince of Wales has placed to your account at the Bank of Montreal the sum of which His Royal Highness requests you to be so good as to distribute to the institutions in Canada named in the following schedule, in the sums placed opposite to each, as some token of the very great gratification which His Royal Highness has derived from the interesting visit which is now nearly completed, and as a proof of the deep interest which he must always take in the future progress of this magnificent Province. His Royal Highness wishes that the sums appropriated to each should be applied in the distribution of prizes to the students in such way as may be suggested by the governing body as most conducive to the interests of the institutions, subject in each case to your approval.”

— **THE PRINCE'S GIFTS** already announced are as follows:—

To the University of Queen's College, Kingston,	\$800
To the University of Victoria College, Cobourg,	800
To the Normal and Model Schools, Toronto,	800
To Knox's Theological College, Toronto,	800

We also learn that McGill and Bishop's Colleges, in Lower Canada, have each received \$800 from the Prince.

— **THE PRINCE'S LIBERALITY, VICTORIA COLLEGE PRIZES.**—The Governor General has communicated to the President of Victoria College, that His Royal Highness has left a sum of money for the establishment of prizes in Canadian Colleges; and that the sum allotted to Victoria College is £200 currency. We are happy to acknowledge this act of liberality by the young prince, showing the interest he feels in the educational institutions of Canada. We have no doubt that Canadian students will compete eagerly for the “Prince's Prize.” We are also glad to hear that the present session of our College has opened with a very encouraging increase in the number of students. The character of Victoria College is fully established, and now enjoys the entire confidence of the country. We are sure the President and Professors fully merit this confidence, not only on account of their abilities, and sound learning, but also of the honest, hearty and untiring interest they manifest in the intellectual progress, and moral welfare of the young gentlemen who enjoy their instructions.—*Guardian.*

— **THE PRINCE'S GIFT TO QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.**—We have much pleasure in giving insertion to an extract from a letter addressed by the Duke of Newcastle to His Excellency the Governor General, feeling assured that the liberality of the Prince of Wales to Queen's College, and the graceful manner in which it is communicated, will prove not less gratifying to the citizens of Kingston than it is to those more immediately connected with the University. This liberal act of His Royal Highness will be accepted as an earnest of his kindly feelings and of the interest which he has taken in our educational institutions. The amount appropriated to Queen's College is £200 currency.—*Kingston News.*

— **DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, UPPER CANADA.**—The Prince of Wales visited the Department, including the Normal and Model Schools, on Tuesday the 11th of September. He was presented with an address, and signed his name on a blank page in the Minute Book of the Council of Public Instruction. See page 139 of this Journal. The members of his suite who accompanied him were, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; Sir Edmund Head, Governor General of Canada; Lieut. General Sir Fenwick Williams; Major General Bruce, Governor to the Prince of Wales; Major Teesdale, one of the heroes of Kars, first Equerry to the Prince; Hon. Capt. Grey, second Equerry; Capt. Lord Hinchinbrook, third Equerry; Dr. Acland, Regius professor of Medicine, Oxford University, Physician to the Prince; Captain Seymour, R.N., Commodore of the Prince's Fleet; Captain Vansittart, R.N., Captain of H.M. Ship *Ariadne*; Captain Retallick, Military Secretary to the Governor General; G. D. Englehart, Esq., Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle. In addition to these gentlemen, Chief Justice Young of Nova Scotia, Lord Lyons, H. M. Ambassador to the United States, Lady Franklin, P. Cumin, Esq. (who is connected with an Imperial Commission to inquire into the state of Education in England); and the Hon. J. L. Packard, Superintendent of Education in Wisconsin, visited the Department, separately on various days, before and after the day of the Prince's visit, and expressed the great satisfaction which they experienced in examining its various details, including the four schools connected with it. Lady Franklin spent two hours on the day of her visit, and seemed quite pleased with the result of her inquiries. Sir Charles Collingwood also paid a visit, but made no inquiries.

— **EDUCATION IN EAST OXFORD.**—There was in East Oxford, including four Union Schools, eleven school sections, with an aggregate attendance of scholars, for the half year ending 30th June, of 37,886. As compared with the attendance for the same period of last year, the present half-yearly return shows an increase of 11,021. With one exception, all the schools in the Township eschew the “free” system—the taxable inhabitants believing that a small monthly rate-bill is the most equitable method of working the School Act. Of the teachers only four held first class certificates; while the remaining seven possess second class qualifications. Considerable additions of maps and apparatus have been made to several of the schools during the past year.—*Woodstock Paper.*

UNITED STATES.

— **PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN AMHERST COLLEGE.**—The Corporation at the recent commencement established a Professorship of Physical Education. It is to include instruction in gymnastics, having regard to the moderate exercise of all parts of the body, rather than to great feats of skill and strength; in elocution, so far as relates to the development of the lungs and training the vocal organs and motions of the body as used in oratory, and in hygiene, including physiology and the special care of the students' health. Dr. Hooker, a graduate of Yale, has been appointed professor and will enter upon his duties immediately. A spacious gymnasium has just been completed and filled with the necessary apparatus.

— **WOMEN'S LIBRARY.**—A library for the exclusive use of women is about to be established in New York City.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the *Journal of Education* for twenty-five cents per line, which may be remitted in postage stamps, or otherwise. TERMS: For a single copy of the *Journal of Education*, \$1 per annum; back vols., neatly stitched, supplied on the same terms. All subscriptions to commence with the January Number, and payment in advance must in all cases accompany the order. Single numbers, 12½ cents each.

All communications to be addressed to J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B.,
Education Office, Toronto.