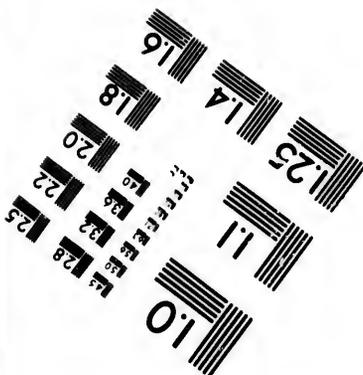
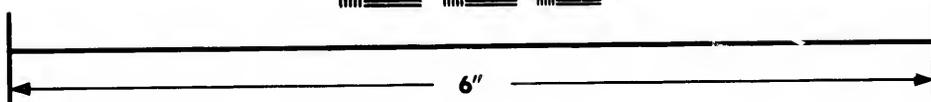
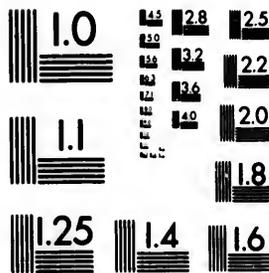


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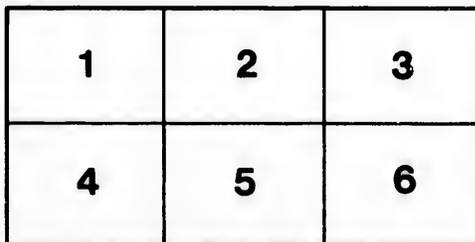
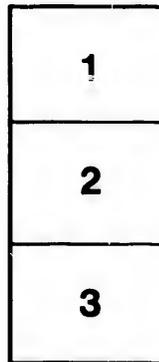
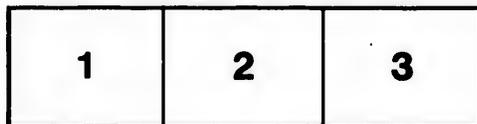
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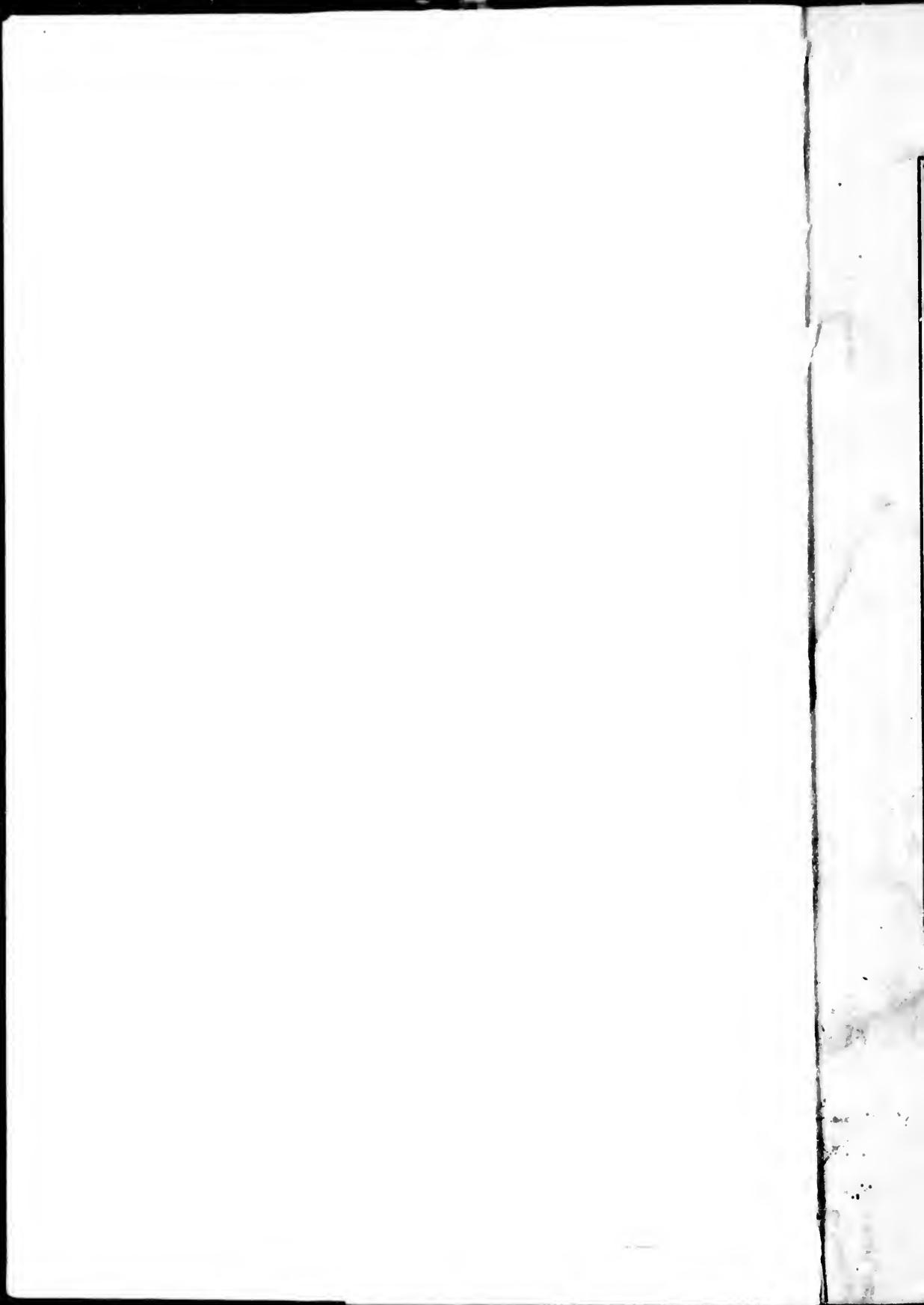
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THE VISIT
OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES
TO AMERICA

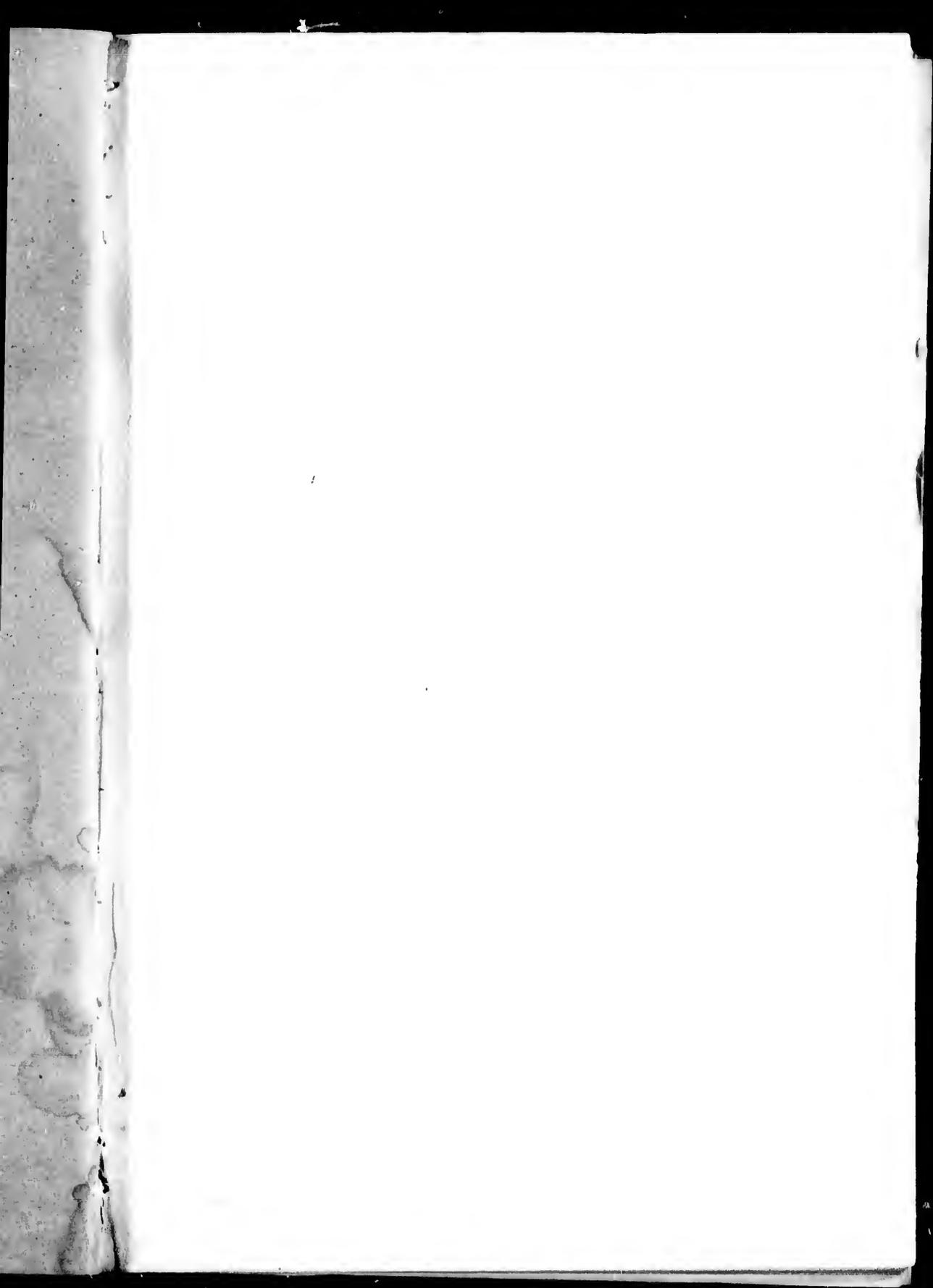
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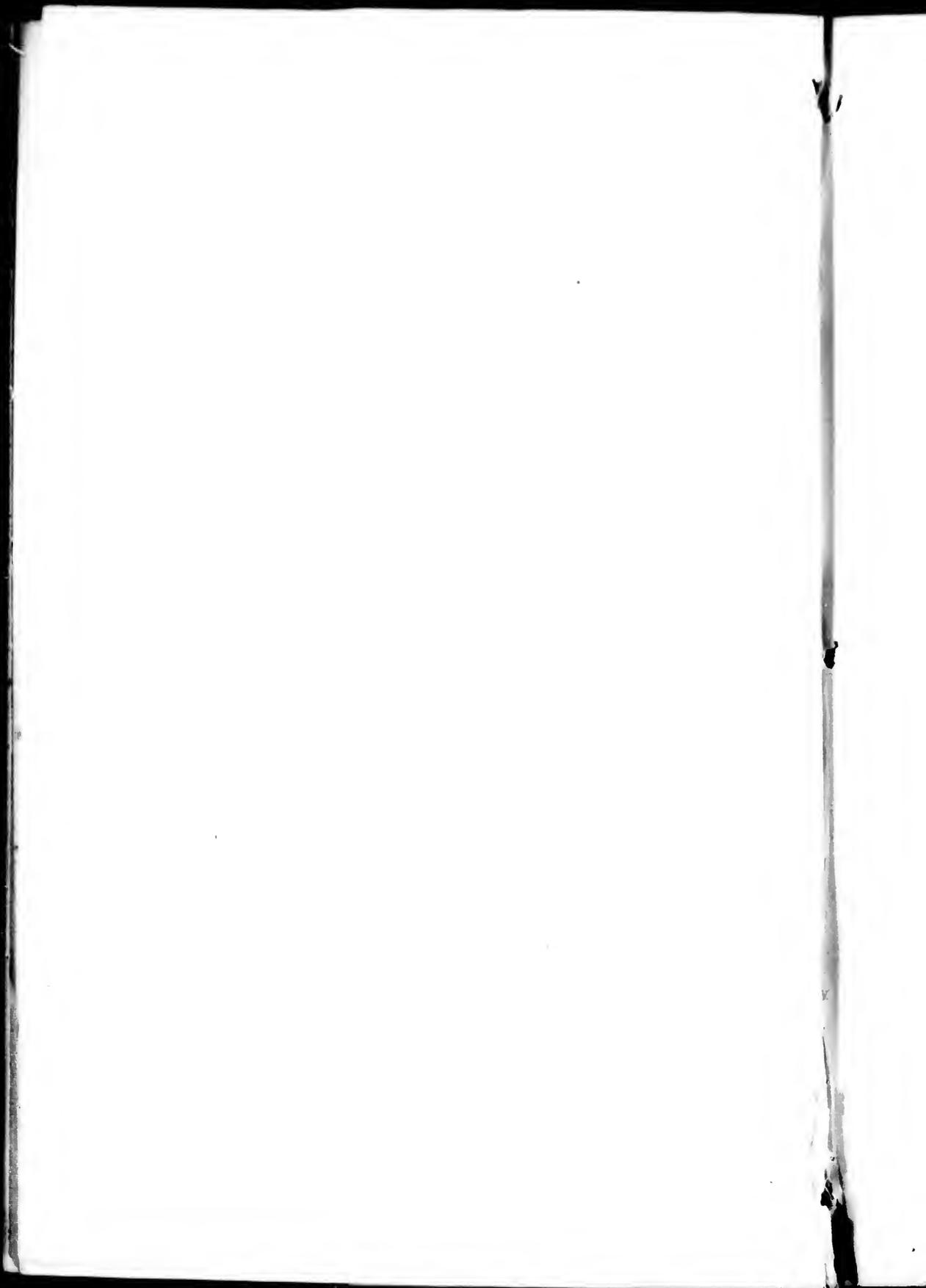
Albert Edward.
Prince of Wales.

THE VISIT OF
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THE VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES

TO AMERICA.

I.

INTRODUCTION.

Although education, science and literature are the subjects to which our journal is chiefly devoted, it has been our custom not to allow the great events of the day to pass unnoticed. The teacher should not be kept in ignorance of contemporaneous history, from which he may derive so much benefit, and with the assistance of which he will be enabled to illustrate so many lessons. By a reference to passing events the attention of pupils is often secured and their mental faculties stimulated; great care and tact, however, are to be used in such references, so as to keep them altogether free from anything like party feeling.

Among the remarkable circumstances which have recently marked the history of our young and growing country, the most auspicious are, certainly, the completion of the Victoria Bridge (the greatest in the world) and its solemn inauguration by the Heir apparent to the largest Empire on earth.

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

II.

THE PRINCE'S BIOGRAPHY.

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

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

through a peculiar talent of telling stories and anecdotes. Some useful truths having thus been inculcated and a desire for more general information having been 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 happy manner. (1)

Those arts which have conferred so refined a grace on modern social life, have as it is well known, been cultivated with singular success, by the Queen and the Prince Consort. It is not surprising that they should have wished such talent to be hereditary in the Royal line, but it is surprising to find this desire realized to the extent it has been. The Prince of Wales learned drawing with facility and was encouraged to render the accomplishment useful. The numerous trips and voyages which he has made have afforded him ample opportunity.

It was first arranged that the Prince should take a tour in what is known as the Lake District of England, comprising the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Besides the pleasure of hearing interesting details of Arctic adventures from Dr. Armstrong, one of the gentlemen who accompanied him and who had been surgeon and naturalist to the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, the excursion afforded the young Prince a favorable opportunity for completing and illustrating his geological studies. 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 of everything he had seen worthy of relation, together with such traits of individual character as had come under his observation.

The next tour made by the Prince of Wales extended to foreign parts. It included highly interesting portions of Germany, France and Switzerland. In its results it was even more satisfactory than the preceding, as might be seen by the reports sent home and the entries on his diary. On his return, the White Lodge, in Richmond Park, was selected as a place admirably adapted for continuing the physical and mental training of the Prince. The neighbourhood had witnessed the sports and studies of many successive Princes of Wales. In this pleasant retirement his studies proceeded more systematically than hitherto, and at the same time rowing on the Thames in a small boat, riding in the park and enjoying a game of cricket occasionally, contributed to the development of his health, the pure air for which this beautiful locality has been famous from time immemorial adding its genial influence.

When the Prince had fully enjoyed his Richmond retreat,

(1) Domestic Memoirs of the Royal Family, by Sir Folkestone Williams.

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 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; and, no doubt, the personal characteristics of a people whose *vis comica* is so great and lively afforded a rich fund of amusement.

On the 9th of November, 1858, the Prince having that day completed his seventeenth year, was appointed Colonel in the army. The *London Gazette* of the following day, contained an announcement to the effect that Her Majesty had been pleased, by Letters Patent, to give and grant unto His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, full power and authority to wear and use the Star and also to wear and use the Collar and all other insignia belonging to the most noble Order of the Garter, to sit in the stall assigned to the Prince of Wales in the Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, and to use all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said most noble Order, in as full and ample a manner as if His Royal Highness had been formally installed.

Having thus fairly entered upon the duties of manhood, His Royal Highness determined upon pursuing his studies, for a time at least, at Rome. Meanwhile Major General Bruce, brother to Lord Elgin, and so well known and universally beloved in Canada, had been appointed Governor to the young Prince. A better nor a more auspicious selection for this Colony, could not have been made. After a brief visit to his illustrious sister at Berlin, the Princess Frederick William, of Prussia, he proceeded on his journey to Italy, accompanied by his governor. On his way thither he performed the first public act of his life, one which will ever be remembered by Canadians. This great colony, which had already made known to the world its desire to contribute its fair share in the noble struggles of the mother country by subscriptions in favour of the families of the victims (French and English) of the Crimean war, and also by its very liberal contributions towards the Indian relief fund, had gone one step further, and at a time of great difficulty, had levied a regiment which was called the 100th or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment of foot. This regiment, being safely landed in England and stationed at Shorncliffe near Folkestone, the Prince inspected, and went through the ceremony of presenting it with colours, on which occasion he made the following speech:

“ Lord Melville, Colonel de Rottenberg, and officers and soldiers of the 100th Regiment,—It is most gratifying to me that, by the Queen’s gracious permission, my first public act since I have had the honour of holding a commission in the British army should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is the spontaneous

offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people, and with which, at their desire, my name has been specially associated. The ceremonial on which we are now engaged possesses a peculiar significance and solemnity, because in confiding to you for the first time this emblem of military fidelity and valour I not only recognize emphatically your enrolment into our national force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of this vast empire under the sway of our common Sovereign. Although, owing to my youth and inexperience, I can but very imperfectly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken with reference to yourselves and to the great and flourishing province of Canada, you may rest assured that I shall ever watch the progress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all honour and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered."

The Prince arrived in the Eternal City in the latter part of January, 1859, and having spent some time in exploring ancient and modern Rome, proceeded quietly and unostentatiously to his studies. Before doing so, however, he paid a visit to the Pope. His appearance at the Vatican is worthy of note, the more so as a Prince of the blood Royal of England had not made a similar visit for some centuries. Agreeably to the expressed wish of Her Majesty, the reception was conducted with little ceremony. His Holiness rose on the entry of the Prince, and, coming forward to the door of the apartment to meet him, conducted him in the most affable manner possible to a seat, and entered into conversation with him in French. General Bruce was the only other person present at the interview, which was brief, and limited to complimentary expressions and subjects of local interest, but perfectly satisfactory to all parties. It is said that His Holiness expressed afterwards the highest opinion of the manners and character of his youthful visitor. On the Prince rising to take his leave, the Pope conducted him again to the door with the same warmth of manner which he had testified on receiving him. The stay of his Royal Highness at Rome being interrupted by the outbreak of the war in Italy, he travelled to Gibraltar, and from thence to Spain and Portugal. He returned to England June 25, 1859.

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 considerable progress in his "Humanities." He subsequently continued his curriculum at Oxford, where his education was receiving every advantage which could be expected from the tutorship of world-renowned professors, when it was interrupted by His Vice-Regal mission to Canada.

III.

THE PRINCE'S DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

On the 9th of July, His Royal Highness accompanied by his august father, the Prince Consort, arrived in Plymouth Sound, in the yacht *Victoria and Albert*, Her Majesty having accompanied them part of the journey in the *Fairy*. After having received an address from the Corporation of the borough of Devonport, the Prince, at about half past eight o'clock, embarked on board the *Hero* (91 guns), Captain Seymour, C. B., and at seven the following morning, accompanied by the frigate *Ariadne*, left the Sound under salutes from the *St. George* and *Emerald*, the citadel and a battery on Mount Edgmount. As the *Hero* approached, the Channel fleet lying about four miles off the port, opened into two lines, and the noble vessel passed between them and took the lead down the Channel with a fair wind. The following composed the suite of the Prince and embarked with His Royal Highness: His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of St. Germain, Steward to the Queen's Household; Major General Bruce, Governor to the Prince; Dr. Ackland, the Prince's Physician; Major Teesdale and Capt. Grey, the Prince's Equerries, and Mr. Engleherst, private Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle.

IV.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

After thirteen days' sail the Royal squadron reached Newfoundland; the *Hero* and *Ariadne* anchored in the harbour of St. John's on the 23rd of July, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The next day, at noon, the Heir Apparent landed for the first time in the North American dominions of his Royal Mother. The event being immediately made known by telegraph, throughout the whole of the colonies, salutes were fired in the principal towns, the bells of churches rang and other demonstrations of joy spontaneously followed the auspicious announcement.

Newfoundland is, as far as history can show, the first part of America discovered. It is asserted that it was first

visited by Biarne, son of a follower of Eric the Red, Earl of Norway, in 986. In May, 1497, Cabot, who was dispatched by King Henry VIII., gave it the name of Prima Vista, which is still retained by a small island near it. The Portuguese established the first fisheries in 1502; the Spaniards, the French, and the English soon followed, and like all other countries of North America, it was successively taken, lost and retaken by the two last named nations, until Louis XIV, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, ceded it to England; this was nearly fifty years before the cession of Canada. Newfoundland may be therefore considered as the oldest British colony of America. In 1729, it was separated from Nova Scotia, and Captain Osborn was appointed Governor, Sir Alexander Bannerman being now its forty-first Governor.

The island is of triangular shape, measuring in length 420 miles and in its greatest breadth 300; its area is 36,000 square miles.

The population in 1857, was 119,000, of whom 55,000 were Catholics, 42,000 belonged to the Church of England, 20,000 were Methodists, etc. There is a Normal School, 12 Grammar Schools or Academies, 300 Elementary schools attended by 18,000 pupils. The educational system is as separate as it can be in relation to Catholics and Protestants, there being a Catholic and a Protestant Board, a Catholic and a Protestant Inspector, etc.

There is one city, St. John's, and five towns, Havre de Grâce, Carbonear, Brignes, Port de Grâce and Placentia, formerly *Plaisance*. St. John's is the most eastern seaport in America. The harbour is excellent; it is enclosed by two mountains, between which is the entrance or narrows defended by numerous batteries. The city is built on a rising ground; it is supplied with gas and water; there was a newspaper published at St. John's as early as 1807, and there are now not fewer than 9 in the island. Responsible Government was established in 1854. In 1832, there had been a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly established, which were made one in 1843, and separated again in 1848. There are 30 members in the Lower House.

The principal buildings are the Catholic Cathedral, erected since the fire of 1846, the Anglican Cathedral, an elegant building in Gothic style, the Parliament House in Grecian style, also called the Colonial building, containing the public offices, etc. The population is between 20 and 25,000 souls.

The correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* thus describes the first named of these buildings. "On the finest site overtopping the very heart of the city is the Cathedral, with the Bishop's palace, Italian in style, flanked with towers and looking very magnificent amid its surroundings. In size it seemed to me to have about two thirds or three fourths that of *Notre-Dame* or Parish Church of Montreal. But the interior is much more finely fitted up,—there is nothing *sombre* here; the light is cheerful. The

Bishop, Dr. Mallock is a lover of the Fine Arts and here are the best copies of some of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the great Italian masters I have ever seen."

On the Prince's arrival, not only the British corvette *Flying Fish*, but also the French man-of-war *Sesostris* which happened to be in the harbour, paid all due marks of honour, by firing a royal salute, hoisting colors, and manning the yards. Although it had rained in the morning, the weather was beautiful when the Prince landed. The Governor, the authorities, civil and military, the national and other societies received His Royal Highness on the wharf and accompanied him through the streets which were elegantly decorated with triumphal arches, etc., to the Governor's residence. The addresses having been read, a levee was held, followed by a review of the volunteers. After lunch, H. R. H. rode out through the town into the country. The first day ended with a dinner at which the Catholic and Protestant Bishops, the Chief Justice Sir Francis Brady and the other Judges were present; there was in the evening a display of fireworks, which from the sea shore, owing to the lofty position of the city must have had a very good effect. On the second day the weather was delightful and the whole population most enthusiastic. In the morning H. R. H. visited the cathedrals, in both of which he was received by the respective bishops and clergy, and expressed himself in terms of admiration for both sacred edifices. The organs played the National Anthem, and the attending crowds were most enthusiastic and loyal. After a lunch at the Government house, a Regatta came off on Quidi-Vidi Lake; several thousands of the population were present and continually cheering the Prince. A gayer or more animated scene could not be imagined. After the Regatta, H. R. H. drove to the picturesque Quidi-Vidi village, where he was observed to take much interest in the mode of curing and drying fish. On that day, a beautiful Newfoundland dog, having a handsome silver collar with the Royal Arms and an inscription, was presented to him in the name of the inhabitants of Newfoundland; H. R. H. was delighted with this suitable present and named the dog "Cabot" in honor of the discoverer of Newfoundland. In the evening, the Prince attended a great ball, where he opened the dances by a quadrille in which Lady Brady, wife of the Chief Justice, was honored with the Prince's hand. On that occasion a young German Lady, born at Gotha, the capital of the Prince Consort's territories was honored with a special presentation to the Prince by his Physician, Dr. Ackland. H. R. H. addressed her most kindly and affably in the German language.

On the 27th the Prince left for Halifax; such was the enthusiasm that the horses were taken from his carriage and it was drawn by the people from the Government House to the Queen's wharf. The day was beautiful and bright. On embarking, the ships saluted and the seamen on the yards took up the cheering from the shore with a most thrilling effect. The following description of the young

Prince's person and manners as sent from St. John's to the *Montreal Gazette*, perfectly agrees with the opinions that have been expressed at all the other places which he has visited, and although favorable it is far exceeded by most of the accounts given of him both by the press and in private circles. "The prince enjoyed the dances most heartily and unaffectedly. In demeanor he is kind and gentle with a quiet placid dignity that never forsakes him. He was dressed in the uniform of a Colonel of the Life Guards with the order of the Golden Fleece and Ribbon and Star of the Garter. He appears to be charmed with every thing and will by his conduct unite the Provinces in love and good will. He is exactly like the Queen, with a most gentle, kind and almost feminine face and manner. His form is slight and boyish, and in height he appeared to be about 5 feet 6. There was not the least stiffness in his bearing on board ship, and he won the hearts of all by his perfect naturalness."

V.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia was the next Province honored with the presence of the Heir apparent. This is the largest and most important of the Lower Provinces; although on account of its fisheries and of their influence on the general trade and shipping of the British Empire, and of its commanding maritime position, the possession of Newfoundland is perhaps equally important. The Province of Nova Scotia comprises the peninsula of that name and the island of Cape-Breton. The length of the peninsula is 280 miles; its greatest breadth 120; and its area 15,627 square miles. Its population is about 227,500. The area of the island is 3,120 square miles and its population 58,500.

Nova Scotia was called *Acadie*, by the French who first settled it in 1598. It was taken by the English colonists of Virginia in 1614, and there the first hostilities between the English and the French in America occurred. This country was, like Canada, for many years the scene of war and bloodshed, and the early settlers both of the peninsula and the island are known in history for deeds of the most heroic valour. Nova Scotia was ceded to Great Britain in 1748, and Cape Breton at the same time as Canada. Such was the opinion entertained of the endomitable obstinacy of the Acadians and of their unconquerable love of the old fatherland,

that through a cruel and misguided policy, they were gathered on various points on pretence of conferring with them, then suddenly forced on board of ships, and the greatest part of them dispersed over the wide surface of America. There is no doubt that but for such a course they would afterwards, like the Canadians themselves, have shown towards the British crown the same unyielding loyalty which had marked their devotion to France, and the Lower Provinces would now contain double the population they can boast of; many parishes in Lower Canada, were settled by these refugees and they are not among the less peaceable nor the less prosperous. The characteristics of the Acadian race still distinguish their descendants from the French Canadians. A certain number returned after the peace of 1760, and joined those who had escaped the deplorable fate of their country; their descendants form an important portion of the population of New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island. Mr. Rameau, a French writer, who is now visiting the Lower Provinces and who had procured from the archives of the government in France statistical information of great value on the original settlers, (1) considers that the natural increase of the Acadians is even greater than that of the Canadians. He says that the actual Acadian population of the Lower Provinces, is 95,000 souls, a figure which some will perhaps think somewhat exaggerated; but which must be nearly correct since Mr. Rameau's information was chiefly obtained from the missionaries of the several Acadian parishes. As a general rule, education has made but little progress among the Acadians as yet; but at Arichat and other places where some of them have been educated they have attained to no inconsiderable wealth and influence. (2)

It is to be hoped that means will be taken to induce them to take advantage of the liberal provisions made for education in that Province. There are three chartered Colleges and numerous Academies. There are 1,200 Common Schools attended by 35,000 pupils, and a Normal School at Truro.

Responsible Government was introduced in 1848. The Legislative Council consists of 21 members appointed for life by the Crown, and the Legislative Assembly of 53 members elected by the Counties. Hon. E. Cornwallis, the first Governor, was appointed in 1749, and the present Governor the Earl of Mulgrave, is the thirtieth. On the list are found the names of several of those who afterwards ruled over the whole or part of our Province,

(1) *La France aux Colonies—Acadiens et Canadiens*, par E. Rameau, 2 vols. 8o, Paris, 1860. Mr. Rameau is now in Canada; he states that the Acadian population is in fact larger than the figure he has given in his book.

(2) Two of the pupils of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, (Montreal) are now employed as teachers at Tignish, Prince Edward's Island.

viz. : Sir George Prevost, Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir James Keimpt, and Sir Peregrine Maitland.

The capital, Halifax, has a population of about 28,000 souls. Annapolis (*Port Royal* of the French), Pictou, Yarmouth, Truro, Windsor, Arichat, and Sydney, are the largest towns; Louisbourg, the old capital of Cape Breton, of such renown in the annals of history, and once a well fortified and important commercial town, is now but a very insignificant village.

The site of Halifax is very fine, sloping up from the harbor to the citadel. The stone used in building is of a greyish brown, but the majority of houses are of wood. The two Cathedrals, ten or twelve other churches, the Parliament buildings, and the two colleges are the principal edifices. Halifax has a Catholic Archbishop, as it is the Metropolis of an ecclesiastical Province, comprising the dioceses of St. John's (Newfoundland) Halifax, Arichat, Charlottetown, Frederickton and Chatham.

The *Hero*, *Ariadne*, and *Flying Fish*, arrived in the harbor of that City, on the 31st of July, at seven in the morning. They were saluted immediately by Admiral Milne's vessel, the *Nile*, by the *Cossack*, the *Valorous* and other ships of war of the station. The citadel and batteries joined in the chorus. Several steamboats left the wharf with crowds of passengers, and a little fleet of birch canoes filled with the *aborigines* attired in their best finery, also started to welcome the Prince.

It had been prearranged that the scene of the landing should be photographed; the Prince, therefore, when at the top of the steps on the wharf paused for a moment, while the guard presented arms, gracefully inclining his head, the Lieut. Governor bowing low to him. The Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament, the Admiral, the General and the Mayor of the City were then introduced, after which the latter presented an Address. H. R. H. replied in a tone and manner which immediately struck all who had heard Her Majesty herself on such occasions, as exactly similar, while the Prince's features were also declared to be as closely resembling those of our august Sovereign. The same remarks were made, we must say, at most of the places which the young Prince has since visited. A procession was then formed through the streets of the City, which were beautifully and tastefully decorated with arches of foliage and evergreens, the most beautiful, by a rather anomalous coincidence, being pronounced those erected by the Archbishop and by the Freemasons. In the procession which was more than a mile in length, were conspicuous the Indians in their quaint and indescribable attire, and the negroes, who appear to be numerous in Halifax, having a banner of their own, with the motto: "*Liberty to the Captive*," inscribed upon it. The black and the white children of the schools mingled together, the girls being of course all dressed in the latter colour; as the Prince passed they sang to the air of the National Anthem the following stanzas:—

Welcome our Royal guest !
Welcome from every breast,
From ev'ry tongue,
From hearts both warm and true,
Hearts that beat high for you ;
Loudly our welcome due
To thee be sung.

Prince of a lofty line,
The virtues all be thine,
Which grace Our Queen ;
To her we pay through thee,
Love, faith and loyalty,—
Homage which fits the free.
God save the Queen !

The Prince, during the procession rode with his staff, and owing to the firing of cannon and the various decorations of the streets, had a good occasion to display his horsemanship. In the evening, H. R. H. dined with the high functionaries of the Colony, and a general illumination of the city and fleet took place, which being accompanied by fireworks, had the most magic effect. The next day, Tuesday, the Prince held a review; the troops on the ground numbered 2,000, the spectators about 25,000. He also visited the lodge built for his grandfather, the Duke of Kent, on the shore off Bedford Basin, and attended Indian games. The same day, a lunch was given by the Mayor, J. Caldwell, Esq., at which were present numerous representatives of the press of the United States and of Canada and many distinguished strangers, among whom were H. Lincoln, Esq., Mayor of Boston and C. S. Rodier, Esq., Mayor of Montreal. The latter made speeches in French and in English which elicited great applause. In the evening the Prince attended a ball given in a temporary structure, adjoining the Provincial buildings, and which was beautifully decorated. Round the walls were flags bearing the names of the distinguished sons of Nova Scotia, including "Williams," "Inglis" and "Dawson." There were also jets of gas forming devices, the one over the Prince's dais read *Matris carissimæ fili care*. On the third day, the Prince held a levee, attended regattas, and in the evening there was a grand reception at Lady Mulgrave's. At seven o'clock, on Thursday morning, H. R. H. left by railway for Windsor, a distance of about 45 miles, where the Royal party arrived a little after one P. M. This being a University town, most of the inscriptions on the arches were in Latin, such as: *Principis est virtus nosse suos*, and *Mænia ipsa atque lecta exultant*. This reminds us of the beautiful scriptural inscription on the palace of the Archbishop, at Halifax: *Prosperere, procede et regna*. After receiving addresses and partaking of a *déjeûner* at the railway station, the party left for Hartsport, a place some seven miles down on the Cornwallis

side of the river where the *Styx* was anchored to receive them, the water not being deep enough at Windsor.

As soon as the Prince and suite were embarked the vessel sailed for St. John's, New Brunswick. Lord Mulgrave and Admiral Milnes on their side set sail for Halifax, from whence they were to proceed to Lower Canada.

VI.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick (1) was a portion of *Acadie*, and its early history is the same as that of Nova Scotia. It was separated from the Peninsula and formed a distinct Province in 1785; it is bounded on the north by Lower Canada, on the east by the gulf St. Lawrence and by the isthmus which connects it to Nova Scotia; on the south by the Bay of Fundy and on the west by the State of Maine. Its extent is 27,620 milés, of which a good many miles of very valuable land have been, as we conceive, most unjustly carved out of the territory of our own Province. It is a fertile country, with a beautiful climate and is intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. Of the former the principal is the St. John, which is 450 miles long. It drains nine millions of acres in New Brunswick, two millions in Canada and six millions in the United States. It is navigable to Frederickton, the capital, 80 miles from the sea. The city of St. John's lies at its mouth. The population of New Brunswick is 220,000, of whom about 75,000 are Catholics, the Church of England being the largest of the several Protestant congregations. The form of government is the same as that of Canada, the Legislative Council consists of 23 members appointed for life and the House of Assembly of 41 elected by the people. There are, a Board of Education, a Superintendent, and several Inspectors of Schools. There were in 1858, four colleges, 11 country grammar schools, and 762 common schools attended by 24,923 pupils, besides many private schools. The principal towns are St. Johns, Frederickton, St. Andrews, Dalhousie and Woodstock.

Saint John's though not the capital, is the largest city; it con-

(1) For the geographical information thus compiled, we are indebted partly to the 5th edition of "La Géographie moderne de l'abbé Holmes," published by MM. Crémazie and partly to Mr. Hodgkin's Geography and History of British America.

tains a population of 35,000 souls. It is well built and has many fine houses of stone and brick. The eastern part of the city stands on a rocky peninsula, projecting into the harbour, and is regularly laid out, and when approached from the sea has an imposing appearance. The principal buildings, besides the churches, are, the marine hospital, barracks, court house, lunatic asylum, penitentiary and government stores.

The *Styx* entered the harbour between ten and eleven at night, on the 2nd of August, and the Prince landed at half past ten the next morning. The streets were well ornamented; arches of ever-greens and foliage, devices and flags there as every where else greeted the eye of the welcome and long expected visitor. The procession of the several trades of the city was declared by some of the correspondents to have surpassed all that the Prince had seen up to that time; 4000 children sang the National anthem and strewed his way with flowers. The Prince's residence was the house belonging to Miss Chapman, on the summit of a steep hill, with a most beautiful view of the scenery surrounding the city. Another good reason for selecting this,—though not a very spacious building,—was its having been also the residence of the Duke of Kent, whose traces his grandson has so happily found in every part of British America. There the several addresses were presented and a levee was held, which was attended by about 400 gentlemen.

In the afternoon, H. R. H. drove about the town with the Lieut. Governor, and was taken over to see the suspension bridge, which leads to the Carleton side. In the evening, he entertained the Lieut. Governor, the Premier of New Brunswick (Attorney General Fisher) and a few other gentlemen. A lunch was also given by some of the citizens to the representatives of the press of the United States and of the adjoining Provinces, and to distinguished strangers. Messrs. Kinnear and Chamberlin of the Montreal press, answered on its behalf to one of the toasts. The Prince left the next day at nine o'clock in the morning, on board the steamer *Forest Queen*, for Frederickton, where he arrived the 4th of August, having enjoyed the noble scenery of the Bay of Kenebaccasis and of the River St. John. It was half past six in the evening when the steamer arrived. The landing took place immediately, under royal salutes from the volunteer artillery, and a procession was formed as usual, the crowd being very large and cheering tremendously. In the evening, there was a torchlight procession by the firemen. On Sunday, the 5th, the Prince attended Divine service, for the first time in America. He was received at the door of the Anglican Cathedral, by His Lordship Bishop Malley, who preached the sermon. The church was crowded to excess, but perfect order was preserved, every one remaining in his place, until after the Prince,—who on leaving was also escorted by the Bishop,—had entered his carriage.

On Monday, a levee was held in the morning, at which the addresses of the Legislature and of the City Council were presented.

In the afternoon, the inauguration of a Park given by the Hon. Mr. Odell to the City, took place. In the evening he attended a ball in the Hall of the Legislative Council, where he opened the dances, leading off the Hon. Mrs. Manners Sutton, the wife of the Lieut. Governor. On the same day, a lunch was given by the *Premier* Attorney General Fisher, where the Mayor of Montreal again answered to a toast in a very creditable manner. The leaders of the opposition were present, and with laudable good taste seemed to drop all political differences in honor of their royal visitor.

On Tuesday, H. R. H. went on board the *Forest Queen*, to return to St. John's. But a fog prevented the steamer from proceeding. The Indians came down about the steamer in their canoes, in great numbers, and to while away the time, the Prince offered them prizes for an impromptu paddling match, which came off forthwith. Ere the fog cleared away, the wharf was crowded, and when the steamer left, three most hearty and vigorous cheers were given. On his return to St. John's instead of landing at Kennebecasis, the boat continued down to Indian town, where H. R. H. received a despatch from the Queen, via *Pointe-aux-Pères*, announcing the continued favorable condition of his sister the Princess of Prussia and of his new-born niece. He had received the announcement of the birth at Halifax, *via* St. John (Newfound.) and Galway.

The Prince entered St. John's this time by passing through the suburb of Carleton, which had been beautifully decorated and where the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Arrived at the bridge, the horses were taken off his carriage and the Carleton firemen drew him in triumph through the streets down to the wharf. There he sent for the chief officers of the volunteers, thanked them for their services, and shook hands heartily with them and the members of the Government. It is to be noticed that throughout the whole of the Prince's progress, in every place where he has been, the enthusiasm continued increasing during his presence, while at first a feeling of respect and of curiosity seemed to prevent its outward manifestation. The scene on his leaving St. John's is described by the *Freeman's Journal*, as one of almost frantic loyalty on the part of the people. When the *Styx* was well down the harbor a river steamer crowded to excess sailed, round her and turned, whereupon the yards of the ship were manned and three cheers given by the sailors for the people of St. John, the Prince waving his hat with them.

VII.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The *Île St. Jean* of the French was first settled about 1663. It was taken by the English at the same time as Cape Breton, and was called Prince Edward's Island, in 1800, in honor of the Duke of Kent, who had at different times resided in the island as Commander in Chief, and had caused great improvements to be made, and important military works to be constructed in that colony. For these reasons, this, though the smallest of the British American Provinces, could not have been the least interesting in the eyes of the Prince.

Prince Edward's Island, in form almost a crescent, faces the shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton on several points of its curve. It is 130 miles long and 30 wide and is separated from the two last Provinces by the strait of Northumberland, which is only nine miles wide. Its area is 2,173 miles and its population 72,000,—considerably less than what is supposed to be the present population of the city of Montreal. The inhabitants are Scotch, French-Acadian, Irish, and Indians. About one half are Roman Catholics. The Presbyterians rank immediately after. There are also Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists.

A constitution was granted to the province in 1773, and Responsible Government introduced in 1851. There are twelve members in the Upper House and thirty in the Lower. The first Governor was Walter Paterson, Esquire, who was appointed when the government of the island was separated from that of Nova Scotia in 1770. Sir Dominick Daly, who had been for many years Secretary of the Province of Canada, and of that of Lower Canada prior to the Union, was named Governor of Prince Edward's Island in 1854. He was replaced in 1859, by Mr. Dallas, the present Governor.

The capital, Charlottetown, has a population of 5,000 souls, about the number which the whole island could boast of eighty years ago. It stands on the Bay of Hillsboro', one of the numerous indentures which mark the southern coast. It is well built, its streets are wide, and the site is beautiful. The Province Building, as it is called, is in the Grecian style of architecture, 140 feet long by 40 feet wide, and contains the halls in which both Houses of Parliament meet, the Supreme Court and the public offices. There is a normal and a model school, opened a few months before those of Lower Canada, a college recently established by the Roman Catholic Bishop, an academy, several other

schools, a lunatic asylum and five churches. The other towns are Georgetown, Princetown, St. Davids and Dartmouth. There are not less than six newspapers published in the island. One third of the revenue of the province is devoted to education; there are about 280 common schools in operation, attended by 15,000 pupils.

The Prince arrived at Charlottetown on the 9th of August, early in the morning, and landed at half-past eleven. The steamers had brought a large number of strangers from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Cape-Breton, while the inhabitants had been pouring in from all parts of the island; so that notwithstanding the rain a large mass of people, in fact such a crowd as Charlottetown had never yet witnessed, was assembled on the wharves and vessels near the landing place. In entering the narrows the *Hero* and *Ariadne* were saluted by H. M. S. the *Valorous* and by the *Pomone* flag-ship of the French Commodore de Montaignac; the two last named vessels were dressed in their gayest bunting, the yards were manned, and French sailors vied with British in the heartiness of their cheers; while a number of Indians in birch canoes followed the royal ship. A procession was formed in which six companies of militia, three from the town and three from the country, and an escort of cavalry gave a good specimen of the martial propensities of the islanders. At the levee the Prince received addresses in which mention was made of the great favors that had been bestowed on the colony by his grandfather. He took up the allusions most feelingly in his replies.

The levee was held in the hall of the Legislative Council, which was handsomely decorated with green boughs and flowers wreathed round the Ionic pillars supporting the galleries. On a transparency was this distich:

“Thy grandsire's name distinguishes this Isle
We love thy mother's sway and court her smile.”

The officers of the French frigate, twenty in number, attended the levee; and the Commodore dined with H. R. H.

The ball took place in the hall of the Legislative Assembly, which was also adorned with foliage, Chinese lanterns, and transparencies.

The Prince left the island on the eleventh, and the whole fleet sailed for Lower Canada.

VIII.

COLLECTIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

There is no doubt that this vast portion of Her Majesty's dominions will derive great benefit from its present condition and available resources having actually been surveyed by the Heir apparent to the Crown of England, and several leading statesmen. Having followed the Prince through what may be called the maritime portion of British North America, our readers will perhaps like to take a general view of its financial, agricultural and commercial importance, and to compare it with that of our own Province. Sooner or later we shall have to deal with the Lower Colonies either as portions of a confederation which will embrace our own territory, or as a powerful State having the command of our outlet to the sea, and placed in a position to control our intercourse with Europe. Evidently, the small governments under which those provinces are respectively placed, if they do not with us, will at some future day confederate between themselves. A little forethought will show that this result might by no means be desirable.

Beginning with Newfoundland. Although the aspect of its coast, and the fact that the energies of its population are almost all absorbed in the trade of the fisheries, might suggest the idea of a barren and inhospitable country, yet its agricultural resources are far from being unimportant. Nearly one third of its surface, the area of which is equal to that of Ireland, is covered with lakes and rivers; there is, however, at least 26,000 square miles of land, and supposing even one half of it to be unavailable for agricultural purposes, still the remainder could support a very large population. The climate, though severe, is healthy; winter is later than in Canada; the summer is short and warm; and the longevity of the inhabitants is remarkable. The value of the agricultural produce, chiefly green crops, is estimated at \$12,000. Potatoes, garden vegetables and fruit grow in abundance. Of the whole land only 300,000 acres are settled, of which little more than one third is under cultivation. Minerals, such as coal, gypsum, copper, silver, iron and lead are said to be abundant. The Telegraph Company work a valuable mine of the latter metal. (1)

But the main source of prosperity in that colony will be, for an

(1) In addition to the works already mentioned we are indebted for much of the above information to Mr. Taché's work, "*Des Provinces de l'Amérique du Nord et d'une union fédérale*," Quebec 1858, and to "*Nova Britannia*," a lecture by A. Morris, A. M., Montreal, 1858.

almost unlimited period of time, its inexhaustible fisheries, comprising all the treasures of the deep, from the whale and the porpoise to the cod, the herring, the mackerel and the capelan. The vast territory of Labrador, with a sea-coast over one thousand miles in length, sends most of its exports through Newfoundland, and on this account, a large proportion is to be deducted from the figures given as belonging to that Province. This territory, equal in area to France, Spain and Germany, is frequented in summer by more than 20,000 persons, Scotch, Irish, Americans, French (from France), French-Canadians and French-Acadians, all engaged in the fisheries, or in the fur trade with the Indians. Its resident population, chiefly composed of Indians, Scotch and Acadians, does not exceed 9,000.

The exports from this territory are estimated at not less than four millions of dollars.

The total exports of Newfoundland for 1857, were 8,250,000, consisting chiefly of fish, oil and furs. Its imports were 7,100,000. The seal fisheries, which are carried on in the spring among the icebergs, give occupation to more than ten thousand men, and to four hundred schooners and other small craft. It is estimated that more than ten thousand small vessels and boats, manned by 35 or 40,000 men, are constantly employed off the coasts and banks of Newfoundland in the cod, herring and mackerel fisheries. The revenue of the colony averages half a million of dollars, and the expenditure about the same amount.

The products of the soil enter for a large share in the elements of the prosperity of Nova Scotia. This province, including the island of Cape Breton, contains twelve million acres of land, of which about five millions are settled and more than a million are under cultivation. Nova Scotia has reclaimed by dykes forty thousand acres of land, which is of inexhaustible fertility.

Though lying in the same latitude as Canada, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton have a climate somewhat milder and more equable; which is due to their insular position and to the influence of the stream from the gulf of Mexico. Wheat and barley are more successfully cultivated than in fourteen of the States and Territories of the neighboring republic; and in the production of oats, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, and butter, Nova Scotia exceeds them all. The produce of the forest is considerable; timber forms a good proportion of the exports, and shipbuilding is carried on very extensively. Both the peninsula of Nova Scotia and the island of Cape Breton are noted for their mineral wealth. Coal, iron, gypsum, and manganese are abundant. About 150,000 chaldrons of coal are obtained annually. In Nova Scotia the fisheries are prosecuted with great success, and with still greater in Cape Breton. The value of exports in fish and oil amounts to more than three millions of dollars annually. The total amount of exports as registered, aver-

ages between seven and eight millions of dollars ; but many articles, such as vessels built in the colony and sold out of it, are not comprised in this figure. The amount of imports averages between eight and nine millions. The revenue is about two thirds of a million, and the expenditure reaches the same amount. According to Judge Haliburton, Nova Scotia owns about three thousand vessels, representing a tonnage of two hundred thousand tons. There are forty-three ports of entry. That of Halifax alone is visited annually by over a thousand vessels of all sizes, and belonging to all nations. According to sound policy, says Mr. Taché, it *ought to be* from its natural position, the winter seaport of the whole of British North America.

New Brunswick has valuable fisheries and valuable mines ; but the felling of the native forest, together with the cultivation of the land, and the shipbuilding trade, are its chief resources. Out of about eighteen million acres, nearly seven millions had been sold by the Crown previous to 1857 ; of the eleven millions remaining seven millions and a-half were reported as fit for cultivation. Only 800,000 were under cultivation. (1) The Commissioners appointed by the Imperial government to explore the route for a railway from Halifax to Quebec, say in their report : " Of the climate, soil and capabilities of New Brunswick, it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered." A better idea of its fitness for agriculture will be formed from the fact that it exceeds, in the production of wheat, fourteen of the wheat growing States of the Union ; and most, if not all, of the States and Territories for other products.

The value of agricultural produce, exclusive of farm stock, was estimated, in 1854, at eight millions, and may now be very nearly nine million dollars annually. The forests are as rich as the richest of our own country ; timber of every description is floated down the rivers. That which found its way down the St. John, in 1852, was nearly equal in value to two millions of dollars. The fisheries realize between 175 and 225 thousand dollars annually by exportation alone, besides affording a very important article of food to the population. Coal, iron, manganese, plumbago, lead, copper and gypsum are found in large quantities, and mines are worked to great advantage. The local manufactures of various kinds are also on the increase, and the water-powers of its many noble rivers will, no doubt, make of New Brunswick at some future day, a great manufacturing as well as agricultural country. In the branches of industry prosecuted by its inhabitants, shipbuilding is foremost. It is the great trade of that colony. During a period

(1) A Hand-Book of information for Emigrants to New Brunswick, by H. M. Perley, Esq. London 1857.

of eight years ending in 1855, from 566 to 827 vessels representing a tonnage of from 110 to 122,000 tons, were built annually. The vessels built in 1854 were valued at nearly eight hundred thousand pounds sterling. The imports average seven million dollars annually, and the exports, exclusive of ships sold out of the colony, about the same amount. The public revenue averages between six and seven hundred thousand dollars, and is seldom exceeded by the expenditure.

Prince Edward's Island offers an example of increasing prosperity, greater in proportion than that of New Brunswick, though on a much smaller scale. Indeed some authors and statisticians are of opinion that, from the great productiveness of its soil, this colony could easily sustain a million of inhabitants.

This may be considerably exaggerated, yet it would appear that of the 1,365,000 acres which it contains, hardly any part is unfit for cultivation; oats, wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips are the chief staples. Through the rapid progress of agriculture, the valuable timber of its forests is fast disappearing. About 100 ships are built annually; and about 400 belong to the island. The fisheries are very valuable. Exports are valued at a million and one-fourth, and imports at a million and a-half of dollars. The revenue and expenditure are between sixty and sixty-five thousand dollars.

The Lower Provinces thus combine all the elements of a powerful and prosperous empire, and are in nearer communication with the old world than any other part of America, Newfoundland being only 1,640 geographical miles from Ireland. They have railways and canals, although of course not on so extensive a scale as Canada. The connection of our Grand Trunk railway with Halifax, now that it has reached *River du Loup*, and that several portions of the line are made in the Lower Colonies, would be an undertaking of no extraordinary difficulty. Considering the Imperial Government has at present a greater interest in the execution of that noble project than Canada herself, its indifference can only be explained by a want of proper information, or perhaps by the all-absorbing questions of European and of Asiatic policy which have, for several years, engaged its attention.

To sum up: the total area of the Lower Provinces, exclusive of the Labrador territory, is nearly thirty four millions of acres, a very small proportion of which, as we have seen, is under cultivation, leaving millions and millions of acres of the finest land available for agricultural purposes. They have in their fisheries not only mines of inexhaustible wealth, but a great nautical school, which is actually nursing a fleet of more importance than that of many European States. Coal mines, with which, it seems, Canada is not favored, will give them those advantages which form so important an element in the power of the mother country. Their exports altogether amount nearly to twenty six millions; the in-

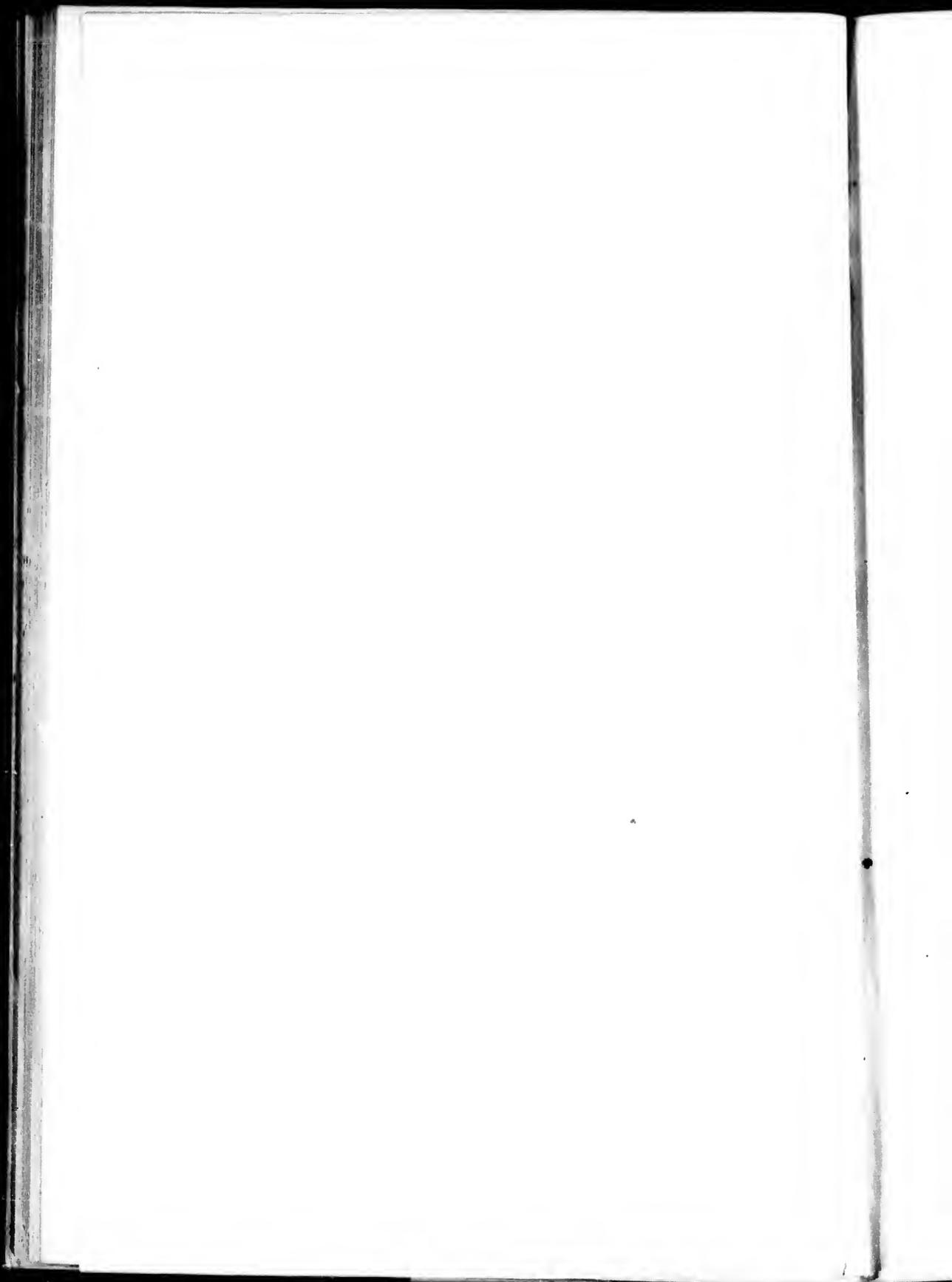
ports are a little over twenty three millions. The aggregate revenue is about two millions of dollars. (1) The total population, in 1857, was 725,000, of whom more than one third were Roman Catholics, and about one seventh, say 100,000, were French-Acadians. The handful of people that escaped the banishment of their nation have wonderfully multiplied, and it is likely that the great American poet Longfellow, had no idea of this increase when in his charming poem of *Evangeline* he wrote the beautiful lines:

Still stands the forest primeval ; but under the shade of its branches,
Dwells another race, with other customs and language.
Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic
Linger a few Acadian peasants whose fathers from exile
Wandered back to their native land to die in its bosom.
In the fisherman's cot the wheel and the loom are still busy,
Maidens still wear their Norman caps and their kirtles of homespun,
And by the evening fire repeat *Evangeline's* story,
While from its rocky caverns the deep voiced neighbouring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wails of the forest.

The Acadians of the present day show the same attachment to the soil first settled by their forefathers as those of old ; and Mr. Taché in his book contrasts it eloquently with the disposition lately evinced by some of his own countrymen :

“ The descendants of those brave Acadians who had returned to their native land, after eluding a persecution by which they had been driven away, do not abandon their homes to seek in a foreign land a subsistence or a refuge. Though left in obscurity, and with but a small share in the direction of the affairs of their beloved country, they do not emigrate to the United States. Less favored than we are in many respects, they still cling to the soil which their forefathers redeemed to civilization, and transmit to their children the traditions of the past. No extravagant idea, nor hollow dream of Utopia, no thirst for gold, nor spirit of insubordination has loosened the domestic ties, nor effaced the love which they feel for a rural life,—for the labor of the field is preferred to every other toil. They either till the earth or attend to their productive fisheries. The young men do not load and unload the *Durham boats* of the Erie Canal, nor are the young women to be found employed as servants in the towns. The custom has not come into vogue, of shaking off the paternal authority as early as possible, and of believing oneself of great consequence before being either the head of a family or a useful and respected citizen.”

(1) The figures of the Catholic population given by Mr. Taché differ greatly from those given by Mr. Hodgins. They are, according to the former, viz: New foundland 90,000, Prince Edward 35,000, Nova Scotia 100,000, New Brunswick 98,000; altogether 323,000. This would be very near one half of the whole population.



IX.

LOWER CANADA.

The first place in Lower Canada that was honored with the presence of the Prince, was Gaspé. The peninsula known under this name comprises the counties of Bonaventure and Gaspé, the Magdalen Islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence being part of the last named constituency.

Its area is 7,289 square miles, a very small proportion of which is under cultivation. Settlements are now being made in the interior, and the inhabitants are beginning to find that the land, which in most places is as fertile as that of the adjoining districts in New Brunswick, yields a safer revenue than the sea. The population by the census of 1851, was 21,748; but it must now be much greater. The annual value of the fisheries of the two counties, including the Magdalen Islands, exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. The total amount of exports from the ports of New Carlisle and of Gaspé in 1859 amounted to \$497,955 and the imports to \$235,589; Gaspé Basin was made a free port of entry a few weeks prior to the arrival of the Prince.

The Governor General Sir Edmund Head, together with all the members of the Provincial cabinet, went down in the steamer *Victoria* from Quebec to Gaspé, where they met H. R. H. on Tuesday, the 14th of August. On the following day, they were presented as well as the Sheriff and a deputation from the County of Gaspé, and had the honor of lunching with the Prince on board the *Hero*. The royal squadron left Gaspé Basin for the Saguenay river, at two o'clock in the afternoon, being preceded by the steamers *Victoriu* and *Lady Head*, having on board H. E. and suite.

A royal salute was fired from a property belonging to J. LeBouthillier, Esq., M. P. P. for Gaspé.

The beautiful scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence with the almost continuous range of white houses that line its shores is said to have been the object of much admiration. It is also reported that in the evening, the Premier of Canada the Hon. Mr. Cartier and several members of the suite sang some of our Canadian boat songs, the Prince joining in the chorus.

La Claire Fontaine, the most popular of these airs has on that account been published in the New York newspapers, and in several instances it was played in honor of the Prince in the course of his peregrinations in the United States.

The *Hero* at the entrance of the river Saguenay struck on the

reefs, and though no serious accident happened, the officers in charge of the other vessels, thought it more prudent not to venture any farther. The Prince then went on board the *Victoria* and preceded by Mr. Price's steamer *Tadoussac*, went forty-five miles up the river past Cape Eternity. The weather was cold and wet, but the clouds, it is said, added to the usual wildness and grandeur of the scenery. The noble river, which is navigable seventy-five miles from its mouth up to Chicoutimi, takes its source from lake St. John, a sheet of water thirty miles by twenty-five, and situated 120 miles in the interior. It drains an immense country, a great part of which is beautiful soil. The climate of the valley of lake St. John is milder than that of the northern shore of the St. Lawrence. The county of Chicoutimi, which in 1851 had only 6000 inhabitants, has now in all probability more than double that number. The inhabitants are almost all of French origin. Numerous schools have sprung up and are well attended. An immense lumber trade is carried on in these regions, and for several years to come it can only increase as the forests are cleared by the pioneers; while the river is far famed for its rich salmon fisheries.

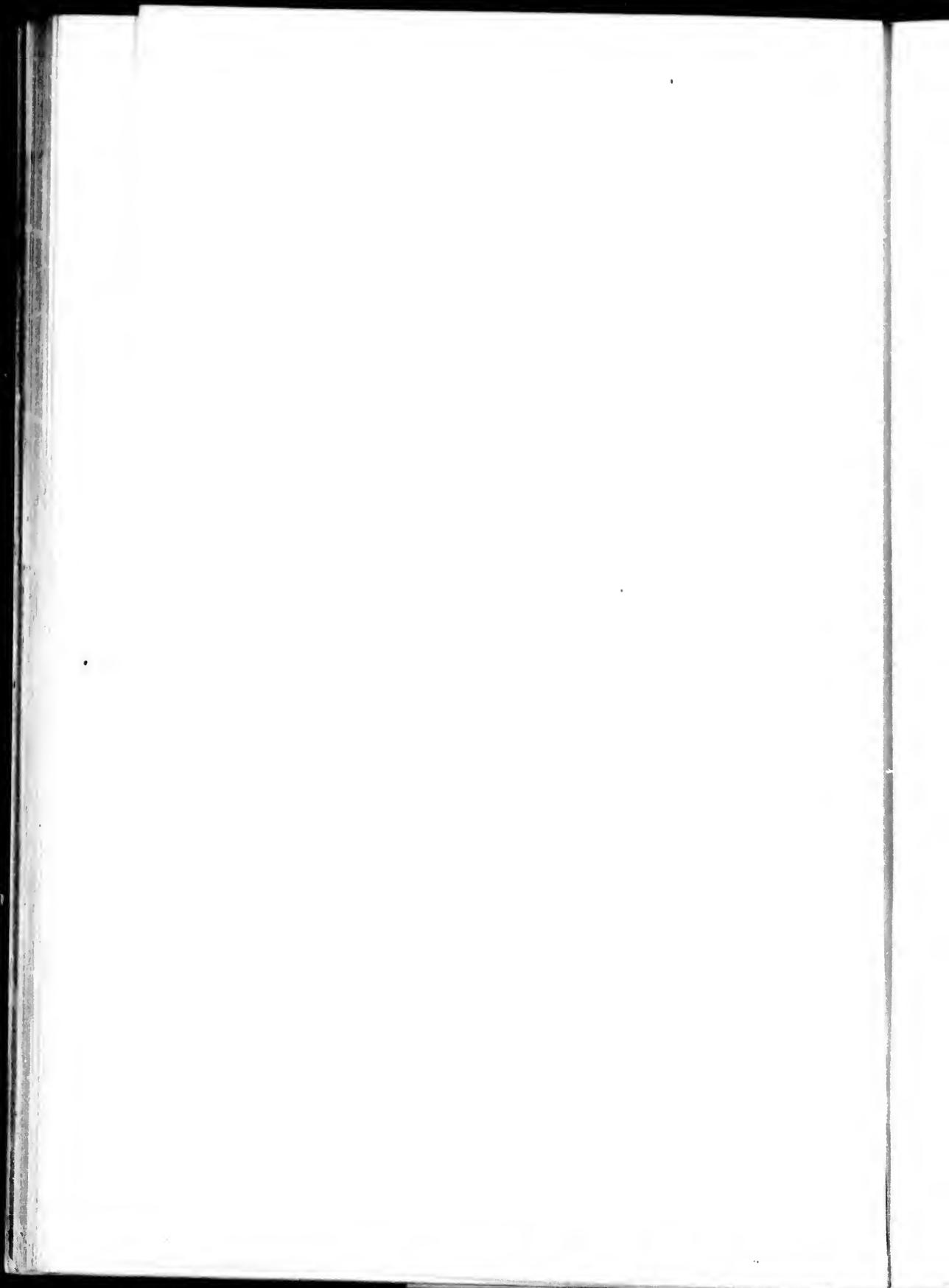
The next day, Thursday, was cold but clear, and the Prince who at the close of evening had returned on board the *Hero*, again went up the river in the *Victoria*, and landed about 15 miles from its mouth near the river Ste. Marguerite, one of its affluents. There tents had been pitched and fishing tackle provided. After being engaged sometime in fishing and shooting, the whole party went up the Ste. Marguerite in birch canoes; the Prince, paddled by two French Canadians, leading the van.

Thus H. R. H. had a glimpse of one of the most remote parts of the Queen's domains; that which is, at present, the most northern section of civilized Canada and one which, at no distant period, may be among the richest and most important. Jacques Cartier tells us in his candid relation that this country was divided into three *Kingdoms*: *Hochelaga, Canada* (meaning the present district of Quebec) and *Saguenay* of which latter place the most marvelous tales were told him by Donnacona the *Agouhunna*, or king of *Canada*. Mineral riches are now found in our country in every direction, and who knows but that the visions which dazzled the eyes of Jacques Cartier may not at some future day be realized in the northern regions beyond Quebec? In the meantime the various elements of prosperity we have enumerated as belonging to that vast tract of country are not to be lightly spoken of.

As the Prince was approaching Quebec, great preparations were made in the City for his reception, and many strangers and men in high position from various parts of the country and from the United States, repaired to the Capital; among them were the members of both Houses of Parliament convened by the



St. JOHN'S GATE—INSIDE.



Executive, although not summoned for a regular session, to welcome the Heir apparent who had undertaken this long voyage at their request; all the R. C. Bishops of the province, Lord Lyons, British Minister; Baron de Guérolt, Prussian Minister at Washington, and a number of British and Foreign Consuls from various parts of the continent.

On the 18th of August, early in the day, a large number of steamboats, some from Montreal and others from various places above and about Quebec, went down the river to meet the Royal squadron; part of which, namely: the *Nile*, having on board Admiral Milnes, the *Styx* and the *Valorous* had previously reached the harbor. One of the Canadian mail steamers, bound for Liverpool, happened to leave the harbor at the same time, and it stopped a few moments near the *Hero*, at Grosse-Isle, to receive letters and despatches for England from the Royal party.

At 3 o'clock the *Hero*, *Ariadne* and *Flying Fish*, accompanied by a large number of steamboats and other craft came round Point Lévi. A salute was immediately fired from that place by the *habitants*, under the direction of Mr. Lemoine, a pyrotechnic artist, from Quebec; similar demonstrations, together with the hoisting of flags and cheering, had continually greeted the Royal squadron during its progress up the river—on the south shore of which lie the beautiful counties of Rimouski, Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny and Bellechasse, exclusively inhabited by a population of French origin, whose farms, churches, and villages, are the richest ornaments of an unrivalled scenery; and whose aspect is the very image of peace, comfort, virtue and happiness.

As soon as the *Hero* was seen the echoes of the noble basin of Quebec resounded with the booming of cannon from the citadel, the vessels in the harbor, and from all the batteries of the town,—the cupolas, spires and battlements of which were instantly wrapped up in a cloud of smoke. The vessels duly answered, and for a moment one might have thought oneself carried back to the days of Wolfe and Montcalm, when the English fleet was assailing the stronghold of French power in America. But the joyous peals sent forth from the numerous spires of the town soon told every one that the city of Champlain was welcoming, as a harbinger of peace, the Heir apparent to the crown of England—just a century after the great struggle we have alluded to had taken place.

The weather, which in the morning had been wet and was still very cloudy, cleared up most auspiciously at that very moment, and it was a lucky circumstance for the crowd that covered Durham Terrace, the batteries, the roofs of houses and of public buildings, the wharves and the numerous steamboats in the harbour. On the landing of the Prince another royal salute was fired. He was

met on the wharf, where a dais and triumphal arch had been erected, by His Excellency the Governor General and the Ministers in their new uniform of blue and gold, His E. Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, with a numerous and brilliant staff, Deputy Adjutant General de Sallaberry, with the militia staff, the Mayor and City Councillors of Quebec, His Lordship the Anglican Bishop of Quebec, with several clergymen, and all the R. Catholic Bishops of the Province with their Vicars-General and Secretaries, the Superiors of the Seminaries of Quebec and of Montreal, the Ministers of several other denominations, and a large number of distinguished persons from all sections of the Province. A stand had been erected in front of the Champlain Hall and was crowded with ladies. The Prince having landed was received by the Mayor H. Langevin, Esq., M. P. P., who read the address of the City Council, first in French and then in English. After the Prince's reply three hearty cheers were given and the procession was formed. It was no easy matter to move in the narrow and crowded streets of the Lower Town, and on the steep hill well designated by the name of *Rue de la Montagne*.

The cortege was therefore in the greatest confusion when it reached Prescott gate; but that very fact gave it an aspect of wild grandeur, the crowd itself offering an imposing sight, and its furious undulations bearing an eloquent testimony to the prevailing enthusiasm. The procession was composed of the several literary and national societies, of the firemen and militia; the carriages containing the ministers, bishops, city councillors, etc., followed that of H. E. the Governor General with whom the Prince, the Duke of New-castle and General Bruce had taken their seats. While passing near the Archbishop's palace, the Prince being told that His Grace who was too ill to attend, was at his window, bowed to the venerable prelate in a graceful and respectful manner.

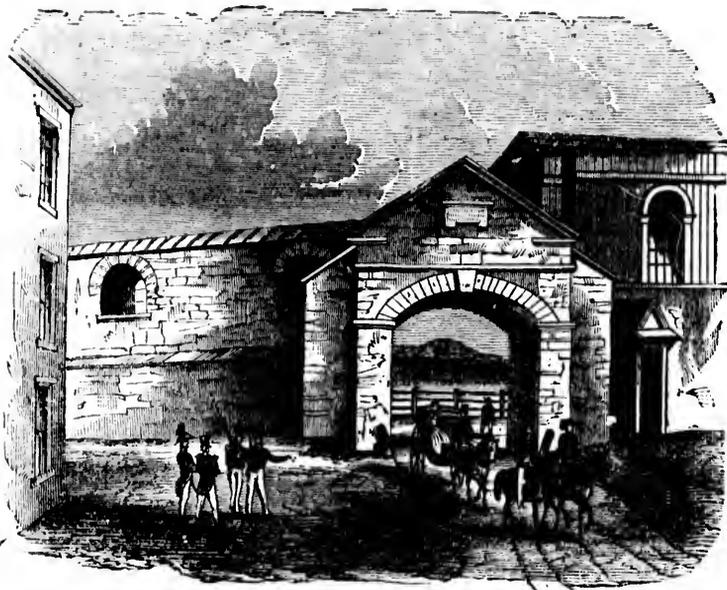
The streets were lined with the regular troops and part of the militia, and were beautifully decorated with flags, banners and numerous and elegant triumphal arches of ever-green. In the procession the Huron Indians of Lorette were conspicuous, and at the close on the Ste. Foy road, precisely at the place where their ancestors, under the Chevalier de Lévis, fought their last battle against the English, and where a monument is being erected by the citizens of Quebec, they greeted the Prince with a tremendous war-hoop.

H. R. H. was thus conducted to the residence of Sir Edmund Head, on the St. Louis Road, where he remained the guest of H. E. during two days, before taking possession of the Parliament buildings which had been fitted up for his residence.

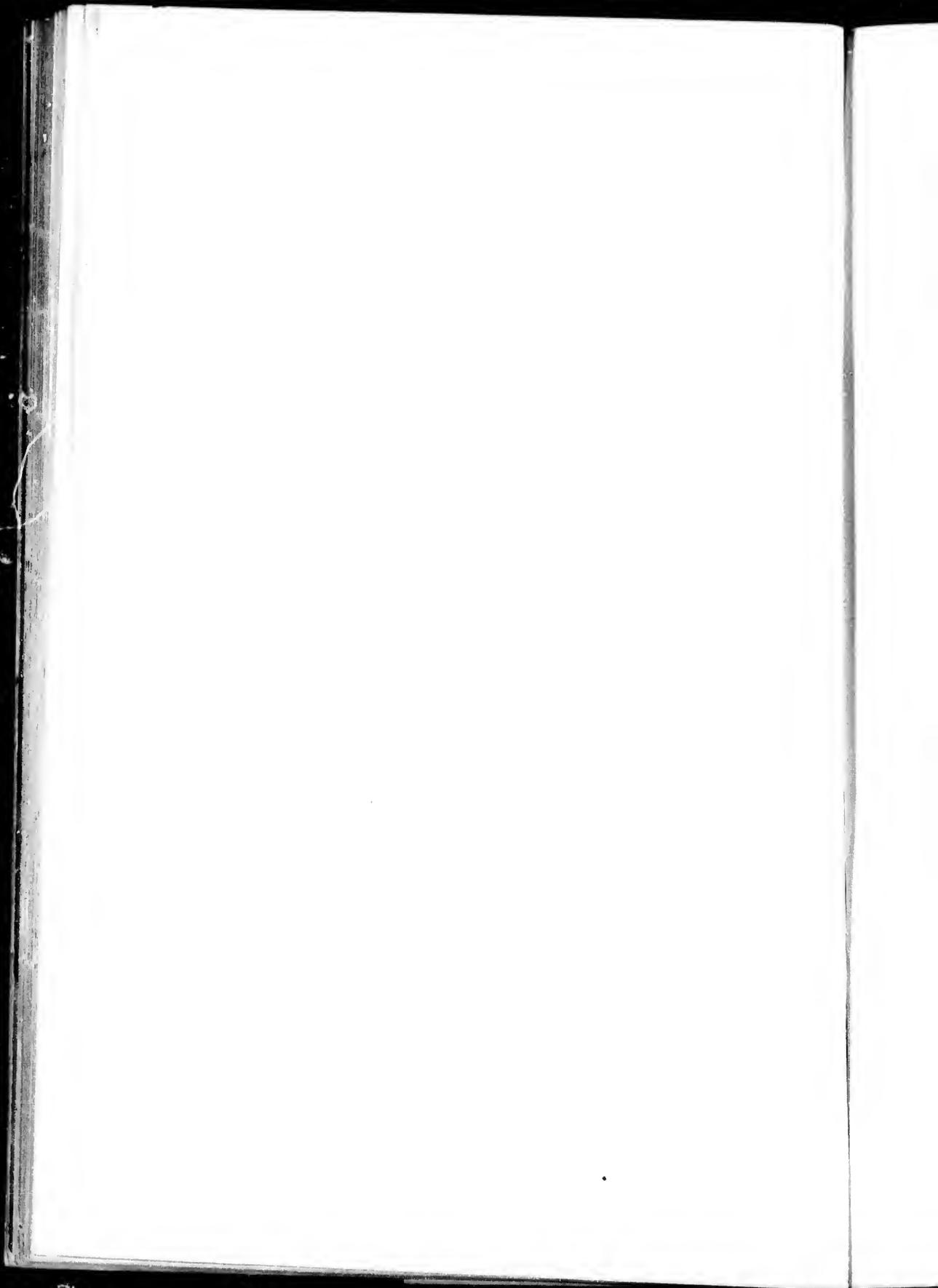
In the evening, notwithstanding the rain, a most beautiful illumination took place. The public buildings, churches, convents and the Laval University, were most tastefully decorated. The



PALACE GATE—OUTSIDE.



HOPE GATE—OUTSIDE.



spire of the R. C. Cathedral lighted with Chinese lanterns of various colors, was seen from a great distance in the country. The private houses vied with each other in the richness of their transparencies, and in their devices and inscriptions in French and in English. Throughout the town and suburbs the display was universal, and there was not a family so poor as not to join in the demonstration. Wherever there was a pane of glass a taper at least could be seen behind it. Bonfires were seen from a great distance in the country; and the towns of Beauport and Pointe Levy, being also brilliantly illuminated, the whole basin seemed to be in a blaze. From Durham Terrace the effect surpassed anything that could be imagined.

The next day the Prince went out to see the falls of the Claudière, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. On Sunday he attended Divine service in the Anglican Cathedral, where he was received by His Lordship Bishop Mountain with the usual ceremonies. His Lordship read the sermon.

On Monday the Prince and his suite took possession of their apartments in the Parliament Buildings, where a levee was held in the morning. The two Houses of Parliament presented their addresses, which together with the replies read as follows :

May it please your Royal Highness, we, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Parliament assembled, approach your Royal Highness with renewed assurances of our attachment and devotion to the person and crown of your Royal Mother, our beloved Queen. While we regret that the duties of State should have prevented our Sovereign from visiting this extensive portion of her vast dominions, we loyally and warmly appreciate the interest which her Majesty manifests in it, by deputing to us your Royal Highness as her representative. And we rejoice in common with all her subjects in this province, at the presence among us of him who at some future, but we hope far distant day, will reign over the Realm, wearing with undiminished lustre, the crown which will descend to him. 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 as are 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.

Enjoying under the institutions guaranteed to us, all freedom in the management of our own affairs, and as British subjects, having a common feeling and interest in the fortunes of the Empire, its glories and successes, we trust, as we believe, that the visit of your Royal Highness will strengthen the ties which bind together their Sovereign and the Canadian people.

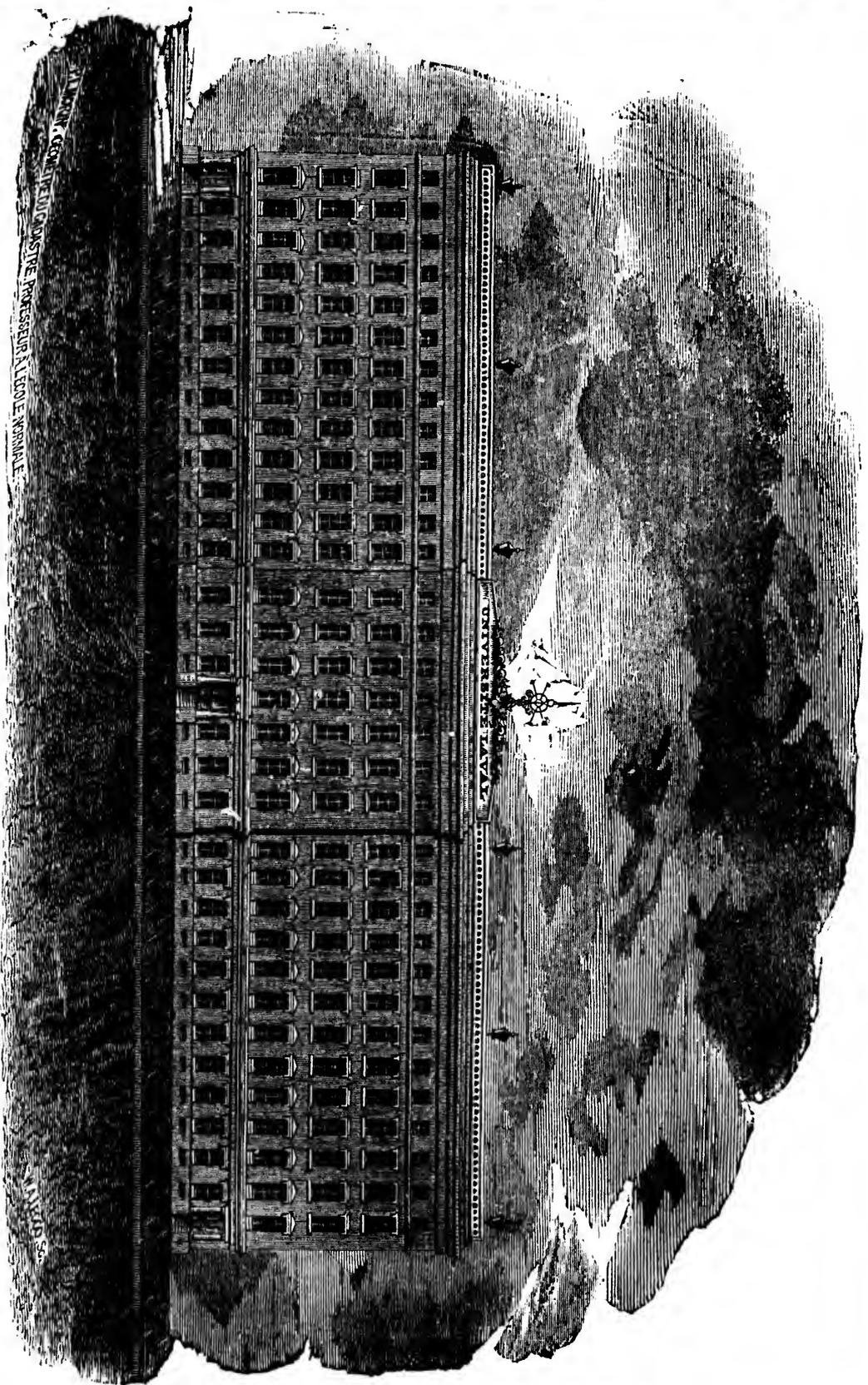
Reply :—

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 expressions of your loyal sentiments, and if at some future period, so remote, I trust, that I may allude to it with less pain, if 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 this country, but 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 desire that the ties which bind together the Sovereign and Canadian people may be strong and enduring.

The Assembly's address and the reply are as follows :—

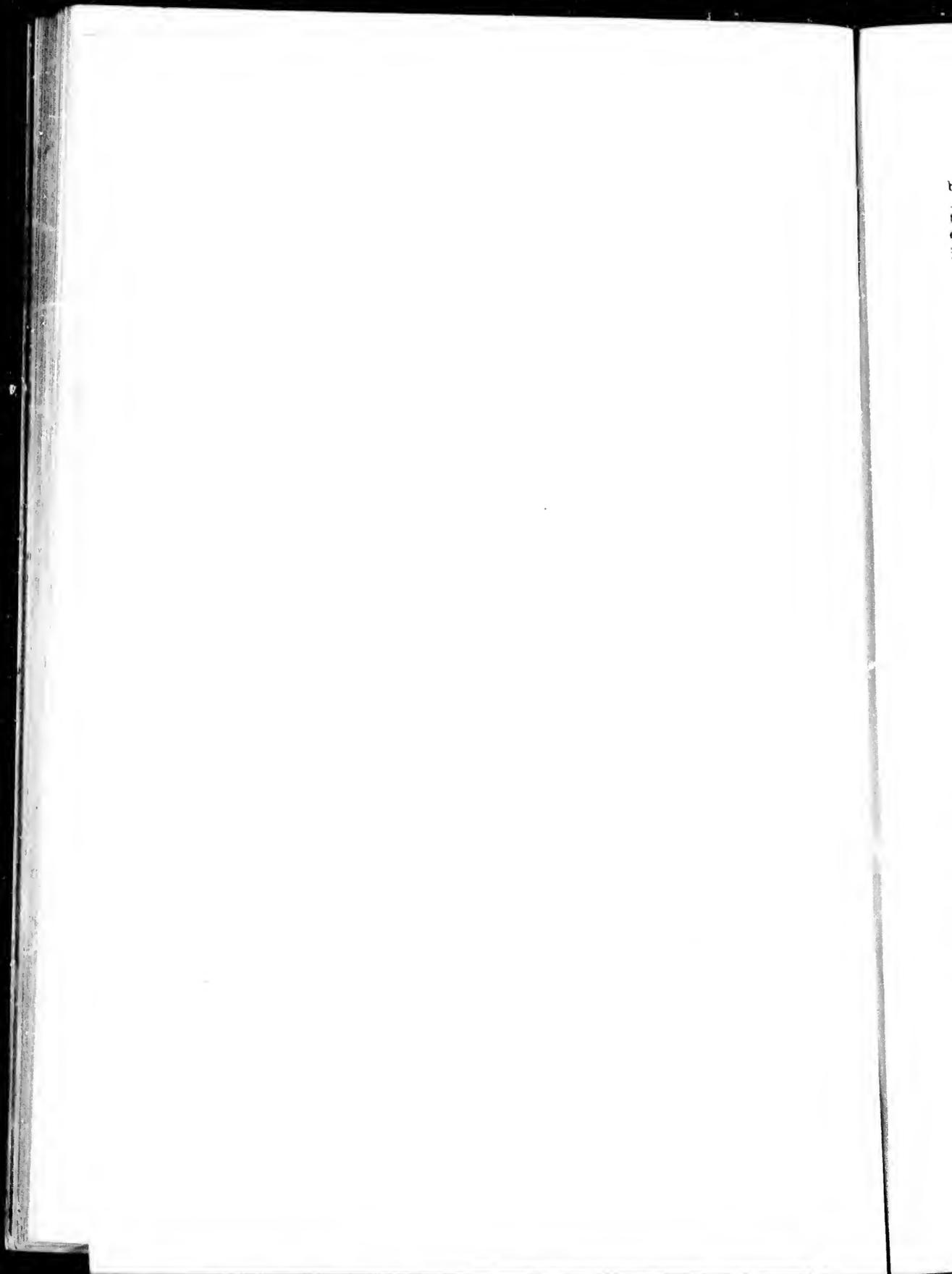
May it please your Royal Highness, we, the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Parliament assembled, approach your Royal Highness with assurances of our devoted attachment and loyalty to the person and crown of our most gracious Sovereign. The Queen's loyal subjects in this Province would have rejoiced had the duties of State permitted their august sovereign to have herself visited their country, and to have received in person the expression of their devotion to her, and of the admiration with which they regard the manner in which she administers the affairs of the vast empire over which it has pleased Divine Providence to place her. But while we cannot refrain from expressing our unfeigned regret that it has been proved impossible for our Queen to visit her possessions in Canada, we are deeply sensible of her gracious desire to meet the wishes of her subjects by having permitted the opportunity of welcoming in this part of her dominions the heir apparent to the throne—our future sovereign. We desire to congratulate your Royal Highness on your arrival in Canada—an event to be long remembered as manifesting the deep interest felt by the Queen in the welfare of her Colonial subjects on this auspicious occasion, when for the first time the Colonies have been honoured by the presence of the heir apparent, we receive an earnest of the determination of our most gracious sovereign to knit yet more closely the ties of affection and duty, which unite us to the British Empire, and enable us to share in its liberties, its glories, and its great historical associations. 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 this province in overcoming natural obstacles of the most formidable character; but we trust, in your further progress your Royal Highness will find in the peace and prosperity of the people, and in their attachment to their sovereign, the best proof of the strength of the ties which unite Canada to the mother country, and of the mutual advantages to the Empire and to the Colony from the perpetuation of a connection which has



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been fraught with such great and beneficial results. We pray that your Royal Highness may be pleased to convey to our most gracious Queen the feelings of love and gratitude with which we regard her rule, and especially of her condescension in affording us the occasion of welcoming your Royal Highness to the Province of Canada.

Reply :—

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 recognize with pride in these manifestations your sympathy with the great nation, from which so many of you trace your origin, and with which you share the honours of a glorious history. In addressing you, however, as an Englishman, I do not forget that some of my fellow-subjects here are of my own blood. To them also an especial acknowledgement 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 amongst you. With you I regret that the Queen has been unable to comply with your anxious desire, that she would visit this portion of her empire. I have already had proofs of the affectionate devotion which would have attended her progress. 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.

The addresses were read in the English and French languages, and so were the replies. It was noticed that the Prince's pronunciation of French was as perfect as that of English. Immediately after the reading of the replies, the Speakers of both Houses were knighted; this was done as each gentleman knelt, His Royal Highness touching him upon both shoulders with an unsheathed sword and ordering him to rise, at the same time calling him by his new title.

Sir Narcisse Belleau, the Speaker of the Upper House, is a member of the Quebec Bar, and is among the number of Legislative Councillors who were appointed for life by the Crown before the change in the constitution of the council took place. Sir Henry Smith is also a lawyer, and belongs to the Kingston Bar. He has been many years the representative of the county of Frontenac in Parliament, and we believe was always returned without opposition. Previous to his being elected Speaker, he held the office of Solicitor General for Upper Canada.

More than a thousand gentlemen were presented at the levee, which, by the variety of the rich costumes of those in attendance, civil, ecclesiastical and military, offered a most brilliant *coup-d'œil*. Among them was Baron Gauldrée-Boilleau, the French Consul at Quebec, with his *attachés*. The Synod of the Church of England, the Justices of the Peace for the district of Quebec, and several literary and national societies, presented addresses. The Huron Chiefs of Lorette also presented an address on behalf of the interesting remnants of that heroic Indian tribe.

After the levee there was a déjeuner, at which a part of the many high public functionaries, members of Parliament, and distinguished strangers present in town, were invited. The same thing took place on the two following days, and cards of invitation were issued according to alphabetical order, so that a large number of persons had the honor of meeting His Royal Highness without any question of precedence being raised.

In the afternoon, the Prince and his suite visited the Falls of Montmorency. To reach this beautiful cascade they passed through the large and populous suburb of St. Rochs, a town almost of itself, and through the village of Beauport, which as most Lower Canadian villages, is a long street of neat and comfortable houses. Arches of ever-green, flags and decorations of all sorts greeted the eyes of the royal visitor all the way; and the most enthusiastic cheering resounded on every side.

In the evening, a ball given by the Mayor and citizens, at the Music Hall, drew together the *élite* of the society of Quebec, which is renowned for its elegance, refinement and gaiety. The Prince opened the ball by leading off, in a quadrille, Mrs. Langevin, the wife of His Worship the Mayor.

In the evening an illumination of the fleet took place; rockets and fireworks of every description, and lights of every hue, gave to the basin of Quebec a fairy-like appearance.

The next day was devoted to business of a different character. In the morning, His Royal Highness visited the Laval University, and the Ursulines Convent, the two oldest institutions of learning in British North America, for although the Laval University has been but recently established and legally known as a University, its college or *petit séminaire* has ever since 1688 been in full operation. No less than three archbishops and eleven bishops now living are pupils of this institution. Among the laymen who were brought up in this college, such names as those of Bedard, Papineau, Panet, de Sallaberry and many others who have attained to celebrity are to be found. Most of the former bishops of Canada were also among the pupils of the Seminary of Quebec (1).

(1) For a complete history of the Laval University and of the Seminary of Quebec, and also for a biography of Mgr. Laval, see *Journal of Education*, vol. 1, nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; and vol. 3, no. 6, page 94.

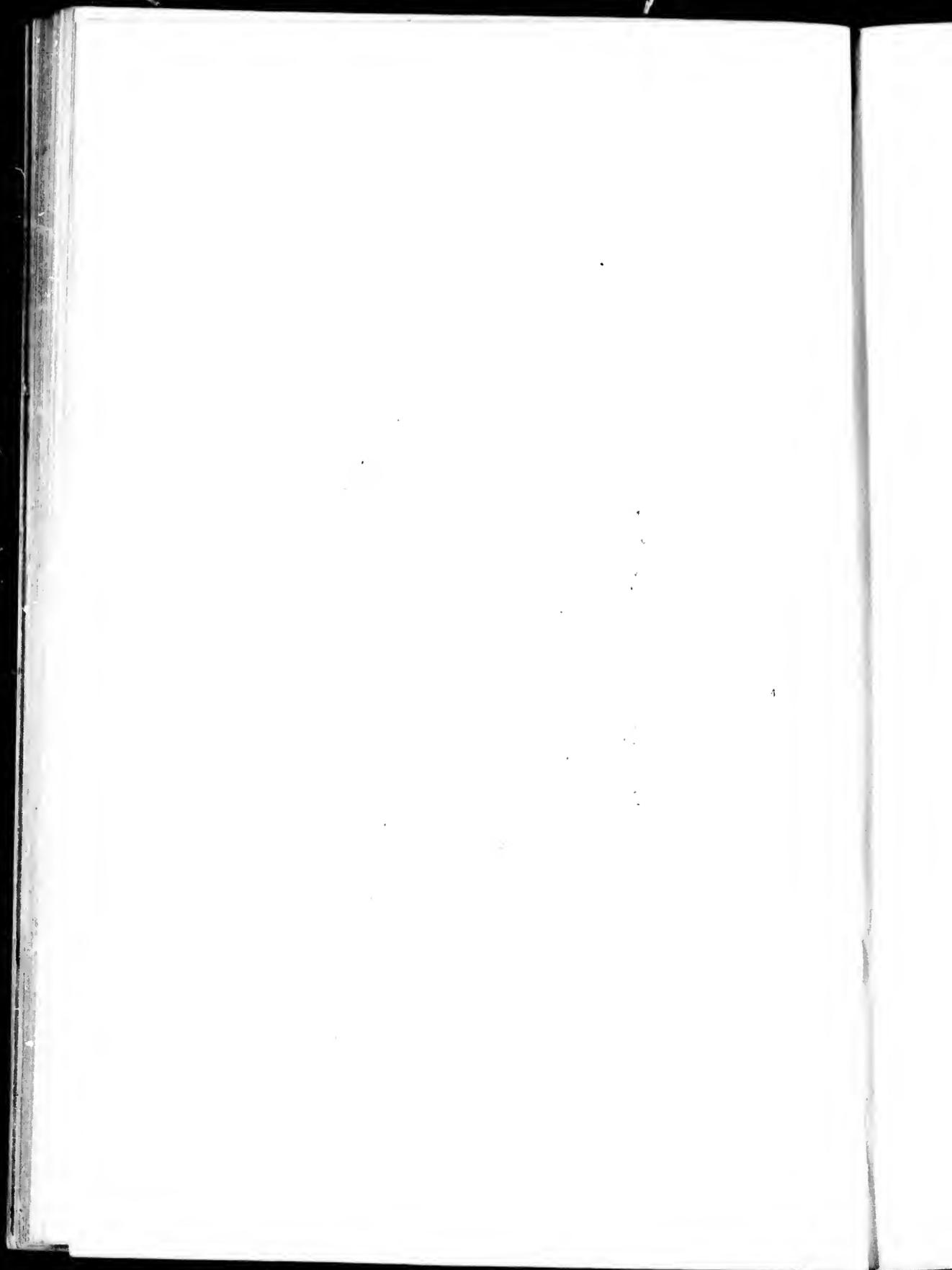
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ENTRANCE TO THE SEMINARY.—QUEBEC.



The University was erected as such by Letters Patent of Her Majesty, bearing date, Westminster, the 8th December, 1852. The Faculties of Medicine and of Law are fully organized; while the chairs in those of Arts and of Theology are not yet all filled. Independently of the old Seminary college and Chapel buildings—parts of which are from Mgr. de Laval's time—there are three new and spacious buildings exclusively devoted to the University; one is the School of Medicine, another is the University boarding-house, and the third is the University proper; the latter is a fine stone building 296 feet in front by 50 in depth, and 80 in height. It contains the Convocation Hall, a fine room one hundred feet in length, with galleries.

On the twenty-first of August, a little before noon, the hall, which had been tastefully decorated, was filled with a large and imposing assembly. The galleries were crowded with ladies; while high dignitaries, public functionaries, and members of parliament were seated on each side of the room. A *bas-relief* surmounted with the Prince of Wales' Plume, had been erected at one end; while a triumphal arch spanned the southern end of University Street. The assembly was kept waiting some time on account of the indisposition of H. E. the Governor General; but at twelve o'clock the Prince left the Parliament building, passed along the grand battery, and amidst cheers, entered the University, where, at the foot of the great staircase, he was received by the Rector and the several Faculties.

The *coup-d'œil* as the Prince entered the hall, was most magnificent. The whole assembly rose, while from the gallery a band played the national anthem. H. R. H. preceded by the mace-bearers of the University, and followed by the Rector and Faculties, advanced to the estrade, gracefully bowing as he passed. He declined taking a seat on the throne which had been prepared, and stood in the centre of his brilliant suite.

It had been understood that the Catholic Bishops would present their address on this occasion; their lordships, headed in the absence of the venerable Archbishop by his coadjutor, Mgr. Bailargeon, Bishop of Tloa, moved to the front of the estrade. His Lordship read the address in French, and asked leave to have it read in English by Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. The other Bishops present were Mgrs. Bourget, of Montreal; Guigues, of Ottawa; Cook, of Three Rivers; Pinsonnault, of Sandwich; Farrell, of Hamilton, Laroque, of St. Hyacinthe and Lynch, of Toronto.

This concluded, Rev. A. Taschereau, D. C. L., the newly elected Rector, stepped forward and read the address of the University in both languages. The Prince replied in English to both addresses collectively, and shortly after left the room amidst great applause and cheering.

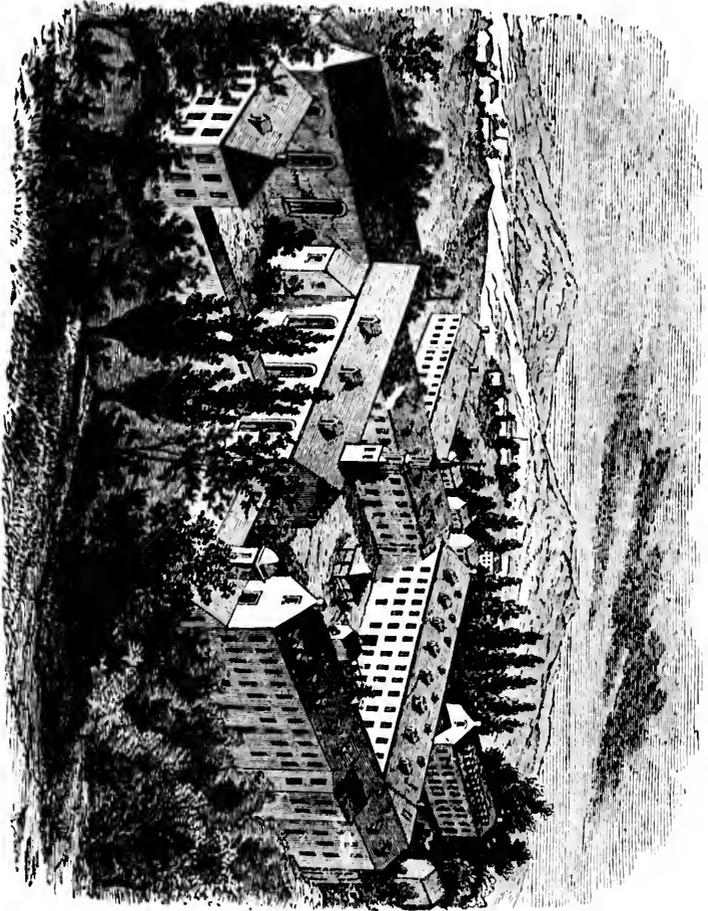
His Royal Highness then visited the library, which already contains over 30,000 volumes. "There, says the *Courrier du*

Canada,—from which the above is compiled,—the Rector and other persons had the honor of being personally introduced to H. R. H. Among them we noticed the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada. The Prince spoke to him in the kindest terms of what had been done for the diffusion of education, and of the progress it had made in our section of the country.”

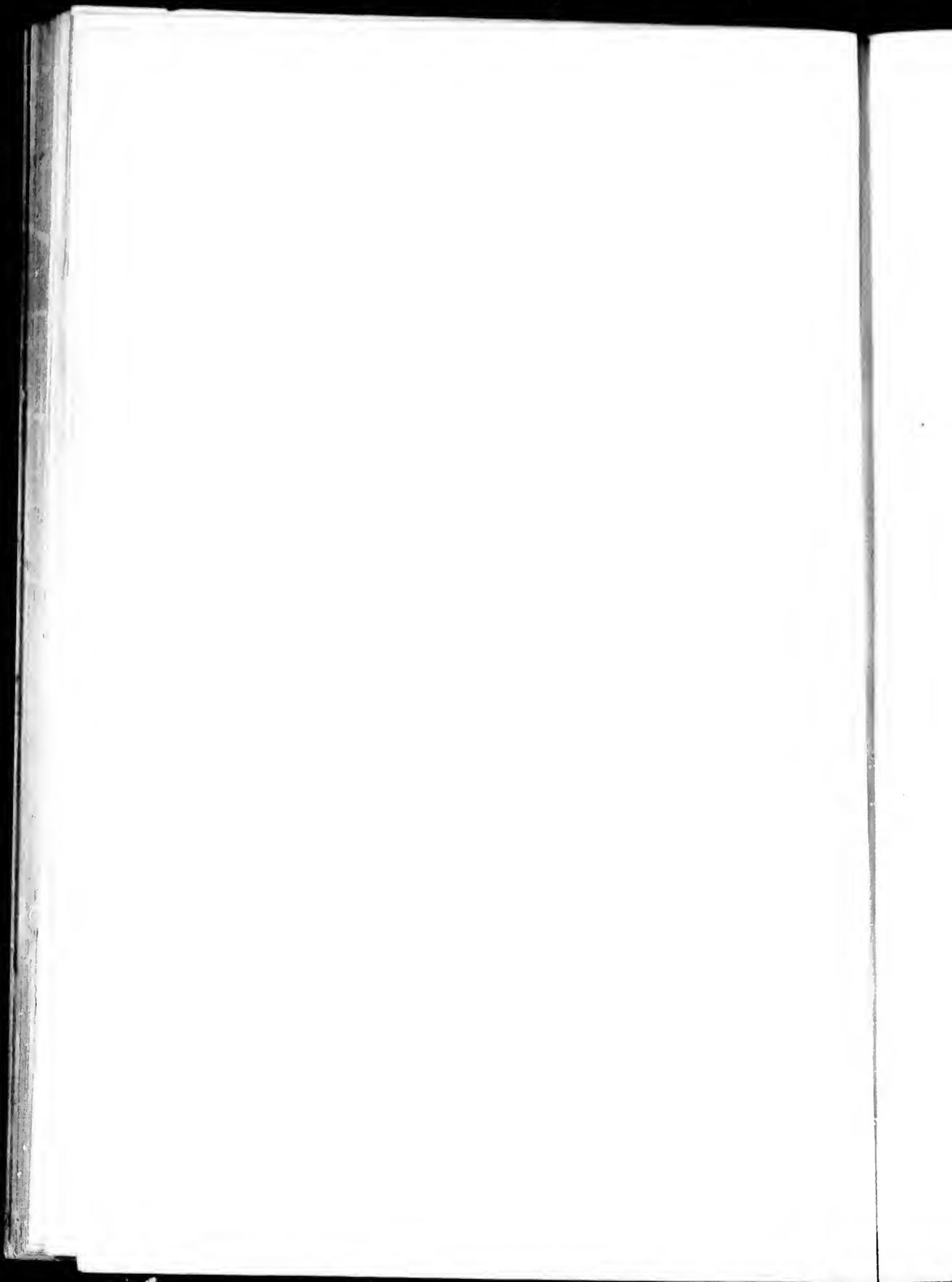
The collection of philosophical apparatus, the laboratory, the medical museum and the collection of surgical instruments, are most complete. We even heard strangers say that they were unrivalled on this continent. The botanical, geological and mineralogical collections are also large, and daily increasing. The zoological collection is only in its infancy, but we have no doubt will soon reach the same importance to which the others have attained. After having glanced over these scientific treasures, the Prince and his suite went to the terrace on the roof; from this point the panorama surpasses even the one which unfolds itself from the Durham Terrace, or that from the platform erected on the ruins of the old *Château Saint Louis*.

It embraces all the luxuriant and romantic scenery of the magnificent and fertile valleys through which flow the rivers St. Charles, and St. Lawrence, as far as Cape Tourmente; the Island of Orléans, the pretty villages of Charlesbourg and Beauport, with the numerous villas and country residences, on the one hand, and Pointe Lévy, on the other; the immense range of the eye being only bounded by high chains of mountains rising one above the other in the distance.

The Prince drove from the Laval University to the Ursulines' Convent, where an assemblage of the fair pupils received him with music, and an address with which he seemed highly pleased. The Prince, with a select and very limited party, went through the nunnery. The Ursuline Convent is the oldest in America. Provisions were made as early as the 28th of March 1639, by Madeleine de Chauvigny, widow of Sieur Grivel de la Peltrie, for the endowment of this institution in which she employed the whole of her estate. She landed in Quebec, with three nuns of this order, and with the first Augustines, or Hospitalières nuns, on the 1st of August of the same year. Mr. de Montmagny, Governor of the colony, with all the troops of the garrison and the whole population of the town, escorted these pious women to the cathedral, where a *Te Deum* was chanted, amidst the thunder of all the guns that Quebec could then boast of. The first convent was built in 1641; and in that very humble dwelling the nuns used to teach the young Indian girls, together with the children of the town. A venerable ash tree, under which the Revd. Sister Marie de l'Incarnation, well known in France by her writings, used to teach the alphabet to the young squaws, is now the only remains of that primitive forest, which, in the days of Champlain, covered the site of the future city. The present convent



URSULINE CONVENT.—QUEBEC.



is the third that has been built; the two others having been successively destroyed by fire. The main building dates from 1686; several wings were added, one of them, which contains the reception room, was completed only last year. The Chapel, contains several beautiful paintings, and is celebrated as the burial place of Montcalm, to whose memory two marble tablets have been erected; one by the late Lord Aylmer, the second by Mr. Faribault and other citizens of Quebec. The latter was erected on the centennial anniversary of his death and bears the inscription written by the French *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, of which the valiant and learned Marquis was a member.

The Ursulines have an academy or girls' high-school, with board and half-board. They have also the girls' department of the Laval Normal School; with a day-school, which is now the female model school of the Normal School; these several departments contain about 400 pupils. The total number of children taught in this institution since its foundation is about 20,000. The Prince in visiting the Ursuline Convent paid the most ancient, and certainly one of the most useful institutions of the kind on this continent, a compliment in every respect fully deserved.

In the evening, a great display of fireworks took place on the Esplanade, ; but a sad accident marred the pleasure of this part of the public festivities. A platform erected on the parade ground gave way, and many persons were seriously wounded; one of whom died the following day.

Before leaving Quebec, H. R. H. visited the citadel, a place most attractive, not only on account of the great skill, and immense capital which have been lavished on it by the British government to make it impregnable (if in the present state of military science the word may be used), but also on account of the splendid view which, from a height of 350 feet, is there obtained of the noble St. Lawrence. It is of a different character from the landscape viewed from Durham Terrace, and from the roof of the University. Immediately under the steep promontory of Cape Diamond, the St. Lawrence assumes a very different aspect, and the high banks of that part of the opposite shore which faces the observer, give to the scenery a solemn and perhaps somewhat gloomy character.

On the twenty-third of August, at eleven o'clock in the morning, H. R. H. left the city of Quebec, not without having repeatedly expressed to the Mayor his entire satisfaction of the reception he had met with; and of the orderly and tasteful manner in which every thing had been conducted. With the city itself and its environs, the Prince and those who accompanied him, cannot fail to have been greatly interested.

"Few cities, says Mr. Marmier (1), offer as many striking contrasts as Quebec, a fortress and a commercial city together,

(1) *Lettres sur l'Amérique*, par N. Marmier, 2 vols. in-12o, Paris, 1869.

built upon the summit of a rock as the nest of an eagle, while her vessels are everywhere wrinkling the face of the Ocean, an American city inhabited by French colonists, governed by England, and garrisoned with Scotch regiments; a city of the middle ages by most of its ancient institutions while it is submitted to all the combinations of modern constitutional government; an European city by its civilization and its habits of refinement, and still close by the remnants of the Indian tribes and the barren mountains of the north; a city with about the same latitude as Paris, while successively combining the torrid climate of southern regions with the severities of an hyperborean winter, a city at the same time Catholic and Protestant, where the labours of our missions are still uninterrupted alongside of the undertakings of the Bible society, and where the Jesuits driven out of our own country find a place of refuge under the ægis of British Puritanism!"

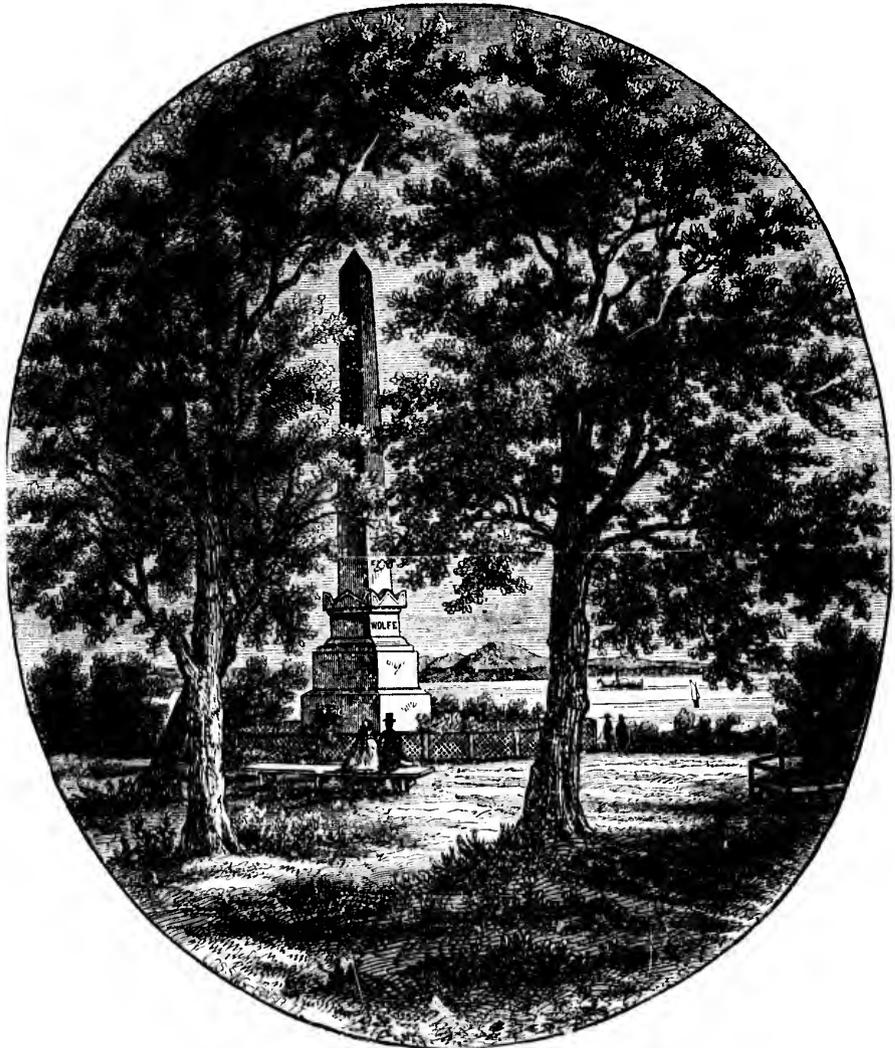
The historical associations which Quebec suggests to the mind of the visitor have been thus summed up by another writer.

"History is every where—around us—beneath us; from the depths of yonder valleys, from the top of that mountain, history rises up and presents itself to our notice, exclaiming: Behold me!"

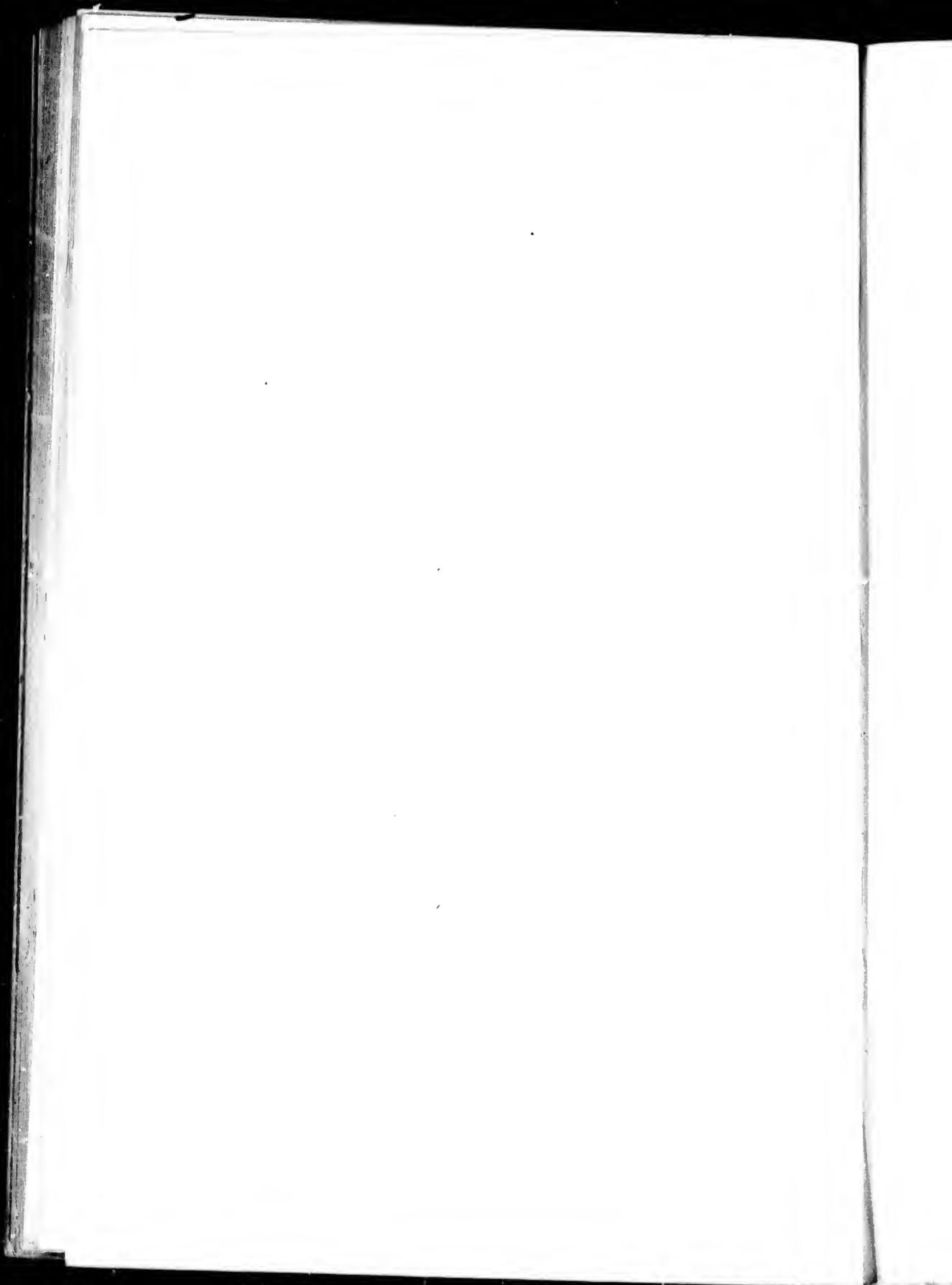
"Beneath us, among the capricious meanders of the River St. Charles, the Cahir-Coubat of Jacques-Cartier is the very place where he first planted the cross and held his first conference with the *Seigneur Donacoma*. Here very near to us, beneath a venerable elm tree, which, with much regret, we saw cut down, tradition states that Champlain first raised his tent. From the very spot on which we now stand, Count de Frontenac returned to Admiral Phibbs that proud answer as he said, *from the mouth of his cannon*, which will always remain recorded by history. Under these ramparts are spread the plains on which fell Wolfe and Montcalm, and where in the following year, the Chevalier de Lévis and General Murray fought that other battle, in memory of which the citizens of Quebec are erecting a monument. Before us, on the heights of Beauport, the souvenirs of battles not less heroic, recall to our remembrance the names of Laugneuil, St. Hélène, and Juchereau Duchesnay. Below us, at the foot of that tower on which floats the British flag, Montgomery and his soldiers all fell, swept by the grape shot of a single gun pointed by a Canadian artilleryman.

"On the other hand, under that projecting rock, now crowned with the guns of old England, the intrepid Dambourgès, sword in hand drove Arnold and his men from the houses in which they had established themselves. History is then everywhere around us. She rises as well from these ramparts, replete with daring deeds as from those illustrious plains equally celebrated for feats of arms, and she again exclaims: Here I am!"

Quebec founded by Champlain, in 1608, was taken by Kirk, in 1629; it was restored to the French in 1632; and was unsuccessful



WOLFE AND MONTCALM'S MONUMENT.—QUEBEC.



fully attacked by Admiral Phipps, in 1690. Wolfe took it in 1759, and Montgomery again unsuccessfully besieged it, in 1775. It was twice bombarded and in a great measure destroyed; it also suffered at different times from epidemics, and from extensive conflagrations; the most calamitous being the two great fires which in 1845, destroyed, at one month's interval, the upper and lower suburbs.

In 1792, the first Parliament of Lower Canada was convened at Quebec, and that city remained the seat of government of the Lower Province until the Union, although the sessions of the Special Council of Sir John Colborn and of Lord Sydenham, were held at Montreal. Lord Durham, in 1838, held his Special Council at Quebec, and occupied the old Parliament buildings, situated on the same site as the new ones, but far superior in every respect. The present building is ultimately to be the Post Office when the seat of government is transferred to Ottawa. In 1851, the seat of the government of the United Province, which had been removed to Toronto, was again transferred to Quebec for a term of four years, in accordance with the system of alternate capitals agreed to after the Montreal riots, in 1849; and now Quebec again owes to that system (probably for the last time) the same temporary advantage.

The population of Quebec is supposed to be at present 60,000, of which nearly two thirds are of French origin, and about three fourths are Roman Catholics.

Ship building and the lumber trade are the principal sources of the prosperity of the city. The former has of late considerably decreased, and this circumstance combined with the unfavorable nature of the soil of the back country, and the frequent removals of the seat of government, have impaired its trade and checked its progress. The city is nevertheless steadily, though slowly, growing and improving. The exports of last year amounted to \$5,881,290, the imports to \$3,003,752.

The streets in the Upper and Lower Town are narrow and crooked, as in most cities of the old world, and considering the numerous and steep declivities, and the fact of the town being encompassed by fortifications, this could hardly have been otherwise.

The two finest buildings are the Marine Hospital and the Custom House. The interior of the Catholic Cathedral is of a striking and solemn aspect. The Laval University is an imposing pile; and the Grey Nunnery, outside of St. John's Gate, is also a massive edifice surmounted with a very elegant spire. There are six convents, three of which were founded in the earliest times of the colony. Besides the beautiful paintings in the Cathedral, and in the Ursulines and Seminary Chapels, there is also a gallery of paintings, the property of the Hon. Mr. Légaré's family, many of which are of great value. Literature and the fine-arts have always been cultivated in the ancient capital, sometimes with great success.

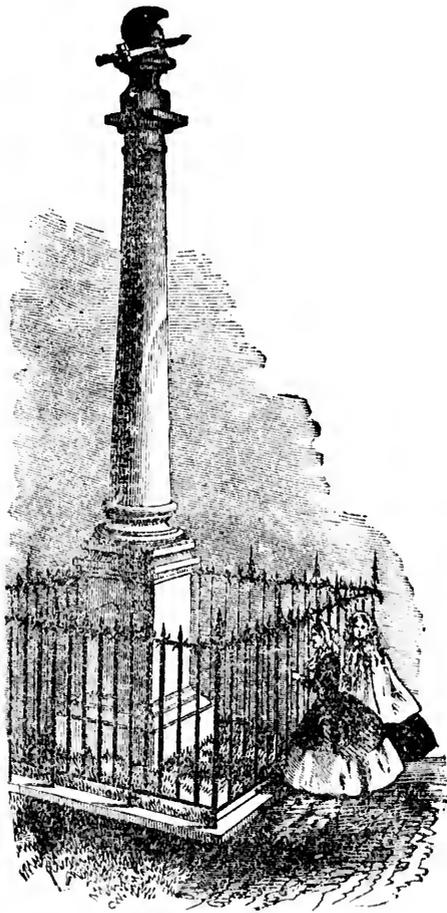
The total number of pupils attending all the schools and institutions of learning, in 1859, was 8,804. There are at present eleven newspapers and periodicals published in Quebec. It possesses also several literary institutes.

The steamer *Kingston*, on board of which His Royal Highness and suite had embarked, was followed by the *Quebec*, bearing the members of both Houses of Parliament. Three vessels of the fleet had in the mean time reached Montreal, viz: the *Styck*, the *Valorous*, and the *Flying Fish*. In passing along the booms of the coves above Quebec, which were decorated with flags, the Prince was loudly cheered by the raftsmen who had assembled in large numbers, and H. R. H. could there for the first time, form some idea of the peculiarities of a branch of trade which is one of our main sources of prosperity.

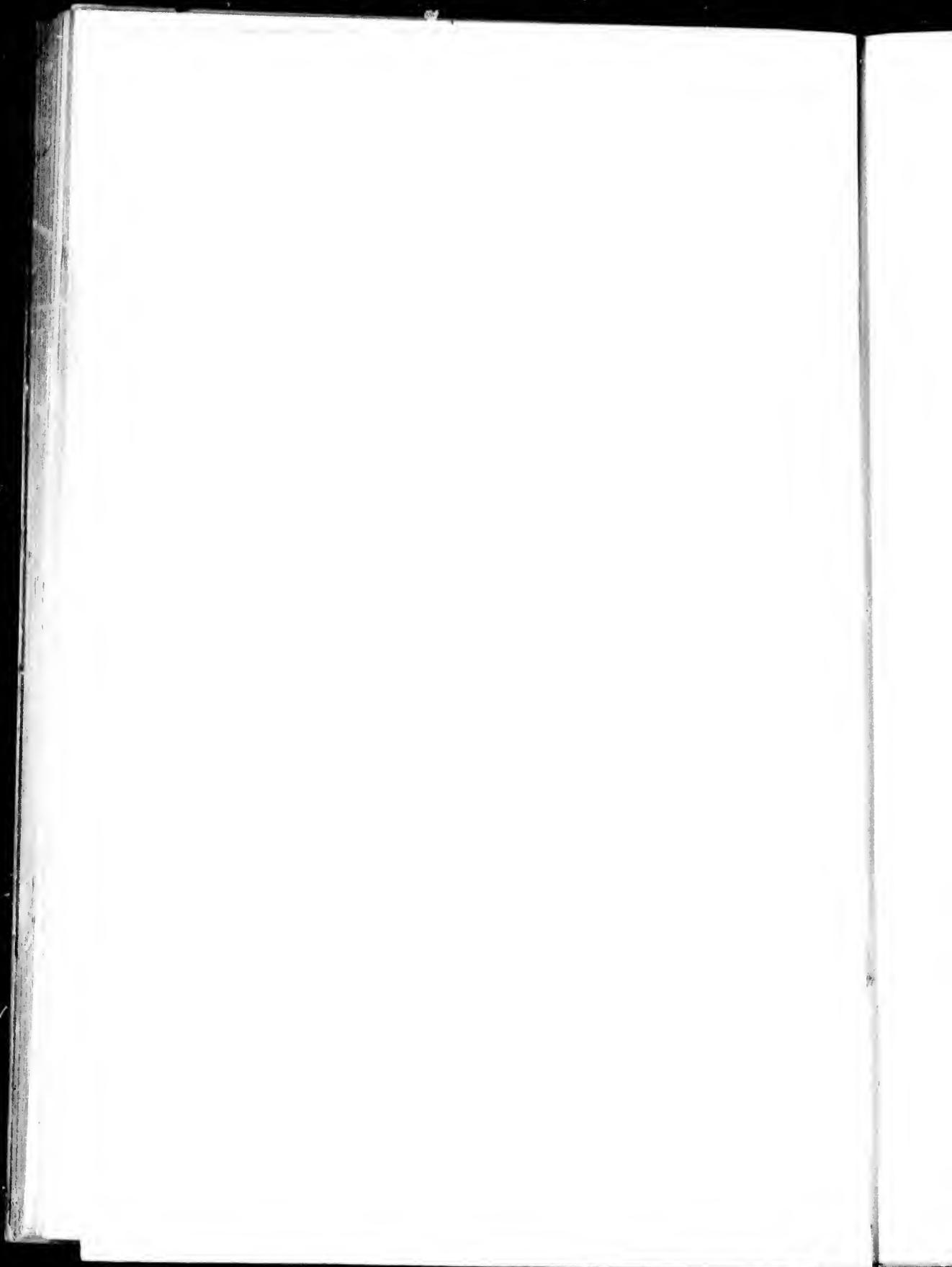
The evening was delightful, and the Prince had every opportunity of enjoying the scenery of the river on his way up. He reached the town of Three-Rivers at 5 o'clock P. M.

A canopy had been erected on the wharf, and this as well as the whole town, was brilliantly illuminated. H. R. H. was met there by the Mayor, J. E. Tincotte, Esq., M. P. P., and a deputation of the clergy and citizens. An address was presented and replied to. Great disappointment was felt by the citizens of Three-Rivers, who had invited H. R. H. to visit their thriving and interesting town and the beautiful Falls of Shawinigan, on the St. Maurice, second to none on this continent, save those of Niagara. Owing to the sad bereavement which, a year ago, had befallen the family of H. E. the Governor General on an excursion to the same place, the invitation had been declined, and all that H. R. H. could do was to receive the address of the citizens on the wharf. The *Trifluvians* bore the *contretemps* with a very good grace, and evinced their loyalty in a manner that does them great credit.

Three Rivers derives its name from the separation of the mouth of the river St. Maurice into three channels, and is after Quebec, the oldest town in Canada. In the year 1618 the French traders selected this post, about midway between Quebec and Hochelaga, with a view to making it a depot, and as a place less exposed than the latter to the incursions of the Iroquois. But when in spite of all obstacles, Montreal was founded, and became able to defend itself, Three Rivers sank into neglect, and until very recently had made little progress. The opening of the lands of the St. Maurice, the proposed railroad to the *Piles* on that river; the railroad in course of construction on the south shore of the St. Lawrence from Bécancour to Arthabaska, on the Grand Trunk line; the discovery of new iron mines destined to replace those of the immediate neighbourhood now exhausted,—all these favorable circumstances have given it a new impulse. The population, which by the last census in 1851, was only 4,800, is given in



WOLFE'S MONUMENT.—QUEBEC.



Lovel's Directory for 1857 as 7000. The Cathedral, recently built, is one of the finest Gothic churches in America, and in point of taste and elegance is unsurpassed by any other in Canada. The Ursuline Convent, founded by M^r. St. Vallier, in 1677, is one of the oldest in the country. There is besides a college recently opened, two academies and several large schools; the total number of pupils in 1859 was 1,058. The old parish church with its richly ornamented interior, is an object of interest. It is one of those sanctuaries of the good old time which are fast disappearing from among us. The streets are narrow, and the whitewashed houses with trees and parterres about them, have in some parts of the city an appearance of antiquity, which, to the eye tired of the red tints of brick buildings, or the dark gray stone of more modern edifices, is very pleasing.

But we are nearing Montreal, where such a remark would by many be held as at least treasonable language.

As the Prince approached the commercial metropolis of Canada, demonstrations became more frequent on both shores of the St. Lawrence, and from the beautiful villages of Lamoignon, Varennes, Verchères, and Boncherville, the firing of cannon and of musketry, the ringing of bells, and the hoisting of flags welcomed the Heir Apparent. A flotilla consisting of upwards of twenty steamboats gaily dressed in bunting of every color, evergreens, &c., with bands of music on board, and crowded to excess, went down the river to meet him; and as they hailed the two larger steamers, below St. Helen's Island, a scene took place difficult to describe. The booming of the guns, the cheering, the anything but harmonious tunes of all the bands heard together,—made a noise such as the banks of the St. Lawrence never before reechoed. But all were doomed to disappointment; owing to the inclemency of the weather it was determined that the landing should be postponed to the following day, and so the boats had a race back into the harbor.

The next day then, being Saturday the thirtieth of August, the Prince was received on the wharf at Montreal, by the Mayor and all the functionaries of the city. The steamer *Kingston* was brought to the side of the wharf, and not only the select party assembled under the canopy, but the immense crowd covering the beautiful cut stone revetment wall and the innumerable steamboats and craft in the harbor, could contemplate at leisure the impressive and even moving sight of the young and cheerful Prince, as, dressed in his military costume, he stood upon the deck of the boat, while his countenance contrasted with the grave and stern expression of the elderly noblemen by whom he was surrounded.

The Prince was received at the steps on the wharf, and conducted to an estrade under the canopy, by C. S. Rodier, Esq., the Mayor of the city, who wore on that occasion a costume somewhat similar to that of the Lord Mayor of London. He

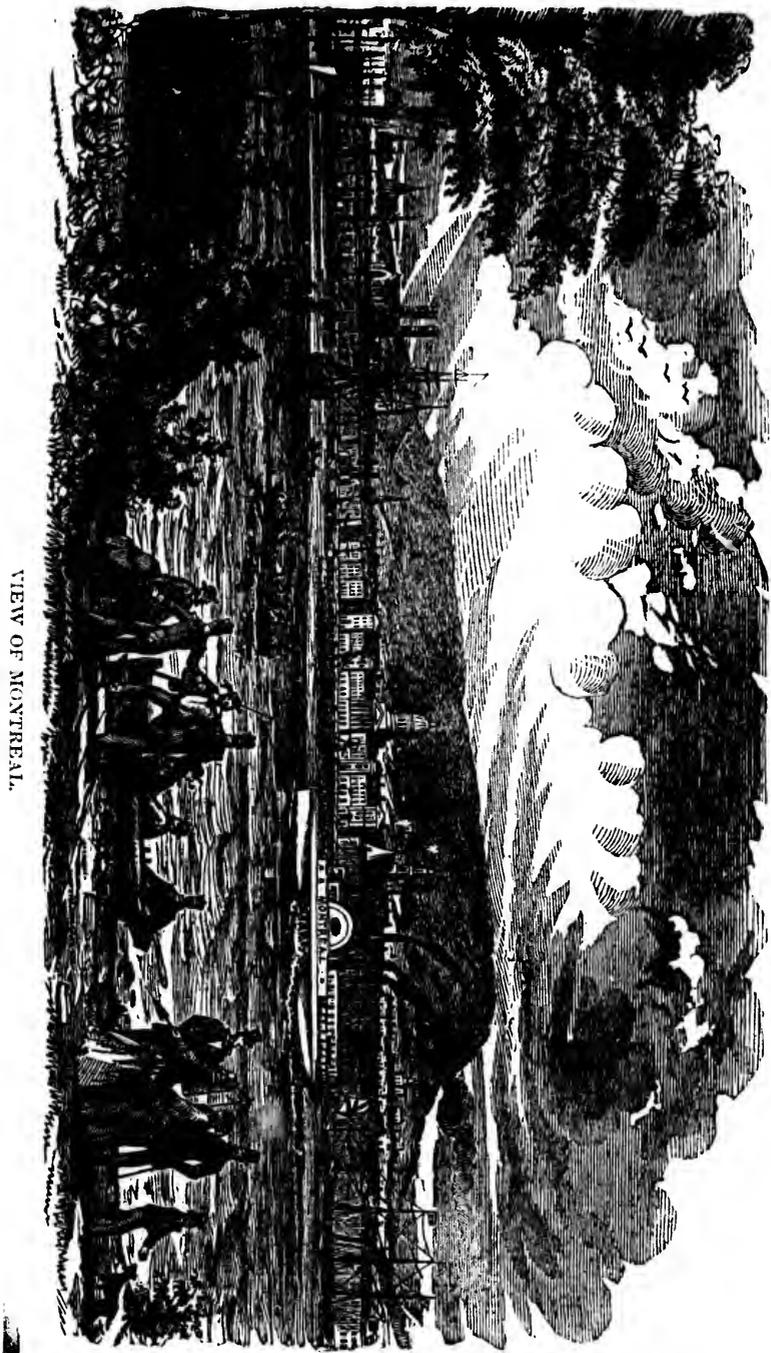
read to H. R. H. the address of the City Corporation, in the English and the French languages. After the reading of the Prince's reply the most enthusiastic cheer, running like a fire of musketry the whole length of the harbor burst forth, amidst the firing of cannon from the field batteries on the wharf, from the vessels, and from St. Helen's Island. All the bells of the city were ringing, the harmony of whose voices was pervaded by the deep tones of the *Gros-Bourdon* of Notre-Dame, the largest bell on this continent, —and if not the largest, one of the largest in the world.

A procession then formed, and passed through St. Paul, Notre-Dame, St. James, and other streets up to the Exhibition building. The streets were lined by the national societies and militia, and bedecked with innumerable flags, among which the Union Jack and other British emblems were most conspicuous. The French tricolor and the American stars and stripes were also in abundance. Triumphal arches of great beauty and of a very expensive construction had been erected at different places, by the Reception Committee, the members of which occupied a distinguished position in the cortege. Several companies of militia from Boston, and other American cities, with bands and very rich uniforms joined the procession and attracted great attention. The Indians of Caughnawaga, one of the few remnants of the once powerful tribe of the *Troquois*, dressed in their war costume, formed one of the most striking features in the display. The children of all the schools of the city were grouped at various places on the way, and saluted the Prince with the chant of the National Anthem. The French pupils of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, who had possession of the platform in front of the Court House, also sang "La Claire Fontaine," and other Canadian songs.

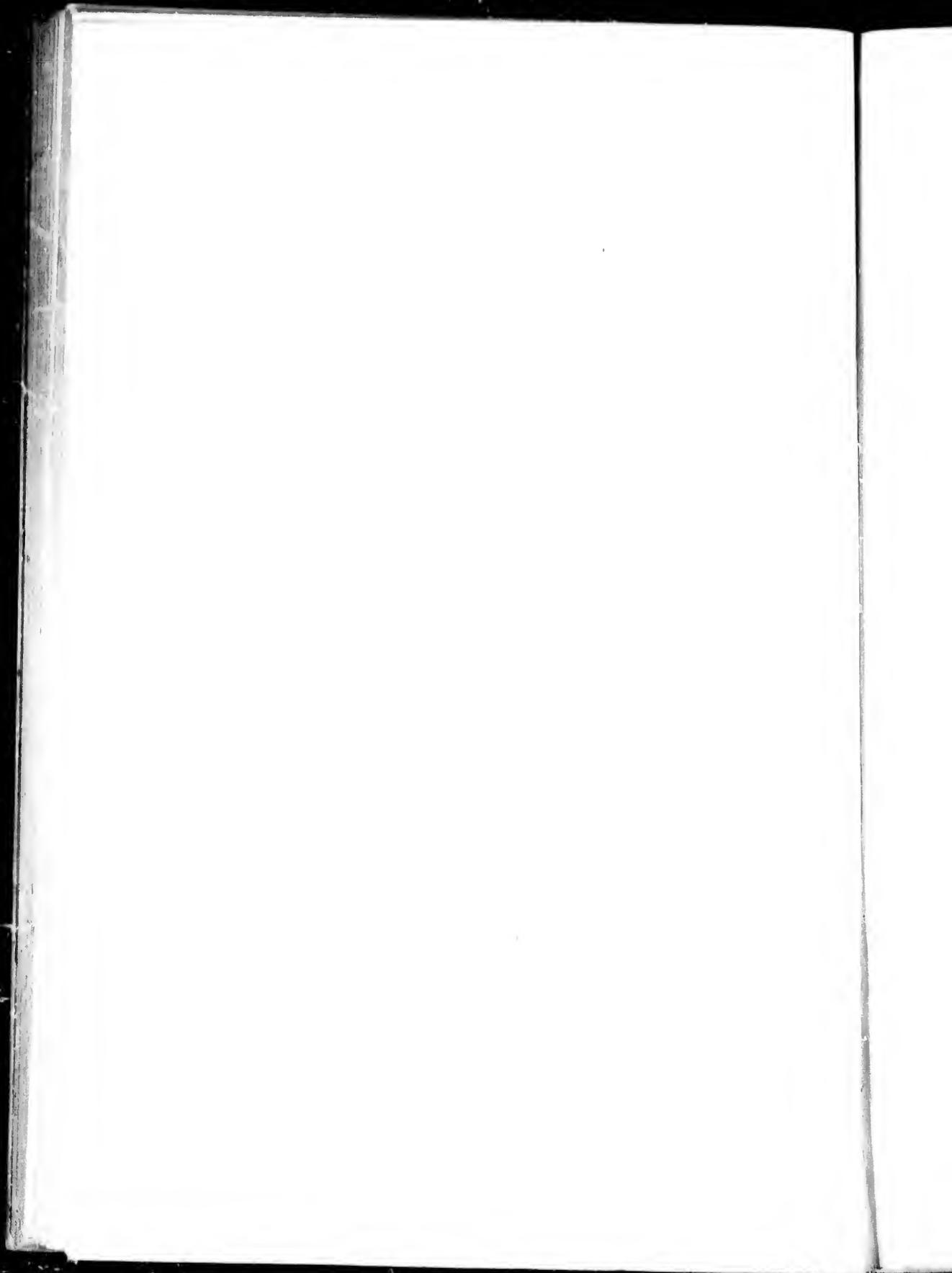
H. R. H. and suite reached the Exhibition Building at eleven o'clock, and were received at the entrance on University Street, by the President, Secretary and members of the Sub-Committee of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Upon their entrance into the building, the Oratorio Society, under the direction of Professor Fowler, of the McGill Normal School, sang the National Anthem with great effect. An address was then read by H. E. the Governor General, to which His Royal Highness made the following reply :

Gentlemen,—Most readily I assent to the request you have made,—a request the more agreeable because it is conveyed to me by my kind friend, your excellent Governor General.

I am not ignorant of the high position attained by Canada in the great Exhibition of 1851, which was opened under the happy auspices of the Queen and the Prince Consort ; and carrying out the design of that memorable undertaking, this smaller, but to Canada most interesting, collection of the products of your land, and of works of art and industry, has my entire sympathy, and claims my best wishes for its success. I hope and believe it will realize all the objects for which it has been designed.



VIEW OF MONTREAL.



His Lordship the Anglican Bishop of Montreal then offered a prayer. The Prince and suite then went round the building. When passing through the mineralogical collection, H. R. H. conversed with Dr. Dawson, the President of the Board, and H. E. the Governor General who pointed out interesting specimens. At the entrance of the Fine Arts department, H. R. H. was met by the Lord Bishop in his capacity of President of the Art Association and the other members of that institution. His Lordship then informed the Prince that the Council desired to present him with a Canadian picture from the collection. H. R. H. selected Mr. Way's water color painting: "The Prince's squadron at anchor, at the mouth of Gaspé Basin." The procession then returned to the dais, and Sir Edmund Head having asked H. R. Highness's assent, said: "By command of His Royal Highness I declare this Exhibition opened." The proceedings did not last much more than half an hour and were terminated by the singing of the "Hallelujah Chorus."

The building erected for the Provincial Exhibition and destined to serve as a depository for objects of art, was constructed under the superintendence of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. The main edifice is 184 feet in length, and the wings form a transept measuring in all 124 feet. The frame work is of iron enclosed with brick, and two galleries run round the building. Taking into account the short time allowed for preparation the exhibition was quite successful in its various departments.

Soon after leaving this the Prince repaired to Point St. Charles for the purpose of formally inaugurating the Victoria Bridge,—a ceremony which was the occasion, if not the only object, of his voyage. To the rain which the day before had fallen with hardly an intermission, had succeeded a rather cloudy morning; but at length the weather cleared up and the sun shone forth brilliantly. Upon the large blocks which serve as cope-stones to the solid facings of the approach to the abutment stood two rows of ladies, who were but ill-protected by their parasols against the intense heat of the solar rays. On each side of the abutment seats rising in tiers had been prepared for the members of Parliament and others having a claim to the privilege, which consisted principally in the shelter afforded from the heat,—for cooped up between a wall and the space which practical discretion yielded to the locomotive, their situation was not a very favorable one for sight-seeing.

But from the platform over the walls of the abutment a scene truly worthy of an artist's pencil presented itself. The city could be taken in at one glance, with its front following the bend of the river, its shining spires and domes glittering in the light of a summer's day, its magnificent quays, and the long rows of high buildings that line the harbor and extend to the base of the picturesque mountain by which the town itself is overtopped. On one hand, the mighty St. Lawrence rolling onward to the ocean

expands into a broad smooth sheet in the distance, with the verdant island of St. Helen dividing its channel opposite the town. On the other, the swift current dashing against the piers seemed but as the dying struggle of the rapids, visible as far as the eye could reach. The distant shores of the river with which the azure of the sky blended, and lastly the colossal bridge itself, with its glistening roof as a tinct of silver stretched across the tide by the industry of man—all this formed at once a most pleasing and impressive picture.

The arrival of the royal party was announced by a salvo from the field-battery posted above the bridge, which the guns on St. Helen's Island and the war steamers in the harbor echoed in their turn.

A tremendous huzza greeted the Prince as the richly ornamented car, which the Grand Trunk Company had built for the occasion, came in sight. Handkerchiefs and parasols were waved all along the line, and from the scaffolding the wildest enthusiasm burst forth, which soon extended to the crowd assembled outside the enclosure. The Prince with his retinue having ascended the great platform erected on a level with the entablature, received the following address, presented by the Hon. John Ross, President of the Executive Council, Minister of Agriculture, and President of the Board of 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 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.

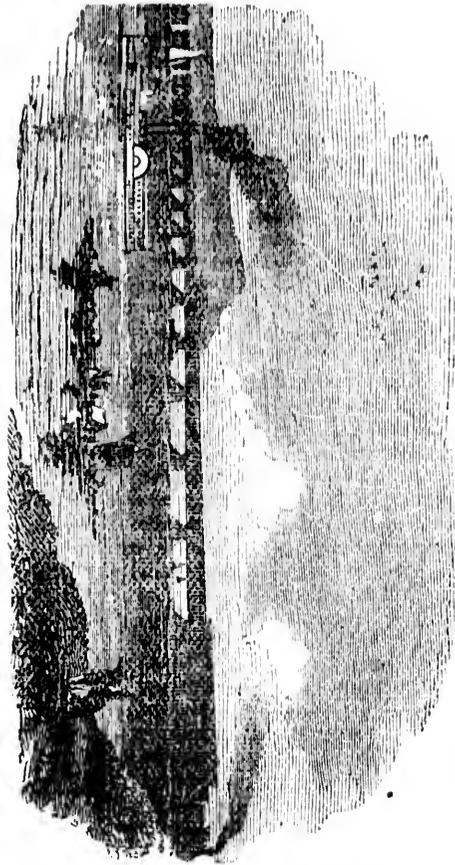
The Victoria Bridge, as your Royal Highness is aware, has been constructed in the face of the greatest engineering difficulties. It is the connecting link of eleven hundred miles of railway, extending from the extreme western limits of Canada nearly to its eastern boundary, and also affording an outlet to Provincial trade to the Atlantic when the rigour of our climate closes the natural channel by the St. 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 honoring 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 Victoria Bridge from St. Lambert.



To which His Royal Highness made the following 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 inaugu-

rate a work as unsurpassed by the grandeur of Egypt or of Rome, as it is unrivalled by the inventive genius of these 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 deigning 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 by Providence 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.

His Royal Highness having concluded, Mr. Hodges, the contractor under whose supervision the bridge was built, came forward and presented him with a medal of gold, struck to commemorate the occasion, and an elegant silver trowel with which the Prince proceeded to lay the last stone that crowns the great western portal of the bridge. A gaily decorated arch, with the words "*Finis Coronat Opus*", stood over the spot where this interesting ceremony took place. As the last notes of *God Save the Queen* died away the royal party left the platform and took their places in the train, which started immediately for the centre tube. Here the last rivet, which was of silver, was hammered in by His Royal Highness. The whole party then returned to the Station, where about six hundred guests partook of a déjeuner given by the Company. After the customary toast to the Queen and Prince Consort, His Excellency the Governor General proposed the health of the Prince of Wales, who in his turn responded by giving, "The health of the Governor General, prosperity to Canada, and success to the Grand Trunk Railway."

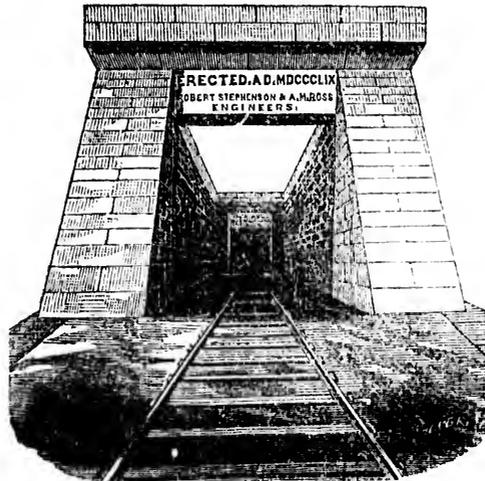
His Royal Highness visited the Company's workshops and received an address from the artisans who built the bridge, to which he made the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—I accept with peculiar pleasure an Address from artisans and working-men who have, by the sweat of their brow and the skilled labour of many a hard day's toil, contributed to erect this monument to the greatness of their country—a structure scarcely less honorable to the hands which executed than to the minds which conceived it. I mourn with you the loss of Robert Stephenson. In your regrets you

bring to mind that it was from your class that his eminent father sprung. Let me further remind you, that England opens to all her sons the same prospect of success to genius combined with honest industry. All cannot attain the prize, but all may strive for it, and in this race victory is not to the wealthy, or the powerful, but to him to whom God has given intellect, and has implanted in the heart the moral qualities which are required to constitute true greatness. I congratulate you upon the completion of your work. I earnestly hope it may prosper; and to you who have raised it to its present grandeur, and to your families, I heartily wish every happiness.

These remarkable words drew forth great applause and loud acclamations from the men, who naturally were very enthusiastic.

Thus was completed with the greatest eclat an enterprise formerly looked upon as a mere chimera, and which only a few years ago seemed to able engineers to offer insurmountable difficulties.



Entrance to the Victoria Bridge.

The first idea of bridging the St. Lawrence is attributed to the Hon. John Young; and certainly the following extract from an article which appeared in the *Economist*, in 1846, would seem to justify the assertion. The terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad was the subject under consideration — the Grand Trunk Railway not having been projected at that time, though, as our readers know, both these lines are now amalgamated:—

“But where is the terminus of the St. Lawrence railway to be? Let us examine the advantages of the several points that present themselves for the terminus; if it is made at Longueuil, or if it is placed immediately opposite the city, a little above St. Helen’s Island, long solid wharfs, (owing to the shallowness of the

water,) will have to be built to enable freight cars to reach vessels coming from the interior. Ferry boats will be required to convey passengers across the river, and a natural consequence must be, that a great portion of the business will be done on the opposite shore. But a still greater objection is, that at the very time we most require a railroad to carry off what produce may be left on board for shipment, all communication is closed—we mean in the spring and fall. How, then, is the difficulty to be got over? We reply, by building a bridge across the St. Lawrence. This is no visionary scheme; we speak advisedly when we say that it is *perfectly practicable*. Such a bridge should be erected from this side, a little below Nun's Island, at which part of the river the water is quite shallow, and the shoving is nothing like so violent as lower down the river."

It was through this gentleman's advice that the first survey was made by Mr. Morton, the engineer employed by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company. The place pointed out by him as the most eligible is very near to the one chosen by the Grand Trunk.

When it had been determined to make the attempt, Mr. Keefer, Mr. A. Ross, and the celebrated engineer Stephenson were all consulted; and the share that each had in the devising of the plan has lately been the subject of a controversy, with what result we leave for others to decide.

Early in the summer of 1851, the work was commenced. The total cost was not to exceed one million and a-half sterling. To build the piers it was necessary to sink coffer-dams, so that by pumping out the water the bed of the river might be laid bare; but much difficulty was experienced on account of the loose boulders and drift sand which had to be removed.

On the 22nd July 1854, the first coffer-dam was successfully completed; and on this occasion, after a lunch, the novel feat of dancing upon the bed of the St. Lawrence was performed. This was renewed when the corner stone of the last pier was laid, the 12th August 1859. On the 17th September, the engineers sent out from England tested the tubes which had been finished, and the 24th November of the same year the first train passed over the bridge.

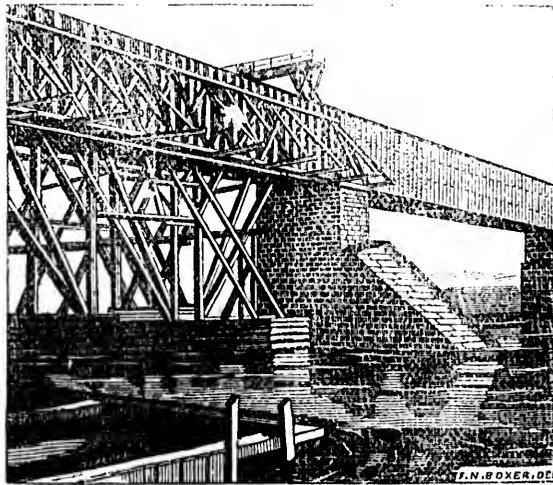
Our cuts represent:—1. The Bridge from St. Lambert (western side). 2. The entrance. Besides the inscription on the outer portal there is on the lintel over the entrance to the tube this one:—"Built by James Hodges, for Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Baronet, Thomas Brassey, and Edward Ladd Betts, contractors." 3. Putting up a tube. 4. Section of a pier and ice-breaker, with section of tube resting upon it.

The iron plates of which the tubes are built were imported from England, each one numbered and ready to rivet in its place.

The amount of calculation which this must have involved may be easily imagined.

Mr. Boxer thus describes the curious operation of riveting the plates together :—

“ The rivets are an inch in diameter, and are arranged in rows. They were heated in portable furnaces, which were moved from place to place as the work proceeded. From these forges the rivets were taken up with tongs by one of the boys attending and thrown to the riveters on the stage above; and it was extraordinary to remark with what dexterity and precision these lads would throw the rivets and make them curve over the stage and fall to right or to left on any spot they desired. The rivets were then placed in the holes punched for them, and the ends firmly clenched with heavy hammers before cooling.



Putting up a tube.

“ The rivet head, thus formed, is in a rough shape, and is finished by placing a steel cup-shaped tool upon it, which, being struck with a heavy hammer, the head of the rivet becomes formed perfectly smooth and convex in the steel mould. The contraction of the length of the rivet, in cooling, draws the plates close together with considerable force.

“ It required no small amount of nerve for the inquisitive visitor to pass through the fiery ordeal. As he gradually approached through the dark tube, the hollow sounds of the heavy hammer on the iron plates reverberated from side to side with a thousand echoes on the ear; but when he arrived at the actual scene of work, it would be difficult to describe the feelings of the looker

on. The strokes of the hammers no longer had a deep sonorous sound, but fell with a hard and clanging ring upon the ear that threatened to rupture its tympanum—the darkness of the place—the dim glare of the smoky furnaces—the fiery darts shooting around, and the dark and shadowy objects flitting here and there, like spirits of another world, altogether had such a bewildering effect upon the senses, that the classical reader, for a moment, might fancy himself in the regions of old Vulcan, surrounded by his Cyclops forging the thunderbolts of Jupiter.”

The piers, to which very formidable ice-breakers are attached as may be seen by the cuts, are built of dressed stone, filled-in with large blocks of the same material, and united together with hydraulic cement. It was necessary to guard against the expansion and contraction of the tubes, caused by different degrees of temperature. A description of the means taken to effect this would take up more space than we can devote to the subject.

Before the construction of the Victoria Bridge, the greatest tubular bridge in the world was the Britannia, over the Menai Straits, connecting the Island of Anglesea and the Islet of Menai to Wales. This also was built from the plans furnished by Robert Stephenson, and under his direction. It was finished in 1850.

The following table of some of the dimensions of these wonders of modern skill and industry will be found interesting:—

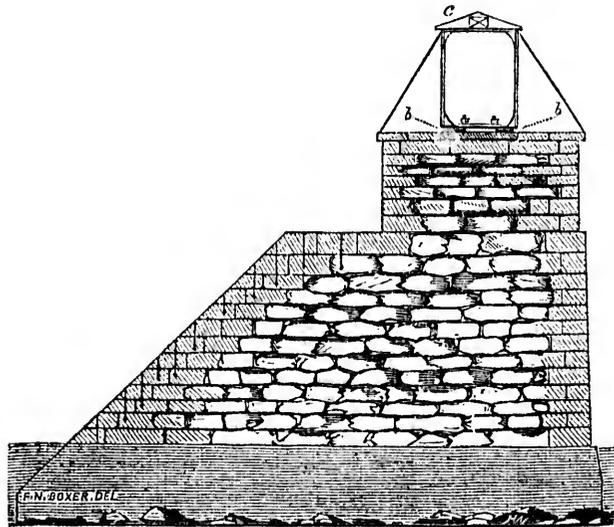
	Britannia.	Victoria.
Length, without abutments	1,513 ft.	6,600 ft.
Total length, with abutments.....	1,341	6,084
Greatest span of tubes.....	460	330
Number of piers.....	2	24
Cubic feet of stone used in piers.....	1,330,000	3,000,000
Tons of iron used in tubes.....	8,000	10,000
Number of rivets used.....	1,000,000	2,000,000

It is the extraordinary span of the tubes of the Britannia Bridge, which none but the boldest genius could have attempted, that renders this structure so wonderful.

Such is the work which H. R. H. came to inaugurate. As to the practical results that may be expected to follow this great undertaking, and the effects it may have upon the commerce of North America, we may perhaps be permitted to reproduce an extract from our *Journal* of last January :

“ Its completion acquires additional importance from the fact that it coincides with that of Canada’s great line of railway as far as River du Loup, 114 miles below Quebec, on the southern shore of the St. Lawrence, and also with the completion which is soon expected to take place in the railway lines between Chicago and New Orleans; whilst at the same time the Grand Trunk, completed to Sarnia, now connects with lines to Detroit and Chicago. Thus ere another year will have

elapsed, passengers will be enabled to take the cars at New Orleans and reach Portland, or River du Loup, in four days. From the seaboard or the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by following the route along the shores of the great Lakes and the Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico will be reached in less than a week. The time required to travel from Portland to Chicago, 1129 miles, will be 48 hours; from Chicago to Cairo, 365 miles, 18 hours, from Cairo to Columbus, 35 miles, 1½ hour, and from Columbus to New Orleans, 526 miles, 26 hours. Total, 2045 miles in 93½ hours. Under the new postal arrangements between the governments of Canada and the United States the mails from Chicago can be transmitted to Portland by the Grand Trunk within 48 hours.



Section of a a pier and ice-breaker.

“ It has been suggested by the Chicago press, that if the Grand Trunk Company were to guarantee a reasonable interest to the Michigan Central Company or to that of the Northern branch of the Michigan Southern, to renew all their rolling stock, and alter the gauge of the road to 5 feet 6 inches, trains might make a continuous run to that city. There, during winter, grain could be loaded, taken to Portland, and from thence shipped to Europe. As matters now stand, however, freight has to be transferred but once in the entire run, and, from this circumstance alone, a large increase is to be anticipated in the trade of Chicago. Importers of that city can order their goods direct from Liverpool, and, within twelve or fifteen days after they shall have been despatched, have them laid down at their doors. The emigrant will find this line to afford every facility, and those who would be relieved of the risk with which, while travelling, the carrying of considerable sums of money is attended, can obtain drafts on the agents of the company. The advantages possessed by this great route cannot fail to secure for Canada a large share of that traffic, not only between the Western and South-

Western States and Europe, but also between the former and the States bordering on the Atlantic. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this immense carrying trade, including as it does mail contracts and the conveyance of passengers, which alone is a considerable item when we take into account the constant flow of emigration towards the interior of the continent.

“ It is a most remarkable thing that this almost interminable line of railroads should traverse the immense territory once owned by France in that part of the American continent which was then, as it is now, known as Canada and Louisiana,—the very territory where our chivalrous predecessors were at such pains to establish and to defend a line of missionary stations, of forts and of trading posts. At that period, when they had to expose themselves to such hardships and perils in going from Quebec to New Orleans, what would they have thought if it had been prophesied that this very route would be travelled over by *carriages* in less than three days?

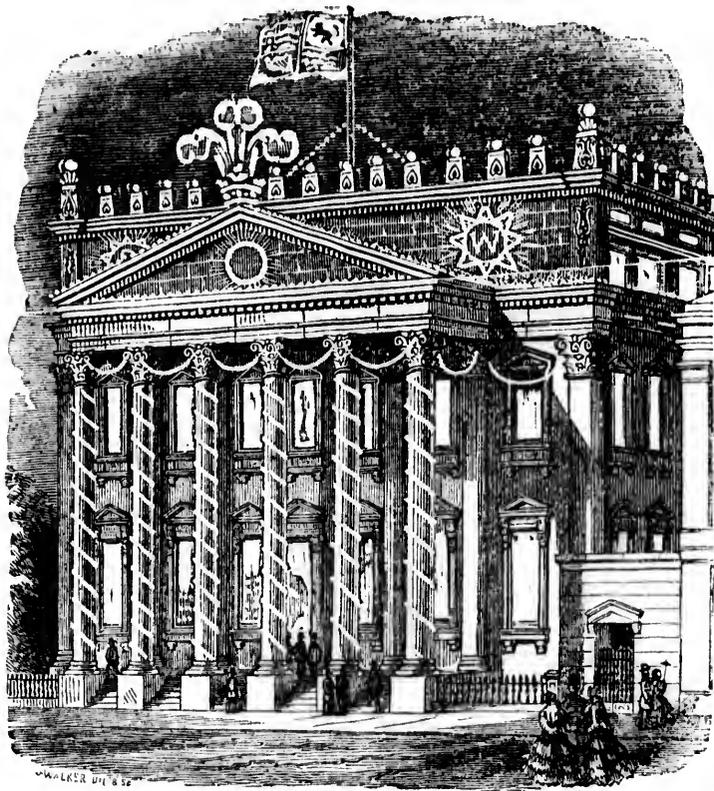
“ Such, however, has been the glorious destiny of the land.”

Immediately after the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge the Prince drove up to the house prepared for his reception. This residence is owned by the Hon. John Rose, and is situated at the foot of the mountain, commanding a fine view of the town with the surrounding country, and the noble river. The decorations and furniture were very elegant—the latter of Canadian walnut and bird-eye maple.

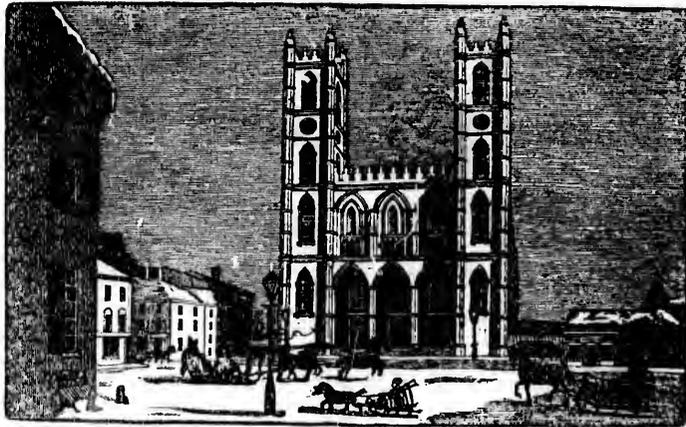
In the evening a general illumination of the city followed, with fireworks from the bridge. The Court-house, the Banks and the shops in the principal streets exhibited transparencies representing all sorts of figures; with jets of gas forming wreaths and mottoes, and an endless variety of party-colored lanterns. The festive arches had been constructed so as to admit of being lighted up, and produced a very pretty effect. From the water-side, where the view was more extended, a dreamy scene of light met the eye. The glittering outlines of the high buildings, though still well defined against the dark sky, gradually diminished in brilliancy as they receded from the observer; the vessels in the harbor, with their sparkling cordage forming undulating lines of variegated fire; the rockets and fireworks darting up incessantly, and casting their vivid light upon the huge bridge—all this formed a scene of indescribable grandeur.

Orders had been given to stop all vehicles, as the crowd pressing through the streets in every direction, rendered them impassable. The Prince who had ventured out, and who was not at first recognized, had his carriage brought to a stand; but this little incident only served to betray his *inconnito*, and immediately the most enthusiastic cheering greeted him on all sides.

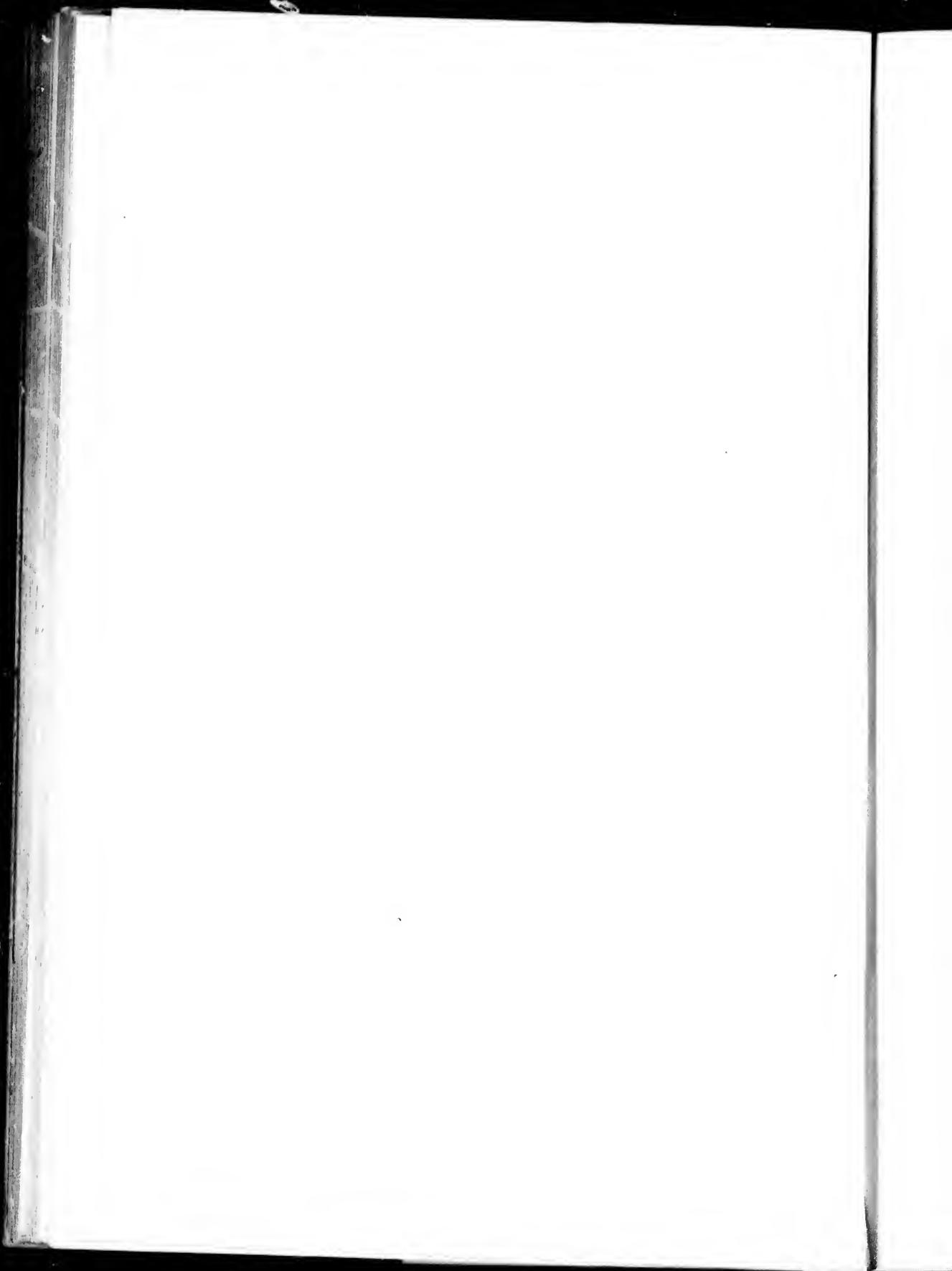
On Sunday His Royal Highness attended Divine Service at Christchurch Cathedral, a very graceful Gothic edifice only recently finished. The sermon was delivered by Lord Bishop Falford, lately elevated to the dignity of Metropolitan.



THE MONTREAL BANK ILLUMINATED.



NOTRE DAME CHURCH.—MONTREAL.



The following Monday, His Royal Highness having witnessed the Indian games, and having stood to see several Temperance Societies and Companies of United States militiamen file off before him, held a levee at the Court-house, where upwards of two thousand gentlemen were presented. He also received many addresses: one, presented by His Lordship Bishop Anderson of Rupert's Land, was on behalf of the people of the Red River settlement; another was from the surviving militiamen of Lower Canada who fought in the war of 1812,—couched in the following terms:—

To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prince,—The Veterans of the Militia of Lower Canada crave permission to approach your person to tender to Your Royal Highness the homage of their respect and of their prayers.

The Battalions formed in our Counties, in our Villages and in our Towns, for the defence of our country, during the war of 1812, numbered now but few among their ranks.

Our companions have fallen, some on the field of battle, others under the scythe of time; for, Prince, years have rolled by since then. Then we served your ancestors.

We, their survivors,—soon no doubt in our turn to pass away like them,—cherishing religiously in our hearts the memory of that eventful period, seize with delight this auspicious occasion—the last we can hope to have—to present to Your Royal Highness, and in your person to your august mother, our beloved Queen, the assurance of our unaltered loyalty and devotion.

Prince, most of those who fought at Lacolle and Chateauguay are gone from among us, and the blood of their survivors courses in their veins more feebly than of yore; but we rejoice to say that the race of 1812 has its successors, and that the youth of Canada know the history of their sires, and, should occasion arise, will not belie it.

Montreal, 25th August, 1860.

This address was signed by Sir Etienne Taché, Hon. J. A. Quesnel, Col. Wm. Berczy and a few others whose names we were unable to obtain. The subjoined reply was subsequently received from the Duke of Newcastle:—

REPLY.

Sir,—I have the honor 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.

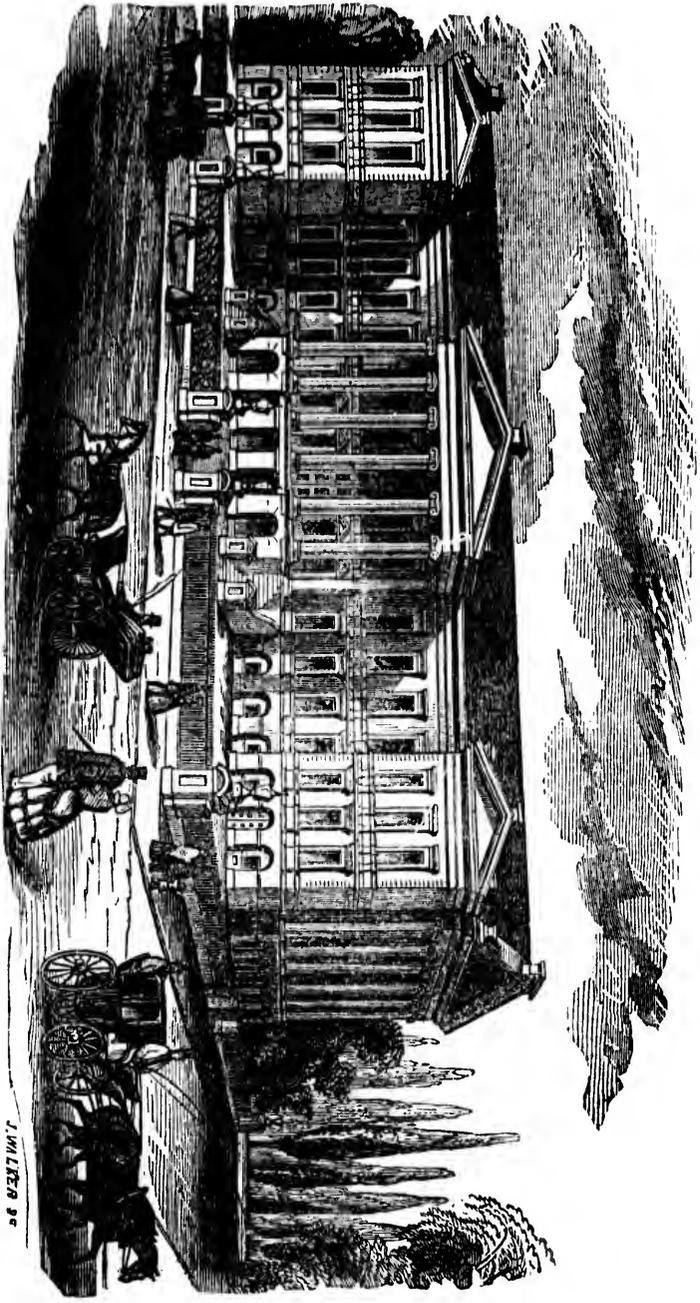
His Royal Highness accepts this Address with the more pleasure, because happily we can now look upon the deeds of our brave countrymen without any other feelings than those of friendship and regard for

the nation against whom they fought. Hostility to our neighbours is buried in the plains where they struggled for victory, but the honor of each nation survives for ever.

The ball given by the citizens in honor of their Royal guest came off in the evening. The Reception Committee had concentrated all its energies upon this great fête, and had made it the special object of its care. A large building had been erected for the purpose, in the form of a circular pavilion, measuring about 900 feet in circumference. The vast ball-room, encircled with a deep gallery, was about 215 feet in diameter, and its decorations, among which were the signs of the Zodiac, with many other emblems, stood boldly out from a delicate pink ground, leaving a most pleasing impression upon the sense. The orchestra, supported by wreathed columns, was in the centre of the room.

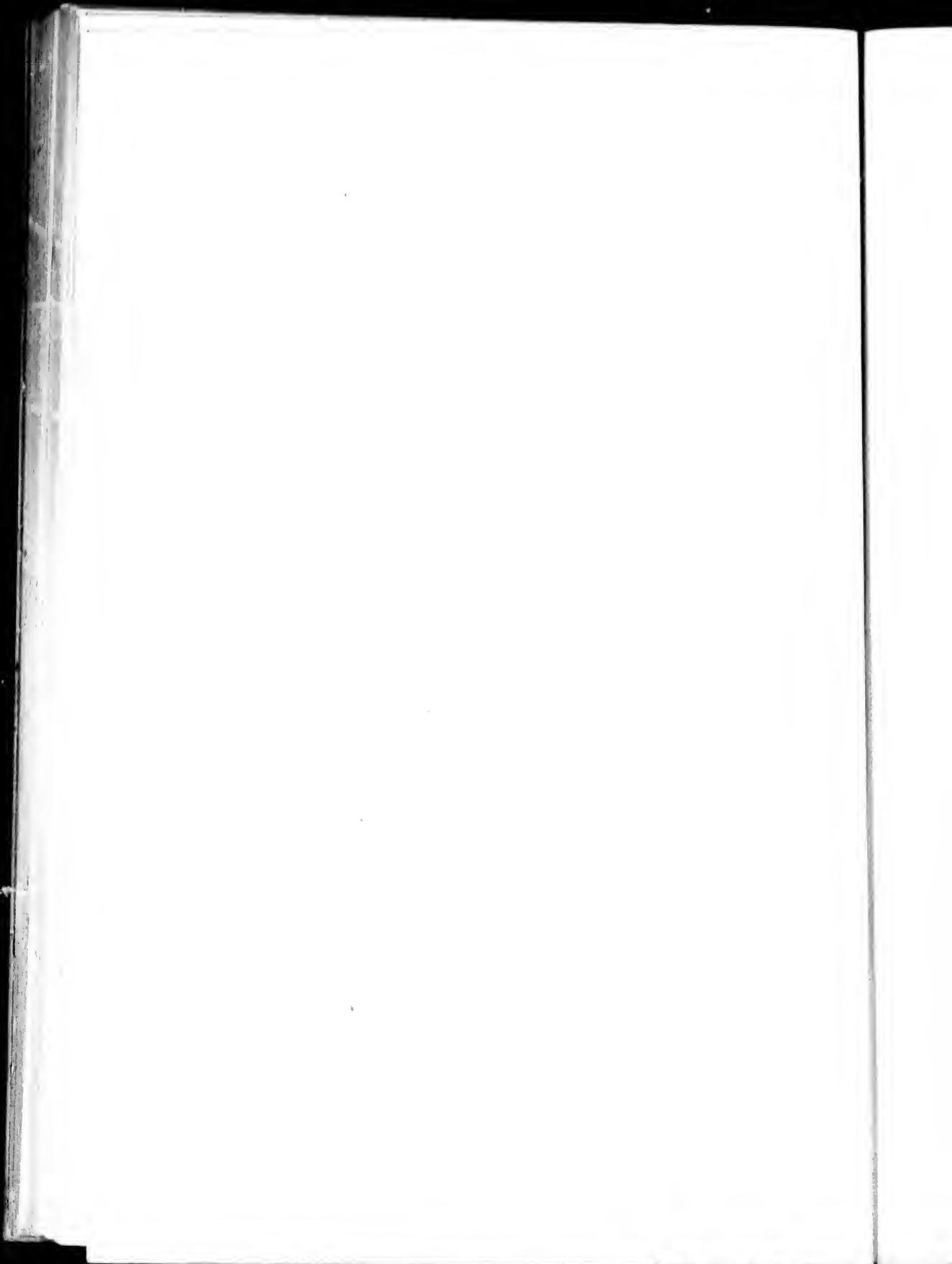
The gay assembly consisted of over 4000 persons; and as it swayed to and fro under the dazzling light of nearly 2000 jets of gas, a scene of Eastern enchantment met the gaze of the beholder. The Prince opened the dancing with the Hon. Mrs. John Young, the wife of the President of the Reception Committee. Besides the Prince's retinue, we notice among the strangers of note who were present, Lord Lyons, British Minister at Washington; Lord Mulgrave, Governor of Nova Scotia; Lady Franklin, so celebrated by her perseverance and devotedness under cruel affliction; the Marquis and Marchioness de Chandos, and Lady Georgina Fane, sister to the Earl of Westmoreland, who played an important part in the world, both as a soldier and a diplomatist.

The Prince went by the Grand Trunk Railway as far as Dickenson's Landing on Tuesday, and returned by the river, descending the rapids, and no doubt enjoying the exciting and novel spectacle. In the evening of the same day he attended the concert given in the Ball-room, and at which over 8000 persons were present. The first part of the programme consisted of sacred music sung by the Oratorio Society, an association principally formed by the pupils of the McGill Normal School. A *cantata* composed for the occasion, the music by Mr. Sabatier, the words by Mr. Edouard Sempé, made up the second part. It was executed by the Musical Union, which mustered 250 artists and amateurs. The third and last division of the programme comprised Operatic selections sung by artists whom the Committee had engaged in New-York, and among whom figured Mlle Adelina Patti, Mde Strakosh, Brignoli, and Amodi. The Prince arrived as the *cantata* was beginning, but finding himself fatigued by the day's exertion, he left the room as soon as it was ended, and did not hear the *selections*. A clever translation of the French libretto of the *cantata* by Mde Léprohon, was followed by those who did not understand French, and contributed to the success of this composition.



THE MONTREAL COURT HOUSE.

J. WILKINSON sc.



Wednesday, after a review of the Volunteers at Logan's Farm, the afternoon was spent in making an excursion to Dorval Island, the residence of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory. This gentleman, we regret to say, did not long survive the honor of having that day offered the hospitality of his roof to his Royal visitor.

Dorval Island faces the village of Lachine, where, as at every other place visited by the Royal party, an enthusiastic and cordial reception awaited them. This pretty village, situated at the head of the celebrated rapids of the same name, the most dangerous in the St. Lawrence, derives its name,—if a wide spread legend may be trusted,—from an expedition undertaken by Chevalier Tonti, some say by LaSalle, for the purpose of discovering a direct way to the Celestial Empire. In the year 1689, one of the most sanguinary deeds recorded in the annals of the country, was perpetrated here. The Iroquois crossed the lake in the night, and massacred the inhabitants. Few escaped the butchery, and to this day the epoch is referred to in the parish as *the year of the massacre*.

Near the village is situated the entrance to the Lachine canal. This fine work was begun in 1821, and finished in 1825; it is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The ferry forming a connecting link in the line of the Montreal and New York Railway, plies regularly from this point to Caughnawaga.

The drive along the bank of the river to this little place, and through the Tanneries to town, is one of the most interesting. The ever roaring waters of the rapid lashing the rocks, and breaking into quivering surges, with their snow white foam dancing and sparkling in the sun light: the green fields with their groves and orchards, and the neat cottages, which every turn in the road discovers; the hissing locomotives chasing each other over the Grand Trunk and New York lines which meet here; then a steamer, gliding through the hidden canal, suddenly appearing to the astonished beholder as if ploughing up a field—forms an *ensemble* in which the wonders of art are seen side by side with the wonders of nature.

A flotilla of bark canoes, tricked out with flags and green boughs, and bearing a hundred Iroquois from Caughnawaga and the Lake of Two Mountains, in their great war costume, came out to meet the Prince. The royal boat, urged on by the oars of the lusty tars who manned her, made for Isle Dorval; the Indians forming a very quaint escort, as with the rapid strokes of their paddles, they kept time to the measure of their song. How strange to hear these descendants of the Mohawks, the allies of England and the foes of France, sing to the heir of the British Empire the old songs of Normandy and Brittany,—for these Indians hardly knew any other than those they have learned from the *royageurs*. What a

host of historical recollections must have been called to mind by such simple lays as “*Derrière chez mon père, En roulant ma boule,*” and “*C’est la belle Française!*”

Having partaken of refreshments at Governor Simpson’s the Prince and his suite crossed over to the Indian village of Caughnawaga, and on their return to Lachine, went on board the *Kingston*, descending the rapids in this steamer.

At night the firemen formed a torch-light procession; and the Prince entertained several distinguished guests at dinner, Sir L. H. Lafontaine, Bart., Chief Justice of Lower Canada being among the number.

It had been arranged that a whole day should be spent in visiting the country south of the St. Lawrence, as far as Sherbrooke. In this interesting trip the first halt was made at St. Hyacinthe. This handsome little town is of quite modern growth, and is reached from Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway in one hour and a-half.

The old parish of St. Hyacinthe was formed in 1777, and the following year its registers showed 11 births, 1 marriage, and 7 deaths. It was afterwards subdivided into 15 new parishes, in which were registered during the year 1858, 1881 births, 310 marriages, and 726 deaths. The population of the town is put down by Mr. Lovell at 5000, and by M. Labruère at 3581 (1).

St. Hyacinthe has a fine college,—one of the largest in the country, containing at present 264 students; a very fine bishop’s palace,—the seat of the Bishop of the diocese,—a convent of the nuns of *La Présentation* (the mother-house of this order in Canada), and another of the Sisters of Charity; and 8 other schools. The number of pupils in all these institutions being 1170.—Two churches, several important manufacturing establishments,—one an organ manufactory;—several workshops and mills, the railway station, a market, a new Court-house (in course of construction), and many handsome dwellings. Situated in the heart of a most productive agricultural district, this thriving place has quite a busy aspect. The brick buildings give it the air of an American town, though some spots still retain their original character, and we may instance as a perfect type of the Canadian *manoir*, that of the Dessaulles family.

Thousands of people, almost all French Canadian farmers from the surrounding parishes, who had gathered at the railroad station to await the arrival of the Prince, burst out into loud and prolonged acclamations, as H. R. H. appeared. Carriages had been held in readiness, in which the royal visitors were conducted through the

(1) *St. Hyacinthe: Essai par Mr. De Labruère*; published in 1859.

streets of the town to the college. Flags were floating from the house tops, and arches of evergreen adorned the way. At the entrance to the grounds of the college stood a triumphal arch on which were inscribed these words :—

“ L'intelligence grandie par l'instruction gouverne le monde.”

A balcony standing out from the façade of the college, and embellished with foliage, also bore this inscription : “ Salut à notre roi futur.” His Royal Highness was received at the main entrance by the Superior, who was surrounded by his staff and many priests from the neighboring localities, and was led to the Examination hall, which had been decorated with banners, and with inscriptions on the walls in letters of gold. Facing the throne was this one :—

III Kal., Septemb. MDCCLX.

Perpetuum decus, alma dies, his ædibus affers.

Over the throne was written :—

Non Anglica, quondam ullo se tantum tellus jaetabit alumno.

Having received the addresses of the college, town and county, the Prince ascended the great cupola, where a fine view of the environs may be enjoyed. Fields rich with the growing crop, and groves of maple, stretch away towards the horizon, the isolated mountains of Belœil, and Rougemont, rearing their huge forms high above the plain ; farther in the distance Mount Johnson and the Vermont ranges melt into soft aerial tints, their outlines growing fainter and fainter until they are completely lost. Below, the Yamaska, emerging from deep savannas, flows at the feet of the beholder, and not far from this spot is spanned by two bridges— one built for the railroad, the other on the line of the highway. The pretty little town itself with its gardens, its trees and parterres has assumed its holiday attire ; and a picture is presented in which active industry and rural life mingle together, leading the contemplative mind to dwell at the same time upon the mighty stir of trade, and the peaceful calling of the husbandman.

On leaving this college, as on leaving the Laval University and the Ursuline Convent, His Royal Highness was doubtless impressed with a high opinion of the Roman Catholic clergy of Lower Canada, and of the many and flourishing institutions founded by it in the province.

The College of St. Hyacinthe was founded by Mr. Girouard in 1811. The first building, erected under his care, was, as may be readily conceived, far from equalling in importance that which has taken its place. The present building was opened in the autumn of 1853. Its front measures 200 feet, and the wings 150 feet each ; the whole is built of stone, three stories high. The library contains about 12,000 volumes. The natural philosophy

and natural history collections are large. The town is to a great extent indebted to this establishment for its prosperity. St. Hyacinthe supports a newspaper published in the French language, and two literary institutes.

His Royal Highness then directed his course to Sherbrooke, the most important place in the Eastern Townships. These townships occupy the whole space between the old seigniories and the line 45°, and were settled by emigrants from Great Britain and the United States. French Canadians began settling there only within the last few years, and are making rapid progress.

The inhabitants of Sherbrooke, according to the last census, number 3000, chiefly English and Anglo-Americans. Bishop's College is situated near Sherbrooke, — at Lennoxville. This University was founded under the auspices of the Bishops of the Church of England, and its Charter provides for a classical course of the highest order. A high-school or preparatory branch has recently been added to this institution. This town also possesses a Roman Catholic college, a Protestant academy, a convent controlled by the nuns of the *Congrégation de Notre-Dame*, and several other schools.

Sherbrooke is the centre of a juridical district, and sends a representative to Parliament. It lies on the St. Francis, at a point where this river receives the waters of the Magog, and extends on both banks of the stream. Water-privileges are numerous, and many mills have been built; there are also several manufactories and workshops; and a public library. Two journals (English) are published here.

The Prince arrived at 2 o'clock p. m., and was welcomed by a large concourse of people met for the purpose; thousands were sturdy farmers who had flocked in from all the surrounding townships, and the loudest demonstrations of joy were spontaneously offered. As at the former station, the streets were adorned with flags and evergreens.

Having received an address from the Mayor Mr. Robertson, His Royal Highness was escorted to the house of the Hon. A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance. The royal carriage was literally filled with bouquets thrown from the windows along the route, by the ladies of Sherbrooke. A levee followed; but on this occasion the rules of etiquette concerning dress were not strictly adhered to, the Prince being himself in plain clothes. The Council of the University of Lennoxville also presented an address. At this reception Mr. John Felton, an old naval officer, and resident of the town, who had been unjustly deprived of his rank, was reinstated. The deepest emotion was excited by the joy of this old seaman, one of Nelson's shipmates, and this act will be among the most pleasing souvenirs of the royal visit to the country. After

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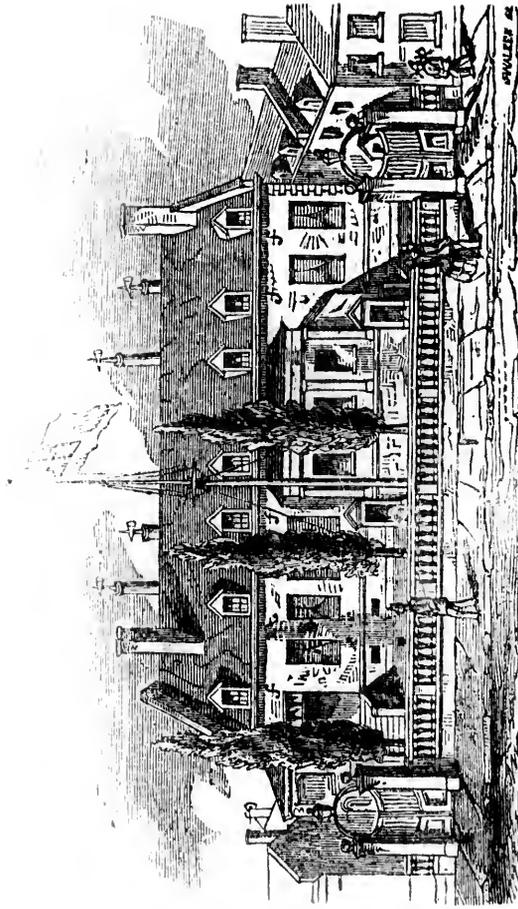
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OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

a luncheon at the Hon. Mr. Galt's, at which a great many guests assembled, H. R. H. and suite returned to Montreal. Here the citizens turned out *en masse* to admire the grand pyrotechnic display which took place in the evening; and the Prince honored with his presence a second ball given in the pavilion.

The following morning the Prince left for Ottawa.

While in Montreal and Quebec His Royal Highness had a good opportunity of forming a correct opinion of the civilization of the country; for in these old and well developed centres the heterogeneous elements of which society is composed, are all to be found, both distinct from each other, and amalgamated.

Though Montreal is not so old as Quebec, its early history is as interesting, and still more stirring. The founding of this city, on the very confines of the country of the Mohawks, whose murderous inroads were the terror of the continent, was an act of great boldness, if not absolute temerity.

On the 17th May 1642, M. de Maisonneuve, the agent of a company formed in France, under rather surprising circumstances, for the purpose of founding a city in the country of the Iroquois, caused a small chapel, the first erected on the Island, to be consecrated by Père Vimont, the superior of the Jesuits then in the colony. The Island itself was, on the 15th August following, —the festival of the Assumption,—dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Hence the name of Ville-Marie, by which the town was long designated, and which is even now occasionally met with in ecclesiastical documents. In 1663, the Sulpicians of Paris became possessed of this fine domaine, and soon established a house, far wealthier now than the one from which it springs, and almost as old. During a long period the small settlement possessed for its protection against the hostile tribes nothing but a feeble palisade and the indomitable courage of its inhabitants. Sixty years later the town was surrounded by a wall, which was not removed until 1808, when it was found to be an impediment to the growth of the city, and quite inadequate to its purpose as a strategical point of view.

The line of these fortifications, as laid down on an old plan made in 1758, extends towards the west to the space now occupied by McGill street; following thence, in a northern direction, nearly the line of Craig street, it terminates in the east,—a little below the citadel, which occupied part of the ground now taken up by Dalhousie Square and extending to St. Denis street.

The population of Montreal in 1720, was 3000 souls, and of the whole of Canada not more than 10,000. (1)

(1) *Montréal et ses principaux Monuments*.—Published by E. Sénécal, 1860.

In the year 1765 a conflagration destroyed almost the whole town, involving 215 families in a general ruin, and causing a loss of about \$400,000. Public generosity was appealed to both in England and in Canada, and considerable sums were raised by subscription for the relief of the sufferers. That part which the fire had destroyed was rebuilt, and much improved,—a circumstance by no means unusual in such cases,—and Montreal soon rose from her ashes with renewed vigor and prosperity.

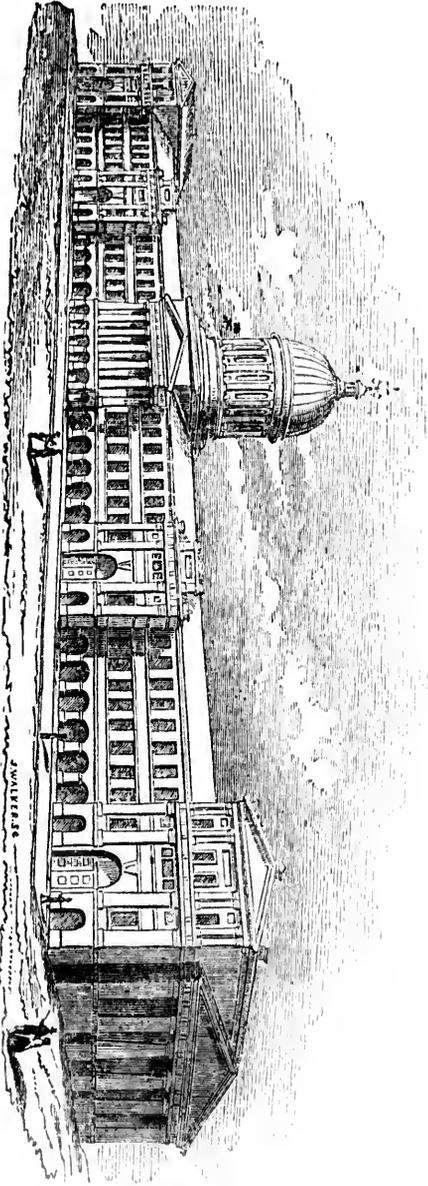
In 1775, Montgomery with some troops of the Revolution, occupied it for a few months, and then abandoned it. It was much exposed in 1812; nay, had Salaberry been unsuccessful at Chateauguay, it would in all probability have again fallen into the hands of the enemy. In 1837-8, after two insurrections, it was for some time subjected to martial law; many of its leading citizens were imprisoned through vindictive party spirit, or through the interested zeal of subordinates thirsting for money and honors; and twelve executions for political offences followed.

As a singular example of the vicissitudes of human affairs, it is worthy of notice that all the French Canadians who, since the Union, have filled the post of Prime Minister, and many who held portfolios under them, were either imprisoned, or molested at the time.

In 1849, the Act securing indemnification for losses sustained during the rebellion was assailed by the party in opposition as a direct premium offered to treason. A riot followed during which the building where parliament met was fired by the mob, and entirely destroyed. A splendid library containing about 30,000 volumes was lost; not satisfied with this act of Vandalism the mob kept the town in alarm until the government was at length removed to Toronto.

Montreal was the great mart of the fur trade with the Indians under the French and the English. Here the renowned *bourgeois* of the North-West lived in princely style; while their hardy *voyageurs* carried the trade into the most distant regions of the continent. The town is not now dependent on this trade, which indeed has taken another direction, but by the vigorous energy and activity of its merchants has become the great *entrepot* of the trade between England and Upper Canada, and even of that between the former country and some of the States of the American Union. The obstructions in Lake St. Peter, which prevented vessels of great draught reaching the Port, were removed by dredging; canals were made, and extensive wharves and basins were built to accommodate the shipping; railways were constructed,—one to Portland, securing a direct communication with the sea-board at all seasons,—and this prosperous and enterprising city, stimulated by the healthy development of the country, acquired a commercial importance which has increased ever since. At present it is connected by rail with River du Loup, Quebec, Port-

BOISPOUILLES MARKET - MONTREAL.



land, Sherbrooke, New York, Toronto, Sarnia, Detroit, and Ottawa. In 1859, the value of its exports was \$3,044,000, and its imports amounted to \$15,553,000.

The population is generally estimated at 85,000 to 90,000; about one-half is of French origin, and upwards of two thirds belong to the Roman Catholic faith. The wards St. Lawrence, St. Lewis, St. Mary, and St. Antoine are in a great measure peopled by Franco-Canadians. St. Ann's ward, comprising Griffintown, is principally inhabited by the Irish population, which is also distributed in the St. Lawrence ward, and the St. Mary's—often called the Quebec suburbs. The English, Scotch, and Americans dwell in the West, St. Antoine, and Centre wards. There are also French, Italians, Belgians, Swiss, and many Germans of whom about one-half are Roman Catholics; of the other half, some are of Jewish faith and the remainder are Protestants.

The city with its villas, gardens and orchards covers about 2,000 acres. Rows of trees line Beaver Hall, Craig, Sherbrooke, and St. Denis streets, their cool and refreshing shade adding comfort to the dwellings, which in appearance are often very elegant. In the windows of the shops of Notre-Dame and St. James streets may be seen all that the seductive arts of luxury and elegance can display. McGill and St. Paul streets, and the cross streets leading to Notre-Dame, are occupied by the higher branches of trade to accommodate which splendid buildings have been erected.

Montreal has undergone so great a change during the last twenty years that a citizen returning after an absence extending over such a lapse of time, would hardly know it again. Many of the streets are wider; its wooden houses, destroyed by the great conflagration of 1852, have been replaced by buildings of brick; very handsome edifices meet the eye on all sides; and whole districts have risen as if by enchantment, where fields and orchards stood before. The orchards producing the *fameuse* and *calville* apples, which have earned for Montreal deserved celebrity, are, we fear, greatly reduced in extent; and horticulturists would do well to look to it in time, else this important article of commerce upon which the town has always prided itself, will cease to be a source of profit. It is certainly impossible to witness the improvements taking place every day without feeling great satisfaction; yet one cannot see the relics of a former age, such as the Seminary of St. Sulpice and the Hotel-Dieu disappear, without a feeling of interest.

The great Church of Notre-Dame rises majestically over all the surrounding buildings, and from every point where a view of the city can be had it is still a conspicuous object. The old church, that stood upon the same site, was erected in the year 1672. On the 3rd September 1824, the corner-stone of the present structure was laid, and it was opened for public worship on the 18th

July 1829. The style is plain Gothic; its high and not inelegant proportions always impress a stranger favorably. Its dimensions are: length 255 feet, front 134 feet, elevation of side walls 61 feet. It has two square towers, rising to a height of 220 feet, which face the Place d'Armes or French Square. The eastern tower contains a chime of eight bells, the western supports the *Gros-bourdon*, an enormous bell weighing 29,400 pounds. The interior of this church wears, from its bareness, a cold and cheerless aspect, which can only be removed by the temporary ornaments used on certain occasions, and the presence of its congregation,—a throng of 10 or 12,000 human beings who press through its long aisles and galleries. The works of the great composers are performed by choirs regularly trained for the purpose; and a fine organ, which when finished will be one of the most powerful in America, sends its harmonious peals thrilling through the vast hall.

The building next in size is the Bonsecours Market. Its cost is put down in Mr. Lovell's Directory at \$287,000. The Court House, built in the Ionic order, is still a more costly structure. The Theological College (Priests' Farm), the Banks, the Jesuits' College (on de Bleury street), and the new Hotel-Dieu are all buildings of great dimensions. Christchurch Cathedral is a fine structure; and among the other churches of the city, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, St. James, the Wesleyan Methodist and the Unitarian deserve special notice.

With one exception, all these edifices are built of a gray stone found in inexhaustible quarries near the town. The stone employed in the construction of Christchurch Cathedral is of a much darker color; the corners and other salient points, relieved by white Caen stone dressings, form a striking contrast. The roof is of slate, inclining in color to deep violet, and is surmounted by a light traceried ornament running along the apex. The style is a highly ornamented Norman Gothic; nothing is wanting to render the building complete. The spire springs from the intersection of the transepts with the nave, the glittering cross by which it is capped standing 224 feet from the ground. The length of this building is 187 feet, and its breadth 70 feet. St. Peter's Church (Pères Oblats) is built of finely dressed stone, and is supported by flying-buttresses. The interior, containing pretty chapels stuccoed in imitation of marble, is richly ornamented, and its arrangements seem perfect. Fine paintings representing the *Passion*, by Mr. Plamondon, a Canadian artist, form the principal ornaments of the interior of St. Patrick's Church. The architecture of the Unitarian Church is Bizantine.

There are six nunneries in the city, some maintaining several establishments. The Hotel-Dieu, established in 1644, by Mme. de Bullion, and Mlle. Manse, is the most ancient. The Canadian order of nuns known as the *Congrégation de Notre-Dame* was

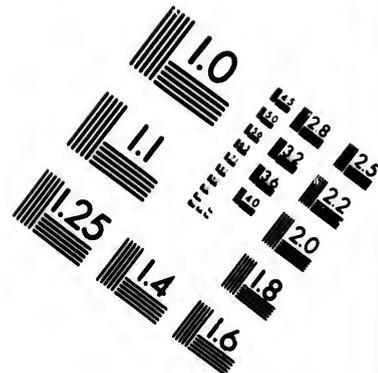
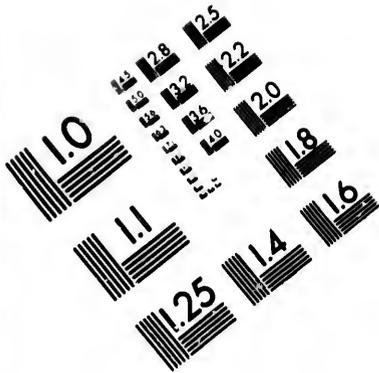
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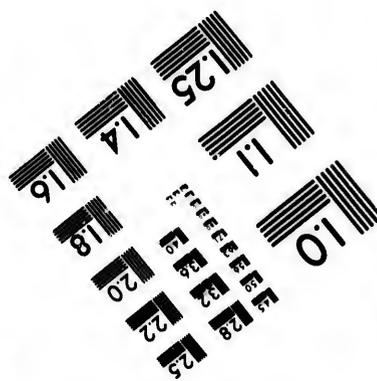
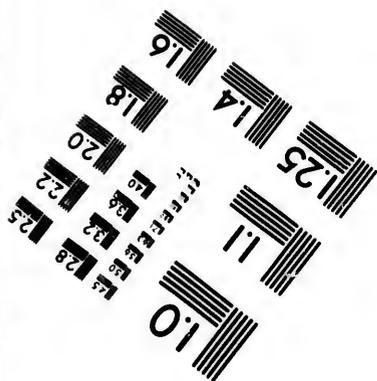
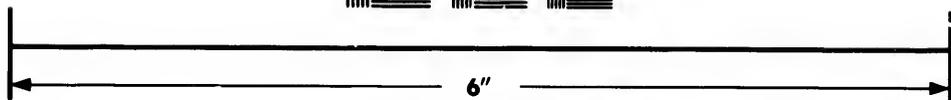
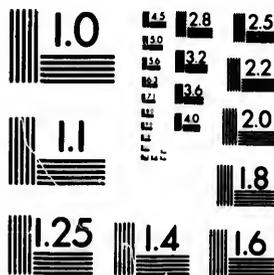
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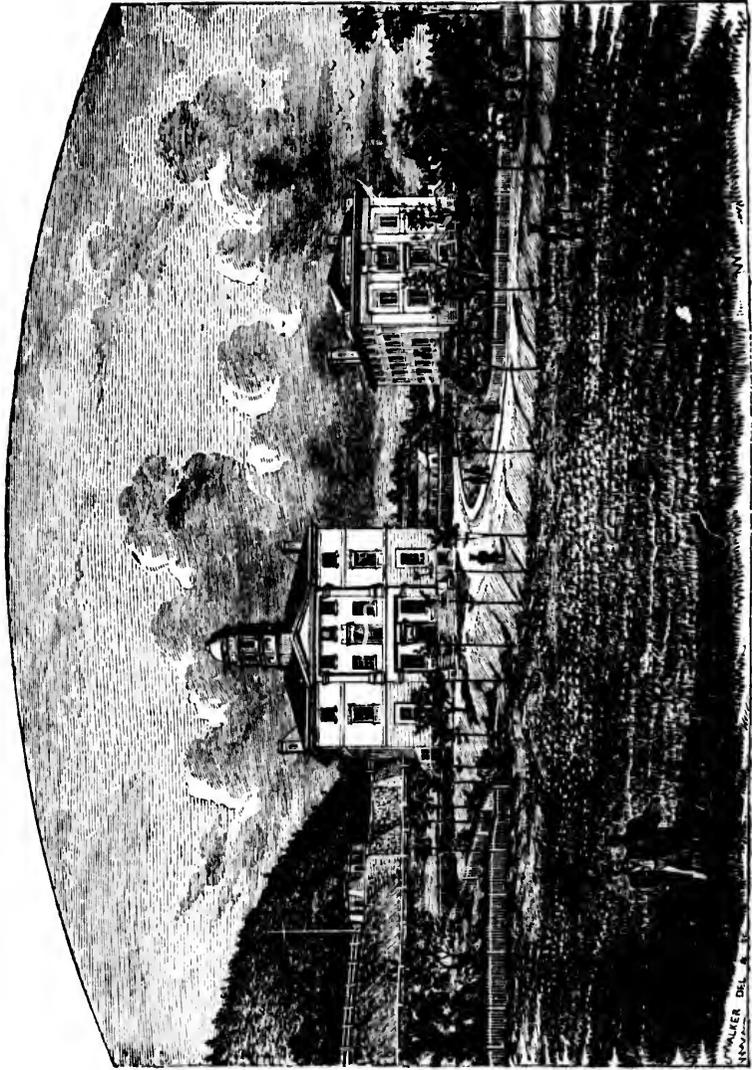


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McGILL COLLEGE.—MONTREAL.

founded, in 1653, by Marguerite Bourgeois. In 1747, Madame Youville who at that time was at the head of the *Sœurs Grises*, undertook the management of the hospital established under the name of *Hôpital-Général*, by M. Charron, in 1692. The other convents have been but recently established.

Montreal possesses a great number of institutions of learning, including excellent public schools and many other establishments supported by private enterprise. The total number of children attending in 1859, was 14,364; of these 3002 frequented the schools of the *Christian Brothers*, whose principal edifice is among the finest of the kind in the city. The nuns of the Congrégation also teach 3187 pupils.

The McGill University, founded by the liberality of the wealthy citizen whose name it bears, and who by will left the greater portion of his fortune for this object, has lately received great extensions. In addition to the two fine buildings situated at the foot of the Mountain and close to the reservoir of the Aqueduct, it holds in the immediate vicinity of Beaver Hall, an edifice devoted to its preparatory or high school. Besides the Faculties of Law and Medicine of this University, there are also in operation a school of Medicine and a school of Law. The classical Colleges of *Montreal* and *St. Mary's* are two of the most important institutions of the country; and to the select Ladies' Boarding-Schools of *Villa-Maria* and *Mont St. Joseph* may be added those of the nuns of *Jésus et Marie*, at *Longueuil*, and of the *Dames du Sacré-Cœur*, situated at *Sault-aux-Récollets*,—the last is decidedly the handsomest building of the sort in Canada.

There is also a college endowed by Thomas Molson, Esq., two Normal Schools, one for Roman Catholics, the other for Protestants, and a school of Art under the control of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. Several literary and scientific institutions labor to promote the progress and diffusion of knowledge and science. The Society of Arts is engaged in forming a gallery of paintings and sculptures; the Natural History Society has erected a fine hall which contains its Museum, and the Historical Society recently formed, is in possession of a valuable library, and has already published three numbers of interesting *Mémoires*. The Mechanics' Institute, Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, Mercantile Library Association, l'Institut Canadien and l'Institut Canadien-Français, are installed in commodious buildings. The two first have very large public halls, besides libraries and good reading-rooms, where European, American, and Canadian newspapers and periodicals are received regularly. There are also several theatres and concert halls. As literature and the arts are well appreciated by the citizens, concerts and lectures are given almost every night of the season, and are well attended.

The Advocates' Library, the libraries of the Séminaire de St. Sulpice, Department of Public Instruction, McGill University, St.

Mary's College, Geological Survey, Historical Society, and of the institutions already named are worthy of older communities. There are at least 24 newspapers and periodicals published here, including half a dozen dailies,—some of these issuing besides tri-weekly, semi-weekly and weekly editions.

The zeal manifested for learning is very creditable, and the more surprising when it is borne in mind that this is a trading and manufacturing town, whose merchants are intent upon developing its resources, and where very considerable fortunes have been amassed by the commercial classes. The district lying in the vicinity of the Lachine Canal is occupied in great part by manufactories, extensive work-shops and mills, using the water-power afforded by the canal, and giving employment to 10,000 people. There are in other parts of the city many establishments for carrying on divers branches of industry; such as a large sugar refinery owned by Mr. Redpath, Cantin's marine-works, Messrs. Rodier and Paige's thrashing machine manufactories, M. Hibbard's India Rubber factory, Mr. Palsgrave's type foundry, Mr. Rodden's iron works, and several distilleries, the most extensive owned by the Messrs. Molsons.

The length of the programme of public ceremonies and amusements which engaged the attention of the Prince, did not permit him to visit any of these places, nor even any of the numerous benevolent and educational institutions that reflect so much honor upon the first commercial city of British North America.

His Royal Highness took his departure on the last day of August during a heavy rain, which however did not deter a great crowd from escorting him to the railway station.

At St. Ann's, noted for its lofty tubular bridge of iron which calls forth the admiration of the traveller, the Prince found in waiting a snug steamer, which bears his name. A pretty church has been built here; and the old *Chapelle des Voyageurs*, sung by Moore in his well known lines, may still be seen. As the Prince proceeded, each little village upon the shores of the river made some sign in token of its joy, and His Royal Highness had another opportunity of witnessing the effervescent loyalty of the whole population.

As the steamer passed by Montebello, the residence of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, a brisk fusillade was heard, accompanied by a loud cheer; and a canoe bearing a magnificent bouquet, that Mr. Papineau's family tendered the young Prince, boarded the vessel. That gentleman who, as a political leader, occupies so conspicuous a place in the history of his country, is now withdrawn from public life, and finds in his retired home that peace of mind and tranquillity so necessary to his advanced years. Some days after this incident a letter, graciously worded, acknowledged the compliment.

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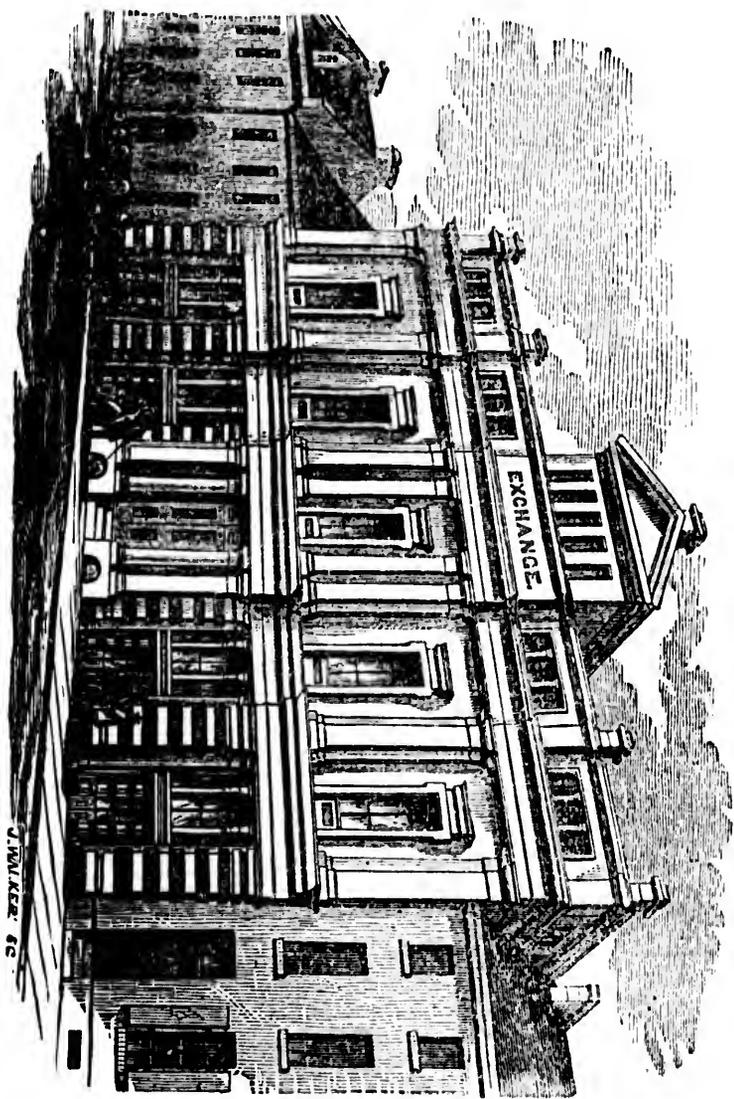
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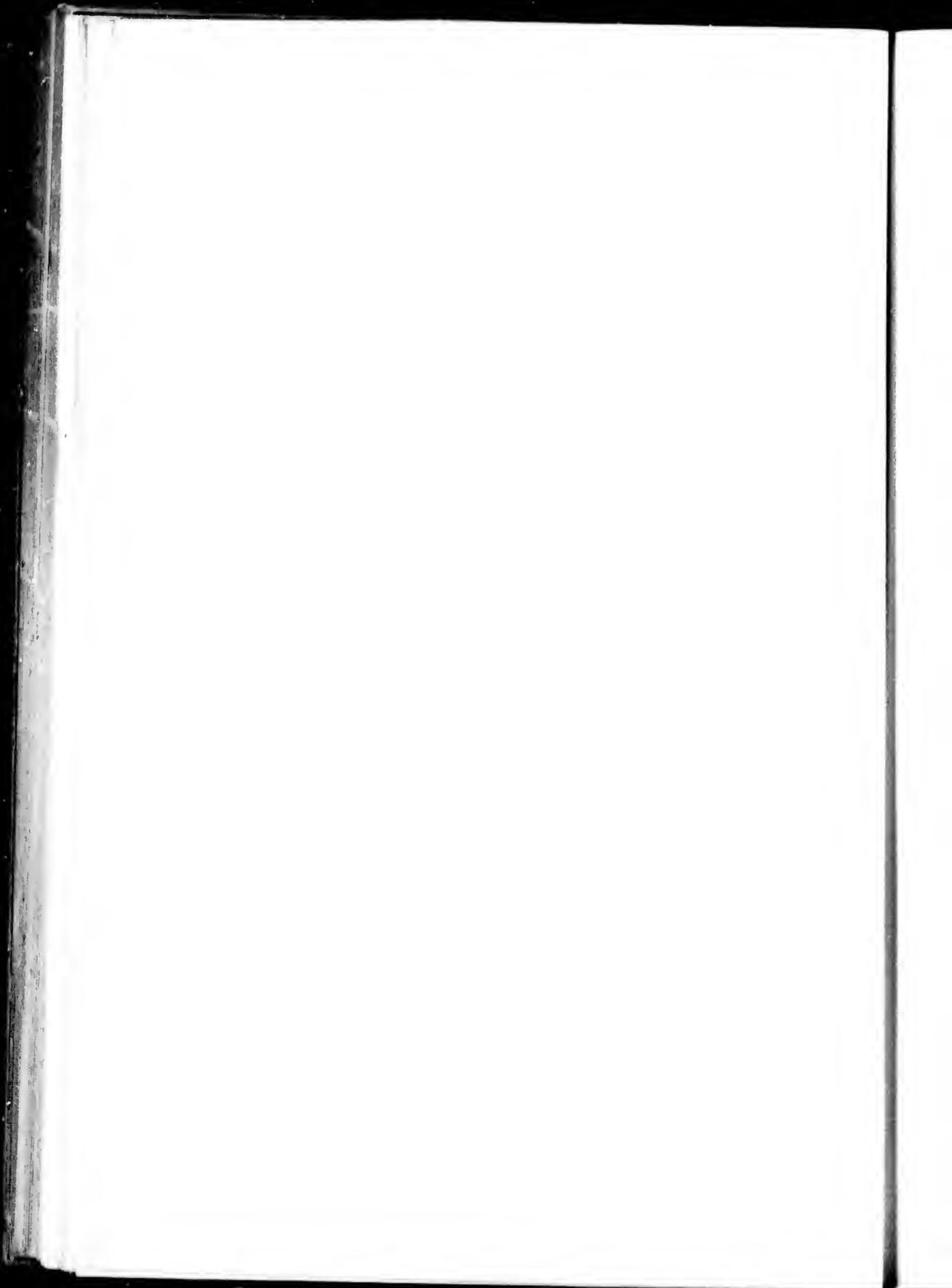
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THE MONTREAL EXCHANGE.





At Carillon and Grenville, the termini of a short line of railroad constructed for the convenience of traffic which the rapids here entirely obstructed, the Prince met with a most cordial reception.

As the *Phoenix* approached the mouth of the Gatineau River with the royal party on board, it was suddenly surrounded by 150 bark canoes, whose crews consisted of about twelve hundred lumberers, many of whom were Indians, painted and costumed after their picturesque fashion. They formed into lines, representing two sides of a triangle, the steamer's position corresponding to the point, and so convoyed the Prince to Ottawa,—their loud songs awakening the deep echoes of the forest on the way.

X.

UPPER CANADA.

His Royal Highness arrived in the future capital of Canada in the evening, a little after six o'clock. At his reception here the same animated scene, so often described, was again enacted; nor can it be said that a lack of bunting or triumphal arches existed. Though the historiographers of the occasion abstain from drawing a parallel between the artillery of Ottawa and that of other localities, they cannot be so indulgent where the lungs of the citizens are concerned, and we are told accordingly that the cheering which hailed the Prince on his arrival, and on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Parliament building carried off the palm from every city in British America.

The Mayor, Alexander Workman, Esq., presented an address in which these lines occur:—

We feel proud in having the opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude the act of your august mother, our most gracious Queen and ruler, in selecting this city as the future capital of Canada; and your presence upon this occasion is viewed as a further indication of the great condescension and interest manifested by our beloved Sovereign in the welfare of her Canadian subjects in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

To which the Prince made the following reply:

Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for this address, and request you to convey to the citizens whom you represent the expression of my gratitude for the very kind language in which it is couched, and the warm reception with which they have greeted me.

In this city, at your request, I am about to lay the first stone of a building in which, before long, the deliberations of the Parliament of Canada will be held; and from which will emanate the laws which are to govern the great and free people of these Provinces, extend the civilizing influence of British Institutions, and strengthen the power of the great Empire of which this Colony forms an integral and most important portion.

I do not doubt, that, with its increase of population and influence, this city will prove itself worthy of the country of which it is now the Capital, and will justify the selection which your Sovereign made, at the request of her Canadian subjects.

It has been most gratifying to me to witness the demonstrations which have met me on every occasion during my progress through this magnificent country, and which evince the feelings towards your Queen entertained alike by all races, all creeds, and all parties.

As His Royal Highness concluded, the rain which during the tour had too often proved an unwelcomed attendant, again made its appearance and soon dispersed the large assembly.

The next morning, the weather being delightful, His Royal Highness and suite proceeded to Barrack Hill, and laid the corner-stone of the building intended for the reception of the Canadian Parliament. The ceremony was opened by prayer, and a short address delivered by Rev. Mr. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Council.

This stone bears the following inscription:—

Quod felix faustumque sit

Hanc lapidem Ædificii

Quod Comitibus Provinciæ habendis

inserviret

Ponere dignatus est

Albertus Eduardus, Princeps Walliæ,

Anno Domini, MDCCCLX, die primâ Septembris,

Anno Regni, Victoriæ Reginæ, XXIV.

The Prince received the silver trowel used on this occasion from the hands of the Hon. John Rose, Chief Commissioner of Public Works. It bore on one side an inscription commemorative of the event, on the other side was engraved a design of the edifice as it will appear when completed. On the announcement being made by the Governor General, that the ceremony was ended, a deafening cheer arose from the multitude which occupied the seats of the amphitheatre in front of the platform. The architects, Messrs. Fuller and Jones, were then presented to His Royal Highness.

The Rideau Canal joins the River Ottawa here, dividing the town into two parts, the Upper Town above, and the Lower below its mouth. Barrack Hill, the site of the new Houses of Parliament and Government Buildings, is one of the two promontories which jut out into the river. The edifice intended for the residence of the Governor General will be situated on the other side of the canal.

The situation selected is the most beautiful that can be imagined. In no other city of America, Quebec excepted, can it be equalled. Indeed, there is a certain similarity in the landscape viewed from Barracks Hill and the magnificent panorama of Cape Diamond. On one side, the Chaudière Falls with the suspension bridge, stand boldly out from the background; on the other side the Gatineau and the Ottawa Rivers form a vast expanse of water.

The Parliament Building is designed in the Romanesque style, and bears a great resemblance, as may be seen by the wood-cut in the *Illustrated London News*, to the building of the University of Toronto, a drawing of which we had engraved for our Journal. This species of Gothic architecture combining simplicity with elegance, approaches the Grecian in some respects, and is well adapted to our climate. The high roofs of the towers enriched with serrated iron-work, and the pinnacles and vanes will, when finished, be visible for many miles. The elevation of the principal tower will be 180 feet; the edifice itself will be 475 feet in length, and flanked by six smaller towers. The halls of both branches of the Legislature are placed on each side of the interior court, and are as large as those of the Imperial Parliament, viz: 90 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth.

The library is isolated from the main building, circular in form, and is on the side facing the river. It will be capable of containing 300,000 volumes; and to render it thoroughly fire-proof no combustible materials will enter in its construction. Considering the loss of two great collections of books, the friends of learning and of science will rejoice to hear that at last the country may hope to preserve this third national library, which already rivals the former in importance; that no accident may overtake it before its new destination is reached must be the fervent wish of all.

Shortly after the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, the Prince received the denizens of Ottawa at the Victoria Hotel, where a great many gentlemen were presented.

During the afternoon His Excellency the Governor General gave a collation at which the Prince, the members of the Legislature, the Mayor, the members of the Town Council, and many other persons were present. At a call from His Excellency the name of Her Majesty the Queen was duly honored, as also that of Prince Albert, proposed by Sir N. F. Belleau; Sir Henry Smith then gave

as a toast, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who in response proposed the healths of the Governor General and of the members of both branches of the Legislature.

The Prince found leisure to visit the suspension bridge over the Chaudière Falls, which unites Upper with Lower Canada; and having taken his station upon a crib, descended one of the slides which serve the purpose of floating timber past the rapids. Fond of excitement as young people generally are, His Royal Highness was delighted with this experiment, which is not altogether free from danger. After a canoe race the amusements were brought to a close by an illumination and a torchlight procession.

The originality and ingenuousness of the following address, presented to His Royal Highness by the raftsmen at the timber slides of the Ottawa, must have made amends for the *ennui* inflicted upon him by many of the more studied, though less impressive, official documents:—

We, the Raftsmen of the Upper Ottawa, constitute a body of 13,000 men, the bone and sinew of Canada.

We take advantage of meeting your Royal Highness upon a raft respectfully to offer you our hearty welcome, and to express our loyalty, our devotion, and our affection for the Queen. God bless you.

May Your Royal Highness long remain the Prince of Wales.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine Service at Christ Church; the officiating priest was Rev. J. S. Lauder, Rector of the parish.

Monday, His Royal Highness ascended the river as far as Arnprior.

The River Ottawa (the *Ouatouais* of the French), so called from the name of an Indian tribe which has almost disappeared was the principal channel through which communication was kept up between Lower Canada and the Great Lakes, not only during the early times of the colony, but until the construction of the St. Lawrence Canals. The Rideau Canal that joins Kingston with Ottawa City was, during a long time, the route followed by the trade between the Upper and Lower Provinces. The fur traders with their *voyageurs* also ascended this river on their way to the North-West.

Were the recently formed project of making a canal to Lake Huron via French River and Lake Nipissing carried out, this ancient route would probably become one of the great commercial arteries of North America.

The Rideau Canal was constructed under the direction of Col By of the Royal Engineers, by whose name the town was long known, and who may be justly considered as its founder. This

great canal was undertaken, in 1827, as an indispensable military work to secure the communication with the naval armament of the lakes, and for the purveyance of the divers military posts maintained in time of war.

Ottawa has at present a population of about 14,000 inhabitants : of whom about one third in number are French Canadians, one third Irish Catholics, and the remaining third Scotch, English, and Irish Protestants. This town is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, whose diocese, embracing a portion of each Province, extends on both banks of the Ottawa. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice ; and from its spire which rises to a great height, the eye discovers a charming prospect, almost boundless, and diversified with rivers, rapids, forests, cultivated fields, and rising villages. This church contains a picture of *The Flight into Egypt* by Murillo, the gift of Mr. Derbyshire.

Mgr. Guignes, the first Bishop of Ottawa, is by birth a Frenchman and one of the Order of *Pères Oblats*. He has established in his episcopal seat a classical college under the direction of this Order ; a Hospital and several schools managed by the *Sœurs Grises*, or Sisters of Charity of Montreal, and he takes the liveliest interest in the public schools of his diocese.

There are also in the town a Grammar School, and several other public schools controlled by the Department of Public Instruction of Upper Canada. Among the other institutions we notice a Mechanics' Institute, and an *Institut Canadien-Français*, possessing a good library, which is indebted to the munificence of the Emperor of the French for some very valuable works, including the *Galerie de Versailles*, and *Catacombes de Rome*.

Situated in the midst of the valley watered by the Ottawa and its numerous tributaries, and which contains thousands of thousands of acres of land covered with valuable forests of white and red pine, extending along the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, this place is naturally the great centre of the lumber trade. This trade, the source of its prosperity, affords employment to the lumberers and raftsmen, who, by their habits and mode of life, bear a strong resemblance to the *voyageurs* of the Nor'-West, and give to the town an appearance quite original and picturesque. Several mills, including sawmills, are in operation in the vicinity, the canal and the falls affording a water-power of great importance.

Besides the *Chaudière*, or *Kettle Falls*, so called from the chasm in which the water disappears, Ottawa City boasts of the Falls of the *Rideau*, which derive this name from the water falling in an extended white sheet.

His Royal Highness and suite reached the Chats Rapids about noon in the steamer *Emerald* ; having passed the portage, the

party embarked in canoes and continued their journey until they arrived at Arnprior, 40 miles from Ottawa City, and 127 miles from the junction of the River Ottawa with the St. Lawrence. Having received addresses from the Warden of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and partaken of a lunch, the Prince proceeded to Almonte, the nearest station of the Bytown and Prescott Railway, where he took the cars for Brockville, arriving in this town about eight o'clock p. m. While on this rapid excursion, extending over a considerable tract of country, the Royal party was received everywhere with spirited demonstrations of joy, which, though less ostentations than those made by large towns, were doubtless as acceptable and as flattering to the feelings of the young Prince. Night had set in when the train arrived at Brockville, but the torches of 300 firemen and a general illumination of the town completely dispelled the gloom. His Royal Highness was conducted to a tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated pavilion, which had been constructed for the occasion, near the railway station; here the addresses of the town and of its institutions were read.

Brockville, named in honor of the hero of Niagara, is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, at the entrance of the Lake of the Thousand Islands. Its population numbers about 4000 souls. It is well built, and rises in the shape of an amphitheatre from a charming site; its pretty churches, and neat brick houses and shops give it a cheerful appearance. Several old English families are settled here, and it is the birthplace of some of the men whose names are connected with the Parliamentary history of Upper Canada.

The Prince and suite embarked in the steamer *Kingston*, which left on the following morning for the town bearing the same name. A gorgeous sunrise shed its golden hues upon the Thousand Islands, affording the most magnificent prospect that had presented itself in the voyage.

The following description of this enchanting spot is borrowed from Mr. Sheridan Hogan's *Essay on Canada*, published in 1855:—(1)

“Let me conduct the reader then to where the steamer, destined to ‘shoot the rapids,’ first winds in amongst the *Thousand Islands*. It

(1) There are two groups of islands bearing this name, one situated between Kingston and Brockville, in the St. Lawrence; the other in one of the outlets of the Ottawa, between the Islands of Montreal and Jesus. Mr. Sheridan Hogan, whose *Essay on Canada*, written for the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1855, obtained the first prize, and who was returned to Parliament for the County of Grey, disappeared mysteriously nearly two years ago; the discovery of his body recently in the River Don, near Toronto, led to the arrest of several persons who are charged with being his murderers.

is between Kingston and Brockville, and usually just after sunrise. The scene here, of a bright morning—and mornings are seldom otherwise in Canada—is magnificent beyond description. You pass close by, near enough often to cast a pebble from the deck of the steamer upon them—cluster after cluster of beautiful circular islands, whose trees perpetually moistened by the river, have a most luxuriant and exquisitely tinted foliage, their branches over-hanging the water. Again you pass little winding passages and bays between the islands, the trees on their margins interlacing above them, and forming here and there natural bowers: yet are the waters of these bays so deep that steamers of considerable size might pass under the interlacing trees. Then opens up before you a magnificent sheet of water, many miles wide, with a large island apparently in the distance dividing it into two great rivers. But as you approach this, you discover that it is a group of small islands, the river being divided into many parts, and looking like silver threads thrown carelessly over a large green cloth. Your steamer enters one of these bright passages, and you begin at length to feel that in the multitude of ways there must be great danger: for your half-embowered and winding river comes to an abrupt termination four or five hundred yards in advance of you. But as you are approaching at headlong speed the threatening rocks in front, a channel suddenly opens upon your right: you are whirled into it like the wind; and the next second a magnificent amphitheatre of lake opens out before you. This again is bounded, to all appearance, by a dark green bank, but at your approach the mass is moved as if in a Kaleidoscope, and lo a hundred beautiful little islands make their appearance! And such, for seventy miles, and till you reach the rapids, is the scenery which you glide through.

“It is impossible, even for those whose habits and occupations naturally wean them from the pleasures derivable from such scenery, to avoid feelings akin to poetry while winding through the *Thousand Islands*. You feel, indeed, long after they have been passed, as if you had been awakened out of a blissful dream. Your memory brings up, again and again, the pictures of the clusters of islands rising out of the clear cool water. You think of the little bays and winding passages embowered in trees: and, recurring to the din, and dust, and heat, and strife of the city you have left, or the city you are going to, you wish in your heart that you had seen more of nature and less of business. These may be but dreams—perhaps they are so,—but they are good and they are useful dreams: for they break in, for the moment, upon the dull monotony of our all-absorbing selfishness; they let in a few rays of light upon the poetry and purity of sentiment which seem likely to die of perpetual confinement in the dark prison house of modern avarice.”

At Kingston His Royal Highness met with the first *contracteaps* that occurred during the tour in America. For some time before certain newspapers in Canada West had attacked the Duke of Newcastle about the visits His Royal Highness had extended to Roman Catholic institutions of learning, and had, by these means, stirred up old prejudices. The Orangemen had met and resolved to give the Prince a public welcome with the insignia of their Order at Kingston and Toronto.

The Duke of Newcastle, who was guided by the policy of Imperial legislation on this subject, and who wished to avoid

giving any cause of offence to the Roman Catholics informed the Mayors of Kingston and Toronto, through His Excellency the Governor General, that His Royal Highness was not at liberty to acknowledge the Association of Orangemen, and that if it were allowed to form part of the public procession and parade in its official character, it would become his duty to advise H. R. H. to pass on and continue his journey.

Matters were in this state when the steamer appeared off Kingston. The Orange Lodges and the Town Council were in session; after a long conference the municipal authorities declined to give the Duke of Newcastle the necessary promise that his desire should be complied with, so the Prince, having delayed his departure until the following day, and having received on board his steamer the addresses of the neighbouring counties and of the Moderator of the Church of Scotland for all Canada,—which through misunderstanding had not been presented at Montreal,—at last sailed for Belleville.

Kingston, as all the other towns, had made great preparations for the reception, and the most intense excitement prevailed among its citizens in consequence of this unlucky affair. The correspondence of the Duke of Newcastle with the Mayor of the town was published and sharply commented upon in the newspapers.

As we could not plead the same reasons in excuse as His Royal Highness were to pass on, we shall, with the permission of our readers, enter the town, which has acquired some celebrity through the obstinacy manifested by some of its inhabitants on this occasion.

Kingston, formerly known under the Indian name of *Cataraqui*, is one of the most important military posts in the country. In 1673, a fort was built here by Count de Frontenac, the ruins of which may still be seen. This fort was captured by Col. Bradstreet in 1756. The town itself was not built much earlier than the year 1783. During the war of 1812 it became of great importance as a naval station. Rather imposing fortifications have been erected upon a point which extends into the lake, and upon an adjacent island. Two batteries protect the entrance to the harbor, which is safe and spacious.

Viewed in a commercial light it is very advantageously situated on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and at the entrance of the Rideau Canal. Yet its population has not increased much since the census of 1851, and now numbers little more than 16,000.

The first view of Kingston from the lake offers to the Lower Canadian tourist something peculiarly pleasing. Its batteries and Martello towers recall thoughts of home to the denizen of Quebec. The town with its tinned roofs, and the snow-white forts stand out highly relieved from the rich verdure of the shore and the green waters of Lake Ontario; its buildings of

stone, including some rather commanding edifices, rise on a gentle declivity in the form of an amphitheatre, and their appearance contrasts favorably with the monotonous brick houses and flat roofs of other towns.

As in Montreal and many American cities, the building occupied as the Town-Hall serves also as a market. It is one of the most extensive and elegant structures of the kind on the continent; and it has even been thought quite out of proportion with the resources and importance of the town. The recently erected Court-House, of Grecian architecture, the Cathedral and several other buildings deserve the notice of the visitor. Kingston is the episcopal seat of a Roman Catholic diocese. Mgr. McDonnell was its first bishop; the second was Mgr. Gaulin a native of Lower Canada; the third was the Right Rev. Bishop Phelan, long a member of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and who for many years ministered to the spiritual wants of the Irish of Montreal; the present prelate is the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, who was the first Principal of the Laval Normal School of Quebec, his native city. The Roman Catholics who constitute one third of the population, possess a classical college, a female boarding-school directed by the nuns of the *Congrégation*, an *Hôtel-Dieu* founded under the auspices of the institution of the same name in Montreal, and several large schools taught by the Christian Brothers. Queen's College is a very flourishing Presbyterian University; and many other schools controlled by the Department of Public Instruction, are established.

The town boasts of several banks, extensive ship-yards and foundries, mills, locomotive works and large distilleries. Mr. Marion's distillery annually converts 200,000 bushels of grain into whiskey.

The Provincial Penitentiary, a vast and sombre structure surrounded by a high wall, casts its sinister gloom over the neighborhood of this town. On the 31st December 1859, the number of convicts detained here was 801; of these, 626 belonged to the Western section of the Province, and 175 to the Eastern; 527 were Protestants, 259 Catholics, 2 were Jews and 13 declared they had no religious belief; there were 710 whites, 66 blacks, 20 mulattoes, and 5 Indians.

Kingston was the seat of Government from 1841 to 1844. Lord Sydenham, who had chosen this place for his capital, died here, and here he was buried. His successor Sir Charles Bagot met with the same fate, but his remains were conveyed to England.

Belleville is situated on the banks of the River Moira, which falls into the Bay of Quinte. This deep indentation of the north shore of Lake Ontario is distant from Montreal 220 miles, and 113

miles from Toronto. The population of the town at present is about 6,100.

Great preparations for the reception had been made, the ladies having taken an active part in the ornamentation of the streets and public places; but as the Orangemen, influenced it is said by the lodges of Kingston, followed precisely the same course as their brethren of that town the Prince did not land.

But to make up for this disappointment a perfect ovation awaited His Royal Highness at Cobourg, which was brilliantly illuminated when, at 9 o'clock, the steamer approached the wharf. Rockets announced his arrival, and loud acclamations from the assembled people burst forth, mingling with the thunder of the artillery. The carriage in which the Prince had taken his seat was drawn by the members of a patriotic society, who wear as a badge a silver maple leaf and rejoice in the name of Native Canadians.

The Prince received the address of the municipal authorities at the Town-Hall, and attended a ball the same evening, where he danced with Miss Beatie, the daughter of the Mayor.

There is perhaps no town in Canada possessing a population so entirely English as Cobourg. Everywhere else the children of Caledonia and of Erin predominate among the descendants of the British Isles; but here the sons of fair Albion hold sway. Upon them devolved the pleasant duty of restoring the harmony which at first prevailed, and of removing the obstacles which unfortunately had for a moment thrown a shadow over the visit of the eldest son of the Sovereign to this country. As the pleasant things of this world are always relished better after a taste of the disagreeable, it is not surprising that the Cobourg ball was among the gayest and the most charming given in honor of the Prince.

In this place, which is as populous as Belleville, is situated the Victoria College, an important institution under the direction of the Methodists.

The Prince passed a few hours under the hospitable roof of the Hon. Sydney Smith, Postmaster General, and started in the morning for the West by railroad. On the way His Royal Highness was shown Rice Lake, where he was received by the Mississaga Indians. Their chief, whose age is upwards of a hundred years, harangued the Prince and made him a present of many curious articles.

Having met with a hearty and loyal reception at Peterboro and at Port Hope, the royal party again embarked on board the steamer *Kingston* and reached Toronto by 7 o'clock p. m. As the proceedings at Kingston and Belleville were by this time

known throughout the Province, much anxiety was felt as to the result of the conference between the Orange Lodges and the municipal authorities of the old capital of Upper Canada. This city is the political centre of that part of the Western Province sometimes called the Peninsula; among its citizens are to be found men of the most adverse parties, and its press finds an echo in a hundred small journals issued in the other towns and villages.

It is here also that the Grand Orange Lodge meets, and that the Grand Master, Mr. Hillyard Cameron resides. As it was said that the lodges of Kingston had acted in conformity to the advice of this gentleman, it was plain that the bearing of the Orangemen in their head-quarters would determine the nature of the relations between the people of Upper Canada and their future sovereign.

When it became known that, on the 7th September, Toronto had given the Prince a most brilliant reception, a feeling of intense satisfaction prevailed in the public mind. A vast amphitheatre had been erected for this occasion upon the esplanade near the wharf; poles supporting escutcheons, trophies and streamers were arranged in a semi-circular row on each side of the dais, where the addresses were to be presented. From fifteen to twenty thousand people covered this space, and over their heads waived the banners of the different societies as with martial music they advanced to meet the Prince. As the address presented by the Mayor of Toronto adds much to the importance of this occasion, we give it in full, together with the reply:—

May it please Your Royal Highness.—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen, on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, respectfully offer to your Royal Highness a most cordial welcome on your arrival in the capital of Upper Canada, and gratefully express our high appreciation of the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon us by your visit.

The annals of our youthful city present but little more than the record of improvement steadily advancing in almost unbroken tranquillity; and the brief interruptions of its peaceful progress are now worthy of notice, as evincing an early attachment to British connection, so strong as to stand the severe test of fire and sword, and so illustrating the happy influences of commercial and social intercourse in uniting the combatants of bygone feuds as good neighbours and valued friends.

The generations which saw the settler's log-house succeeding to the red-man's wigwam on the site of Little York, has not yet wholly passed away, and yet we venture to hope that your Royal Highness will look with satisfaction on the evidences which our city presents—in our streets, our railways, our private buildings, and our public institutions—of the successful results of industry and enterprise, fostered by constitutional liberty; and that you will regard our provision for the relief of misery, for the diffusion of education, for the administration of justice, and for the worship of God, as manifestations of that spirit which

has been mainly instrumental, under Providence, in placing our mother country in the glorious position which she occupies amongst the nations of the earth.

We desire again most respectfully to offer our grateful thanks for the honor which your Royal Highness has been pleased to confer upon us ; and gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity to renew the assurance of our devoted loyalty to the Queen, under whose benignant rule we enjoy the estimable blessings of civil and religious liberty, and to express our undoubting confidence that our rights as freemen and our interests as subjects will continue to be faithfully maintained by Her Majesty's hereditary successor, whom we now rejoice to honor as our future Sovereign.

His Royal Highness replied :—

Gentlemen,—I receive this Address with the most lively satisfaction ; and I request you to convey to the citizens, whom you represent, the expression of my gratitude for the more than hearty welcome which I have just experienced.

You will not doubt the readiness with which I undertook the duty entrusted to me by the Queen of visiting, for her, the British North American dominions ; and now that I have arrived at this distant point of my journey, I can say with truth, that the expectations which I had formed of the pleasure and instruction to be derived from it, have been more than realized. My only regret is, that the Queen has been unable, herself, to receive the manifestations of the generous loyalty with which you have met her representative—a loyalty tempered and yet strengthened by the intelligent independence of the Canadian character.

You allude to the marvellous progress which a generation has witnessed on this spot. I have already been struck throughout my rapid journey by the promise of greatness, and the results of energy and industry which are everywhere perceptible, and I feel the pride of an Englishman in the masculine qualities of my countrymen—in the sanguine and hardy enterprise—in the fertility of conception and boldness of execution which have enabled a youthful country to outstrip many of the ancient nations of the world.

The national anthem, and a hymn composed for the occasion were sung in chorus by five thousand school children, and so ended the ceremony. The Prince was then escorted by an immense procession with banners and other emblematic signs to the old Government House, which had been fitted up for his accommodation.

The joy of the Torontonians received a slight check however from an unexpected incident. The Orangemen had erected an arch in King Street, which they had ornamented with a figure representing King William III. in the attitude usually given to the hero of the Boyne. Although with this and one or two more exceptions, no other symbol of their Order was visible, the Duke of Newcastle felt that he had been placed in a false position ; and considered the promise given by the Mayor, that there would be

no Orange demonstration, had not been fully observed. Mr. Wilson in consequence was told that neither he nor the members of the Town-Council could be presented at the levee to be held on the following day, unless a satisfactory explanation were given. The desired explanation was at once offered and accepted, but during the Prince's stay in Toronto he avoided the obnoxious arch. On Sunday as the Duke was inspecting in person the object of dissension he was recognized and hissed by the crowd, but his calm and dignified demeanor checked this movement.

His Grace is indeed remarkable for his firm character and independent spirit, and to these essential qualities he is greatly indebted for the high power to which he has attained.

Henry Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcastle and Earl of Lincoln, long known under the last name, was born in 1811, and is the fifth duke of this house, which, according to some genealogists, dates from the time of the Conquest. "*Loyauté n'a honte*" is its device. The Earl of Lincoln early gave proof of his liberal principles; he was but 21 years of age when he was returned to Parliament for the county of South Notts, in 1832. He soon became attached to the party of Sir Robert Peel, adopted all the liberal views of this new school, and pronounced himself in favor of Roman Catholic endowments in Ireland, and of commercial reforms. At the age of three-and-twenty he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury under the first Peel ministry, in 1834; from 1844 to 1846 under the second Peel administration, he filled the important post of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests: and in 1846 was named Chief Secretary for Ireland.

In 1852 Lord Aberdeen, then at the head of affairs, made him Secretary for War. It was at this period that the British army underwent such severe trials and hardships in the Crimea. The defects of a worthless organization, the blunders of incapable subordinates, and the unfortunate complications due to hazard were subjects which drew bitter reproaches on the young statesman, who, however, waited the opening of Parliament, and there defended himself with moderation, talent and courage. Still he thought it his duty to tender his resignation, and was succeeded in his office by Lord Panmure, who soon meeting with the same difficulties, vindicated the conduct of his predecessor. An inquiry into the management of the War Office having been instituted, Lord John Russell declared that the Duke of Newcastle had had to contend against circumstances and a state of things which he could not control, and this declaration was supported by public opinion.

The Duke of Newcastle shortly after made a tour to the East, during which he visited the Crimea. In stature tall and robust, his Grace appears to be in the very prime of manhood; and his countenance, which bears the impress of firmness, indicates great

intellectual power. Upon coming into his estate his first acts were of kindness; he remitted a considerable amount of arrears due by his tenants, and performed many humane and charitable actions which reflect honor on his name.

Such, in a few words, are the antecedents of the statesman under whose guidance the vice-regal tour of the Heir Apparent was made; and who, while fulfilling the duties of this important mission, must have acquired a knowledge of the country eminently qualifying him for the exercise of that influence which, in the Cabinet or in Parliament, he will have on its destinies.

The day following the reception at Toronto His Royal Highness received about a thousand persons at the Government House; and replied to the addresses of the Synod of the Church of England, Trinity College, Synod of the Presbyterian Church, St. George Society, Conny Municipal Council, and other addresses.

In the evening the Prince attended a *fete* at Osgoode Hall, given in his honor by the members of the Bar. Having received an address, presented by Mr. Hillyard Cameron, Treasurer of the Law Society, and seen the different halls and the fine law library, His Royal Highness, together with the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of St. Germans were elected honorary members of the Society. The Prince then attended a ball, which he opened with Mrs. Cameron, and which terminated at 12 o'clock, the following being Sunday.

The Prince attended Divine Service at the Anglican Cathedral, and here, as at the other episcopal cities, he was received at the door by the bishop, clergy and church-wardens, and conducted to his seat. His Lordship, who delivered the sermon, chose for his text, "Give the King thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness to the King's son."—Psalm LXXII. 1st. verse.

On Monday the Prince and suite left by the Northern Railway for Collingwood on the Georgian Bay.

A great crowd had assembled outside, and cheered enthusiastically as His Royal Highness took his departure.

Five years ago this village was not in existence; and the shore of Lake Huron, where it now stands, was the same wilderness seen by the first missionaries who came to Christianize the Indians. A railroad, which cuts through the neck of the peninsula formed by the Lakes Huron, Erie and Simcoe, has, by opening a communication with Toronto, given to this place an importance which is daily increasing. Already vessels have been built to navigate the lake; and two lines of steamers ply to Chicago, the Manitou Islands, the Bruce Mines, Sault Ste. Marie and Lake Superior. Its population is above 2,000; and its distance from Toronto 96

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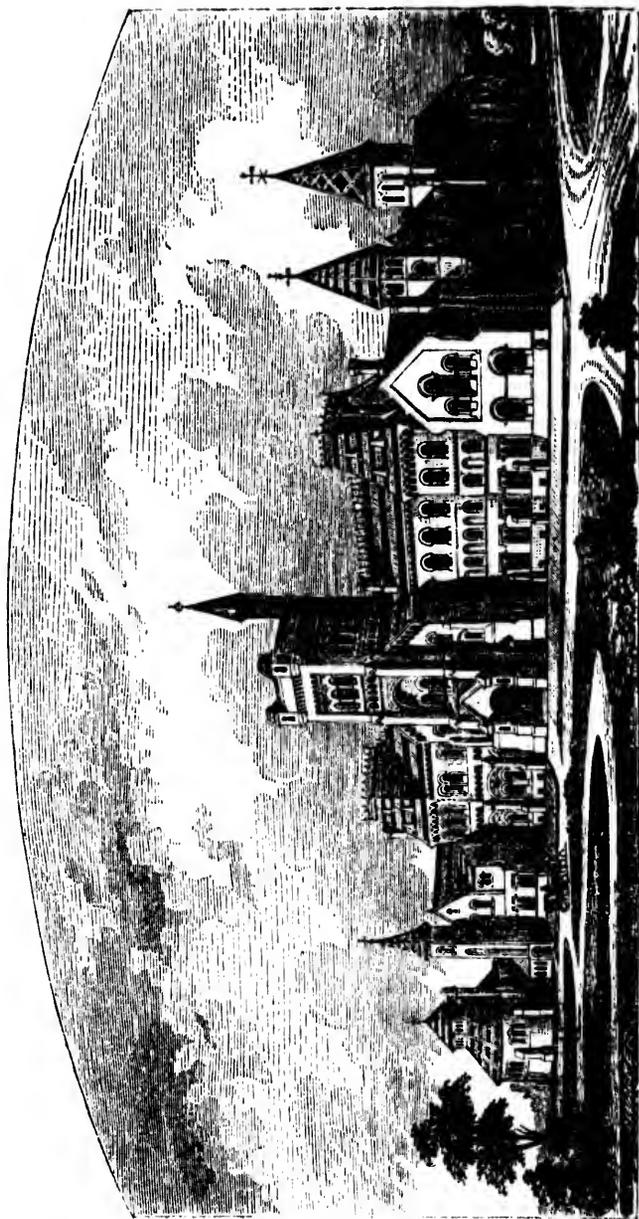
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THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

miles. All along the line the people flocked to the railroad stations, which were decorated with flags and foliage ; at Newmarket, Aurora, Bradford, and Barrie the Prince was harangued by the local authorities. The train reached Collingwood at one o'clock p.m. Having received several addresses, and made an excursion down the bay on board the steamer *Rescue*, His Royal Highness again took his departure for Toronto, where he arrived at half past six.

On Tuesday His Royal Highness witnessed the regatta of the Yacht Club, and assisted at the inauguration of the Queen's Park, where he laid the foundation-stone of a pedestal destined to support a statue of Her Majesty. He was present at the inauguration of the Horticultural Society's Botanical Garden, where he planted a young maple with his own hand ; and he also reviewed the Volunteers. His Royal Highness next visited the University of Toronto, Upper Canada College, Department of Public Instruction, Normal School of Upper Canada, and Knox's College ; and in the evening attended a ball given in his honor in the Crystal Palace, where he opened the dancing with Mrs. Wilson, the Mayor's lady. The buildings occupied by the University and by the Educational Department would be creditable to the most advanced country of Europe.

The University forms three sides of a vast square ; the front of the main building being about 300 feet in length, with a large tower in the centre rising to an elevation of 120 feet ; the east wing is 260 feet in length and 38 in height. The materials used in the construction of this building are white brick and Ohio free-stone, with dressings of Caen stone which is of the same color ; the roof is of a bluish slate, and is embellished with rich ornaments in iron-work. The library of this university contains about 13,000 volumes ; the museum possesses divers collections ; of these, the ornithological numbers more than 1000 specimens, nearly all Canadian ; the botanical contains 6000 plants, and the mineralogical about the same number of specimens.

The history of the University of Toronto, formerly called King's College, occupies much space in the political history of Upper Canada ; and has always been, and is still, a subject of controversy between the different parties and sects. (1)

The Department of Public Instruction and the Normal School occupy an elegant edifice, before which extends a splendid botanical garden. This structure has a frontage of 184 feet, and is 85 feet deep ; the style of architecture is the Doric, and a dome whose summit attains an elevation of 95 feet surmounts the whole.

(1) For an account of these transactions see this Journal, vol. 3, Nos. 11 and 12, and vol. 4, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7.

A model grammar school and two model elementary schools, a gymnasium, a school of design, an extensive educational museum,—including depositories for maps, books, philosophical apparatus and school furniture, with specimens of natural history—a gallery of paintings and statues, and a departmental library complete this establishment, which is the largest of the kind on the continent.

During this visit the Council of Public Instruction presented an address to His Royal Highness, who congratulated Dr. Ryerson and the members of his corps upon the astonishing progress education had made in that section of the Province.

On Wednesday, 12th September, the Prince left by the Grand Trunk Railroad for London.

The old capital of Upper Canada owes its existence to General Simcoe. This remarkable man, who was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of that Province in 1792, and who may be called the founder of its civilization, saw at a glance and pointed out the advantages which the site now occupied by Toronto possessed over Kingston and other posts then actually established, and the greater security against a *coup de main* which its position on a bay, and the width of the lake here afforded. Serious objections were urged against this choice, and many obstacles had to be overcome before it was finally decided to found the city which received the name of York.

Joseph Bouchette, our distinguished topographer, who was charged to make a survey of the port of York, in 1793, thus describes this place:

"It fell to my lot to make the first survey of York Harbour in 1793. I still distinctly recollect the untamed aspect which the country exhibited, when first I entered the beautiful basin, which thus became the scene of my early hydrographical operations. Dense and trackless forests lined the margin of the lake, and reflected their inverted images in its glassy surface. The wandering savage had constructed his ephemeral habitation beneath their luxuriant foliage,—the group then consisting of two families of Missassagas,—and the bay, and neighbouring marches, were the hitherto uninvaded haunts of wild fowl; indeed, they were so abundant as in some measure to annoy us during the night. In the spring following, the Lieutenant-Governor removed to the site of the new capital, attended by the regiment of Queen's Rangers, and commenced at once the realization of his favorite project. His Excellency inhabited, during the summer and through the winter, a canvas house which he imported expressly for the occasion; but, frail as was its substance, it was rendered exceedingly comfortable, and soon became as distinguished for the social and urbane hospitality of its venerated and gracious host, as for the peculiarity of its structure." (1)

(1) Joseph Bouchette was certainly, among the scientific men that America has produced, one of the most active and enterprising. Con-

In 1797, Parliament was assembled at York instead of Newark, now called Niagara, where it had before met. In 1834, the name of the capital, which had been transformed into *Little York*, to distinguish it from its European namesake, and for which the state of its streets had earned the irreverent epithets *muddy* and *dirty*, was changed for that of Toronto,—an old Indian name, variously interpreted, by some a *place with trees near the water*, by others a *place to hold council*. In 1820, it contained 250 houses, with a population of 1500 inhabitants; in 1834, the population was 10,000; in 1851, it had reached 30,000, and it is now about 44,000.

The town is built almost entirely of brick, and very well laid out; several rows of houses, with iron balconies, have a rather pretty effect. Its wide streets, its large vacant lots and the apparent want of solidity in its buildings, give it the aspect of an American town. King street, occupied by the retail trade, has, in general, very good shops, and is the rendezvous of many brilliant equipages. The Park and the grounds of the University, with their lawns and their cool shade, are decidedly the finest promenades in the city.

Its churches are thus divided among the different denominations: 7 Anglican, 4 Roman Catholic, 6 Presbyterian, 1 Synagogue, and 21 churches and chapels belonging to other sects. The Anglican and the Roman Catholic cathedrals are fine Gothic structures, both of white brick; the style of painting adopted for the interior of the last mentioned, though long practiced in Europe, is almost new in America. The Crystal Palace and the Lunatic Asylum situated at the west end of the town, are extensive buildings. The St. Lawrence Hall and Osboode Hall are among the few edifices of stone to be met with here. Besides the University and Normal School, there are also the following institutions:—Trinity College, founded by the Anglican Bishop at the time the modification of the charter of King's College took place; Upper Canada College, a branch of the University; St. Michael's College, conducted by Priests of the Order of St. Basil; six large Common Schools installed in very good buildings, controlled by the Department of Education and attended by about 5000 children; many schools under the direction of the Christian Brothers, and the Sisters of St. Joseph: and numerous independent schools and academies.

Until very recently Toronto was the only Anglican episcopal seat in Upper Canada. It was so constituted in 1839, and the present Bishop, Right Rev. John Strachan is the first dignitary that re-

sidering the time at which his charts and two large works were published, these must be looked upon as almost incredible efforts in their way. Two of his sons, the present Provincial Surveyor, and the Commissioner of Customs presented His Royal Highness with a copy of their father's works.

ceived the appointment. This distinguished man was born in Aberdeen, in 1778, and came to Canada in 1799. (1)

His Lordship, as Governor Simcoe and Chief Justice Robinson, was one of the pioneers of civilization in Upper Canada; and together with the last named gentleman, can now contemplate the prodigious development which it has assumed, though sometimes in a direction opposed to their most cherished principles,—those principles for which they had made their lives a long and continued struggle.

Although the Roman Catholic diocese of Toronto is of more recent formation, three prelates have already occupied its chair. The first, the universally esteemed Bishop Power, was succeeded by Mgr. de Charbonnel,—of the family of the Counts de Charbonnel, of France,—who had to contend with great financial difficulties, and who, while completing his cathedral, liquidated much of the debt with which it was burthened from his own patrimony; he also established the colleges, schools and convents enumerated above. The Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, the present dignitary, has very lately received his appointment.

The residence known as Spadina, is situated near the town; here died Mr. Baldwin, whose memory will ever be cherished in both sections of the Province.

There are not less than 19 journals and periodicals published in Toronto, several of these are devoted to religious matters. The *Freeman Journal*, and *Mirror* defend Roman Catholic interests.

Among the literary and scientific institutions we notice the Canadian Institute, under whose auspices the Canadian Journal of Science, a highly interesting periodical, is published.

The solid prosperity of this town consists in its trade with the interior; the railroads which connect it with divers points in the United States gave it, during a time, a vigorous impulse that seems to have been partially transferred to Montreal since the Grand Trunk Railway has placed this city in direct communication with the West. Toronto also possesses many mills, foundries, and work-shops.

The country through which the Prince travelled upon leaving this place is the richest, the most populous and the best cultivated in Canada West. At every village, crowds of farmers, whose dress and appearance at once testified to the prosperity of this part of the country, had assembled and were anxiously waiting

(1) Some idea of the change which has taken place in our mode of communication may be formed from the fact that, having left Great Britain in August, he did not reach Toronto till the last day in December.

the arrival of his Royal Highness who was everywhere received with that enthusiasm so often spoken of before.

At Peterburg, which has been peopled by Germans, the Prince received an address, worded in the language of his forefathers, to which he made an extemporary reply in the same tongue.

The royal party arrived at London a little after four, and was received by the artillery, cavalry and infantry forming the local militia; the mayor having presented the usual formal address, and two thousand school children having sung the national anthem, the Prince was escorted through the well decorated streets by the authorities, the national societies, and the citizens generally, to the Tecumseth House, which had been prepared for his reception by Government. His Royal Highness afterward presented himself to the multitude from the balcony, and was saluted with a deafening cheer. Here an ovation also awaited the Duke of Newcastle, and the members of the Canadian Government, for whose representative on this occasion Mr. Cartier, by the perfect good taste of the Upper Canadians, had been chosen as a French Canadian and as Premier. An illumination and fireworks terminated the day's proceedings.

London is situated on the banks of the Thames at a distance of 114 miles from Toronto. In 1825, the spot where this town now stands was a wilderness; its population at present is over 11,000 souls. The streets and bridges are named after those of the great metropolis; and its principal building is the Anglican church.

The following day the Prince and suite proceeded to Sarnia, on the River St. Clair. Here is situated the residence of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, the proprietor of a large estate, and who may be considered the founder of this place, destined by its favorable position to become of great importance. It is the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway and of a branch of the Great Western. Though its foundation only dates from 1833 the population already amounts to 2000 inhabitants. His Royal Highness arrived at 11 o'clock A. M. and received the address of the Town Council, and of the County Council of Lambton; also a deputation of Indians (1) tattooed, and arrayed in their gaudiest attire, and comprising representatives of almost all the tribes that still remain in Upper Canada. The orator chosen to harangue their future sovereign was of colossal stature and gifted, it is said, with stately manners. He spoke to this effect:

"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

(1) There has been established since at Sarnia, a newspaper published in the Chippewa tongue, called *Petaubun*, which interpreted, signifies the dawn of day.

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 Ojibbeway Chiefs, and represent the tribe here assembled to welcome their Great Brother. You see the Indians who are around: 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 thanked them for their harangue, and assured them that he hoped the heavens would always be propitious, and that he would not forget his red brothers. H. R. H. also gave them each a large medal of silver attached to a ribbon. A luncheon was then partaken of in the railway station, at which the usual toast to His Royal Highness proposed by Mr. Blackwell, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Company, was duly honored. H. R. H. had now travelled over this immense line of railway in its entire length, and had good cause to congratulate the country on the successful issue of so vast a project. After a trip on the lake, on board the steamer *Michigan*, the royal party returned to London, where a levee took place, and in the evening a ball, which His Royal Highness opened with Miss Moffatt, daughter of the Mayor.

At 10 o'clock A. M., on the 14th of September, the Prince took his seat in a splendid car which the Great Western Company had caused to be built expressly for his use. In the cabinet-work of this car the finest woods of the country had been used; and its wheels were constructed so as to run along smoothly and noiselessly,—an improvement that every tourist might have envied.

Having made short stops at Woodstock, Paris, and Brantford, the Prince went on board the steamer *Clifton* at Fort Erie, and proceeded to Chippewa and thence to the Falls of Niagara. No doubt His Royal Highness must have been very desirous of seeing this great wonder of nature, whose very name awakens so lively an interest in the minds of all travellers. But though much time had been suffered to elapse since the Prince had first touched the shores of the New World, no pains were now spared to render the somewhat tardy gratification of this most legitimate desire as striking and imposing as it was possible to make it. We shall see what means the ingenuity of man can call to his aid for the purpose of adding something of effect to so grand a spectacle. The following description is from the pen of the *Times*' correspondent:—

"His first view of the cataracts was on Friday night last, when he saw them as no man had ever seen them before, and as they will probably never be seen again—he saw the falls of Niagara illuminated. At the first idea it seems about as feasible to light up the Atlantic as these great outpourings of Lake Erie, and Mr. Blackwell, when he started the idea, was looked on as well meaning and all that, but chimerical, to use the mildest term. Mr. Blackwell, however, persevered, and had some 200 Bengal lights made of the largest sizes which it was possible to manufacture. About 20 of these were placed in a

row under the cliffs, beneath Clifton house, and facing the American Fall ; 20 more were placed under Table Rock, and 20 more behind the sheet of water itself, the entrance to which from the Canadian side I have already described. At 10 o'clock at night they were all lit, and their effect was something grand, magical, and brilliant beyond all power of words to pourtray. In an instant the whole mass of water, glowing as if incandescent in the intense light, seemed turned to molten silver. From behind the Fall the light shone with such vivid brilliancy that the waters immediately before it looked like a sheet of crystal glass, cascade of diamonds, every head and stream in which leapt and sparkled and spread the glare over the whole scene, like a river of lighted phosphorus. The boiling rapids underneath dimly reflected back the vivid gleam as from a mirror, lighting up the trees and rocks and all the wild torn chasm through which the rapids pour, and showing up the old gray runs of Table Rock like a huge dilapidated tower. The smoke too rose in thick dense masses spreading upwards over the cataracts in a luminous cloud so that it seemed as if the Niagara was in a blaze from base to summit. But all the grandeur and beauty seemed as nothing to the effect produced when the lights were changed from white to red. Niagara seemed turned to blood in color, but so bright, so lurid in its deep effulgence that a river of seething, roaring, hellish fire seemed to have taken the place in an instant of these cold, stern, eternal Falls. None could look upon this scene, the huge, fiery, blood red mass, dark-looking and clotted in the centre, without a feeling of awe. You could not speak, so sublime were its terrors, nor move your gaze from its blazing cauldron underneath the Falls, where the river seemed in its frothy red foam like boiling blood.

“ His Royal Highness walked quietly out on Table Rock and saw the whole of this grand scene to the best advantage, and afterwards walked quietly round past the Clifton to his own house quite unknown to the crowd.”

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

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

On Tuesday, the 18th, His Royal Highness, in the presence of a great throng of Canadians and Americans, and as repeated salvos

of artillery pealed forth, took his departure from the Clifton Hotel where he had alighted, and proceeded to Queenstown. This was the only public demonstration made at the Falls, where, after the fatigue of so much official drudgery the Prince had found that retirement and repose so welcome to his exhausted strength.

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

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

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

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

The river is navigable for boats and large ships from Fort Frontenac to the foot of the Great Rock mentioned above. This rock, lying in the west, is detached from the land by the Niagara, and is distant two leagues from the great Falls. It is over these two leagues that we are constrained to make a *portage*; that is, to transport our goods over land, but the road is very good. Trees are few in number, the land consisting almost exclusively of meadows, with pines and oaks interspersed.

From the Falls to the Rock which lies on the western side of the river, both banks rise so exceedingly high that one shudders to look at the whirling current beneath. Were it not for these great Falls of Niagara, the navigation, which is completely obstructed, would be open

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

to large boats and even ships more than four hundred and fifty leagues through Lakes Huron and *Illinois*. These lakes may truly be called small seas of fresh water." (1)

At the period of P. Hennepin's voyage the wild state of the country must have imparted to this great wonder of nature an aspect even more grand and terrible than that which still makes it an object of unequalled magnificence, and consequently of universal attraction. There exists between the well known contour of the falls and the altered scenery by which they are now surrounded a pleasing harmony, which has dissipated the rugged and inhospitable look that struck terror in the first Europeans who beheld them. Châteaubriand has given the world a description of Niagara in his *Atala*, which has contributed as much to establish the reputation of the falls as all that has been said about them since; these few lines alone, written by the author of the *Génie du Christianisme*, and which we now translate, have drawn thousands to the spot.

"We soon reached the brink of the cataract whose presence was announced by dreadful roaring. It is formed by the River Niagara which issues from Lake Erie and falls into Lake Ontario; its perpendicular height is one hundred and forty-four feet. From Lake Erie to the falls the river runs over a steep declivity, and as it leaps down has the appearance less of a river than of a sea whose tide rushes headlong into a yawning abyss. The cataract is divided into two branches, and assumes the form of a horseshoe; projecting forward between the two falls and suspended above the chaos of waters is an island, hollowed out underneath and overgrown with trees. The great body of the stream falls towards the south, bending into a vast cylinder and unrolling itself as a sheet of snow, brilliant with many colors in the sun. Towards the east the torrent descends in a frightful shadow, and seems a liquid column of the deluge—a thousand rainbows playing over the deep chasm. The water striking violently against the shattered rocks flies in whirlwinds of mist high above the forest as the smoke of a vast conflagration. Pine and wild walnut trees, with rocks hewn into fantastic figures decorate the scene. Eagles drawn by the gush of air descend whirling around to the bottom of the chasm; and carcajoux hung by their pliant tails from the low branches watch, eager to seize the drifting carcasses of the moose-deer and of the bear."

Queenstown which the Prince visited immediately after leaving the Falls of Niagara, is situated on very elevated ground, and commands a charming prospect. On one side the Niagara River, with its cold green waters, is seen winding between its high banks; on the other Lake Ontario, with a vast extent of country whose luxuriant vegetation offers the most varied tints, opens to the view.

It was here that one of the most remarkable combats of the war of 1812 took place. General Brock died victorious on this spot, as Wolfe had done on the Plains of Abraham. As he fell mortally

(1) *Voyage du R. P. Louis Hennepin, Amsterdam 1704*. It will be seen that this writer greatly exaggerates the height of the falls.

wounded his troops and militiamen rushed upon the enemy to avenge his death, and overthrew all that opposed them. The first monument erected to his memory was destroyed in 1840 by some unknown Vandal, who blew up a portion of it with gunpowder; but a column more befitting the deeds which it is to commemorate, was undertaken in 1856,—a national subscription having been opened for the purpose,—and was finished and solemnly inaugurated in September 1859. The cost of this new monument was over £2000; it consists of an elegant Corinthian column, rising from a pedestal ornamented with bass-reliefs; at the four angles of its base lions support escutcheons bearing the arms of the hero. The total height is 190 feet including the statue of the general, who is represented with his left hand resting on the pommel of his sword, his right extended and grasping a baton—the classical symbol of military authority. In the vault under the monument lie two sarcophagi of stone which enclose the remains of Sir Isaac Brock and of his aide-de-camp, Col. Macdonnell.

The monument had been left purposely incomplete at the time of its inauguration; the Prince now laid the last stone in the presence of 160 veterans, who had served in the war of 1812, and among whom we notice Sir J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, Sir Allan McNab and Sir Etienne Taché. The first named gentleman read the following address:—

May it Please Your Royal Highness,—

Some of the few survivors of the Militia Volunteers who assisted in defending Canada against the invading enemy during the last American war, have assembled from different parts of the Province, in the hope that they may be graciously permitted to offer to Your Royal Highness the expression of their loyal welcome, upon your arrival in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. In the long period that has elapsed, very many have gone to their rest, who, having served in higher ranks than ourselves, took a more conspicuous part in that glorious contest. They would have delighted in the opportunity which we now enjoy of beholding in their country a descendant of the just and pious sovereign in whose cause they and their fellow-soldiers fought, and whom they were from infancy taught to revere for his many public and private virtues.

We feel deeply grateful to Her Majesty, whose condescension to the wishes of her Canadian subjects has conferred upon us the honor of a visit from Your Royal Highness; and we rejoice in the thought that what Your Royal Highness has seen, and will see, of this prosperous and happy province, will enable you to judge how valuable a possession was saved to the British Crown by the successful resistance made in the trying contest in which it was our fortune to bear a part; and Your Royal Highness will then be able to judge how large a debt the Empire owed to the lamented hero Brock, whose gallant and generous heart shrank not, in the darkest hour of the conflict, from the most discouraging odds, and whose example inspired the few with the ability and spirit to do the work of many.

We pray that God may bless Your Royal Highness with many years

of health and happiness, and may lead you by His Providence to walk in the paths of our revered and beloved Queen, to whom the world looks up as an illustrious example of all the virtues that can dignify the highest rank, support worthily the responsibilities of the most anxious station, and promote the peace, security, and happiness of private life.

His Royal Highness replied as follows:—

Gentlemen.—I accept with mixed feelings of pride and pain the address which you have presented on this spot; pride in the gallant deeds of my countrymen, but pain from the reflection that so many of the noble band you once belonged to, have passed away from the scenes of the bravery of their youth, and of the peaceful avocations of their riper years.

I have willingly consented to lay the first stone of this monument. Every nation may, without offence to its neighbours, commemorate its heroes, their deeds of arms, and their noble deaths. This is no taunting boast of victory, no revival of long-passed animosities, but a noble tribute to a soldier's fame; the more honorable, because we readily acknowledge the bravery and chivalry of that people by whose hands he fell.

I trust that Canada will never want such Volunteers as those who fought in the last war, nor her Volunteers be without such a leader; but no less and most fervently I pray that your sons and your grandsons may never be called upon to add other laurels to those which you have so gallantly won.

Accept from me, in the Queen's name, my thanks for your expressions of devoted loyalty.

The Prince and suite then ascended to the top of the monument and viewed the scenery, which in grandeur cannot be surpassed. His Royal Highness also laid the last stone of an obelisk erected on the precise spot where Brock fell.

Shortly after the Prince went on board the *Zimmerman* and proceeded to the little town of Niagara, which under the name of Newark was once the capital of Upper Canada. It is situated at the head of Lake Ontario, almost facing the old Fort of Niagara which stands on the United States shore, and which awakens so lively an interest in the mind of the tourist.

Although the population of Niagara does not exceed 3000, still it returns a member to Parliament—the least an ancient capita can do. The neatly adorned little town gave the Heir Apparent a kind reception; having heard the official harangues of the mayor and magistrates, His Royal Highness received a deputation of ladies, who came to make an offering of a basket of fruit grown in the well known orchards of the vicinity. The royal party having again set out soon reached Port Dalhousie, and thence visited St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal.

This last mentioned place, as the Welland Canal to which it is

indebted for its prosperity, owes its existence to Hon. Mr. Merritt, a gentleman whose plans were looked upon as chimerical, but who happily has lived to see them transformed into splendid realities.

This little town, whose population numbers about 7000 inhabitants, desirous of giving in the joyous festivities of the day, a prominent place to the main element of its success, erected a triumphal arch entirely composed of flour barrels. It is said that this construction did not present such a heteroclitic figure as might have been expected.

Having received several addresses, including one from the mayor, Mr. Currie, the Prince left St. Catherines by the Great Western railway for Hamilton.

Was it to punish the proverbial ambition of this city that it was put down at the very bottom of the vice-royal programme, and that the Prince deferred his visit until after His Royal Highness had first travelled several hundred miles beyond and retraced his steps? Be that as it may, it is agreed on all sides that the 'ambitious little city' took a signal revenge and in no place did the Prince meet with a more hearty welcome.

The mayor, Mr. McKinstrey, presented an address to which His Royal Highness replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,— This is the last of the very numerous Addresses which have flowed in upon me from Municipal authorities as well as other bodies, throughout the Queen's dominions in North America, which I have traversed from East to West; and I can say with truth, that it is not the least fervent in its declarations of attachment to the Queen; nor the least earnest in its aspirations for the success and happiness of my future life; and in its prayers that my career may be one of usefulness to others and of honor to myself.

You cannot doubt the readiness with which I undertook the duty which was intrusted to me by the Queen, of visiting in her name, and in her behalf, these possessions of her crown. That task is now nearly completed; and it only remains for me to report to your Sovereign, universal enthusiasm, unanimous loyalty, all-pervading patriotism, general contentment, and, I trust, no less general prosperity and happiness.

I can never forget the scenes I have witnessed during the short time which I have enjoyed the privilege of associating myself with the Canadian people, which must ever be a bright epoch in my life. I shall bear away with me a grateful remembrance of kindness and affection, which as yet I have been unable to do anything to merit; and it shall be the constant effort of my future years to prove myself not unworthy of the love and confidence of a generous people.

Hamilton now ranks by its population,—about 18,000 souls— as the second city of Upper Canada and the fourth of the entire Province. It is situated on Burlington Bay, only 38 miles from Toronto. Its founding dates from 1813, and in 1841 the population was little over 3000. Wide streets and very elegant edifices, built

principally of a whitish stone, give it a fine appearance; it has several churches and banks, two large hotels and numerous manufactories. It is also the seat of a Roman Catholic Diocese, under the charge of the Right Rev. Bishop Farrell, its first dignitary. Dundurn Castle, the residence of Sir Allan McNab,—resembling in form a feudal stronghold,—is situated in the vicinity.

The night of the reception there was a general illumination, with fireworks, and the Prince attended a concert which came off in the Hall of the Philharmonic Society. The day following His Royal Highness visited the Central School of the town, where an address was presented, and afterwards held a levee at the Royal-
Hotel, which, as this was the last to take place in the Province, was attended by even a greater number than usual. The remainder of the day was employed in making a non-official visit to the Crystal Palace, where the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada was held, and after a luncheon, in the inauguration of the new Aqueduct. In the evening a ball was given in a building erected for the occasion, at which Mrs. David McNab had the honor of being the first to dance with the Prince in a quadrille.

Thursday, the 20th of September, the royal party proceeded to the Crystal Palace and formally opened the Exhibition, which in as far as cattle and agricultural products were concerned, it is said, might have compared favorably with any display of the kind even in England.

The Agricultural Society of Upper Canada presented an address to which His Royal Highness replied in the following terms:—

Gentlemen.—I return you my warm acknowledgements for this Address which you have just presented upon the occasion of opening the fifteenth exhibition of the Agricultural Society for Upper Canada; and I take this opportunity of thanking the agriculturists, artisans, and farmers, 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 repeated to-day.

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 skilled labor and science have of late years developed in the mother country, are fast increasing the facilities of your soil, enabling you to compete successfully with the energetic people whose stock and products are now ranged in friendly rivalry with your own within this vast enclosure.

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 I return home, that remarkable land which claims with us a common ancestry, and in whose extraordinary progress every Englishman feels a common interest. Before 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.

At about 2 o'clock, as the artillery thundered out a royal salute, the Prince took his departure from Hamilton, escorted to the railroad station by the militia, national societies, and a great concourse of people. The royal party arrived late at Windsor, a town situated on the south-western confines of the province, on the banks of the Detroit and in the centre of a French population which settled there before the Conquest, and which has augmented considerably and now numbers, in the counties of Kent and Essex, over 20,000 souls. Sandwich, a neighboring town, is the seat of a lately erected Roman Catholic diocese; Mgr. Pinsonnault, a native of Lower Canada, is the first and present Bishop. The Prince having replied in a few words to an address presented by the Mayor of Windsor, went on board the steamer that bears the name of the little town, and immediately started for the United States shore, amidst the farewell cheers and universal regrets of the assembled people.

XI.

IMPORTANCE OF CANADA AND THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES AND THEIR FUTURE DESTINY.

Though the Prince had travelled through a vast region, His Royal Highness had seen but a part of the British possessions in North America, as Canada does not extend even half-way across the continent. The British territory is 3000 miles long from ocean to ocean, and about 2000 miles wide. When to this we add the Indian Empire with its immense population, Australia and the numerous possessions throughout the globe, it will be seen that the British Empire exceeds in importance the old Empire of Rome; though its relative importance is not so great, as the latter governed the whole of the civilized world, and it would seem, is never to be equalled in that respect by any modern people. (1)

(1) The following is a list of the possessions of Great Britain:—In Europe; the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, held from the time of William the Conqueror, the Isle of Man, and divers islands belonging to Scotland (these are all dependencies of the United Kingdom,) the Island of Heligoland, near Denmark; Gibraltar, the key of the Mediterranean, Malta, in the Mediterranean, and the Ionian Islands off the coasts of Greece; in Africa, the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Caffraria, Natal, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and the Gold Coast; Mauritius or Isle of France, the Seychelles, St. Helena and Perim Islands, the last is situated in the strait of Babelmandel and is an important post on the route to India by the Red Sea, which England acquired foreseeing that France might cut a canal across the Isthmus of Suez; in

Canada, by its interesting history, its material progress and the constitutional liberty which it enjoys, is entitled to the foremost rank among the colonies of Great Britain. The attention of adepts in social science is arrested by the strange aspect which every thing wears in this country at once young and old—young, as but a small portion of its territory is as yet settled,—young by its civilization and modern institutions, by its activity and energy, its commerce and rapid growth; and yet old—old as compared to other countries of North America—old by its customs and manners, its laws and its traditions. The lakes of Canada are inland seas, and even the streams that feed the tributaries of the mighty St. Lawrence,—itself equal in volume to half a dozen of the largest rivers in Europe,—are more considerable than many rivers celebrated in history. The Gatineau, for instance, would absorb many such as the Xanthus and the Simois. Almost all of these tributaries form beautiful cascades, which, were they not thrown into the shade by the Falls of Niagara, would not long remain unknown. The climate is also extraordinary, in winter the cold being sometimes as severe as it is in Siberia, and the heat in summer as oppressive as in the Torrid Zone; the beloved season of the poets,—spring—does not visit the country, as the most luxuriant vegetation succeeds the ice and snow after a few days of sunshine. The inhabitants struggle bravely against the natural disadvantages which they have to encounter; and although there are many dissensions among them, caused by political and religious factions and rivalry between the different races,—although Protestantism is directly opposed to Catholicism, the French element contending with the English element, monarchical institutions assailed by democratic tendencies—they have succeeded in laying the foundation of great national prosperity, which will be materially supported by the finest system of canals in the world,

Asia almost the whole of India, the Island of Ceylon, and the islands of Labuan and Hong-Kong in China; in Australasia: Australia or New Holland which is divided into four colonies, viz: New South Wales, Victoria (where the gold fields are found), South Australia and West Australia; Van Dieman's Land and the smaller islands which belong to it, and New Zealand; in North America: the Island of Newfoundland, Labrador, the islands of Cape Breton and Prince Edward, and the other islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada, Rupert's Land or Hudson's Bay Territory, comprising all the interior of America north of the limits of Upper Canada and the United States, and east of the Russian possessions; New Caledonia or Columbia on the Pacific Ocean, Vancouver's Island, Queen Charlotte Island and the adjacent islands; the Bermuda Islands in the Atlantic, Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts and the other British West Indies; in Central America: Honduras and the islands in the Bay of Honduras; in South America: British Guiana, the Falkland Islands east of Patagonia, and Pitcairn's Island in the Pacific Ocean.—Montgomery Martin estimated the population of this vast empire at 130 millions before the last conquest in India. The population of the Roman Empire under Claudius was believed to be 126 millions.

an inland navigation extending from the western limits of the great lakes to the ocean, and 2000 miles of railroads already opened to traffic. This prosperity will also derive solidity and strength from the final settlement of important political questions which had long agitated the country—among which are, the abolition of the feudal tenure in Lower Canada, with indemnification of seigniors, and the secularization of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada,—and from a well-organized system for the administration of justice, the constitution of municipal authorities, the establishment of public schools and a general plan of popular education, and the codification of the laws. The genius of the French and the genius of the English, with the resources, advantages and defects of each, are continually brought face to face in the Parliament by the two languages, in the judicature by two codes of laws and in the public journals by two literatures. The old prediction that one race would absorb the other does not appear to have been fulfilled. The tide of British emigration has incessantly rolled towards Upper Canada and the West, while the inhabitants of French descent have not only greatly increased in number in the old settlements, but have without the aid of emigrants formed many new establishments, extending from the St. Lawrence to the interior, on the banks of the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, the Ottawa, in the Eastern Townships, the United States, and in Upper Canada ; indeed there are few tracts on the continent so remote or so wild that they cannot venture to settle there, and sometimes they form groups considerable enough to maintain a distinct nationality.

The population of Canada is estimated at about 2,600,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,400,000 are in Western Canada, and 1,200,000 in Canada East. The population of French origin numbers about 900,000 in Lower, and 50,000 in Upper Canada. There was a time when persons of French descent only were called Canadians ; those of other origins looked upon the appellation with a feeling something akin to contempt, but now the descendants of all races have openly adopted our common country,—certainly this is a step toward the national existence of Canada. It must not be supposed that all races can be assimilated by factitious means ; rather leave our destinies in the hands of Providence, and to time, one of the most powerful instruments which it employs. For us a noble work remains, that of improving and opening to the husbandman our vast territory, which is twice as large as that of the United Kingdom ; and of turning to account the almost unlimited resources it offers,—a work which of itself should be sufficient to put an end to all jealousy between races where there is room for all.

The divers sources of prosperity which we have indicated as belonging to each of the Lower Provinces here unite to make of Canada a great country. The fisheries of the Gulf and of the lower St. Lawrence embrace 1000 miles of coast, and comprise the porpoise, seal, cod, herring, mackerel, salmon, and other fish ; and the whale fishery is carried on by vessels fitted out in the Port

of Gaspé. Salmon is found in upwards of seventy rivers falling into the St. Lawrence, and thanks to the recently introduced art of pisciculture, many other streams will soon be stocked with this delicious fish. Oysters, which are found only in the fisheries of New-Brunswick and the other provinces at the entrance of the Gulf, are now to be propagated in the waters of Canada. The value of all products drawn from the sea by this country is about \$950,000 annually; but its fisheries afford a greater source of profit to others, as will be readily seen when it is stated that for about 100 vessels and 1,200 to 1,500 small boats which Canada employs, Nova Scotia and the other provinces have 250 to 300 vessels, and the United States over 300 vessels. Within a few years the Government has turned its attention to this important subject, a superintendent of the fisheries has been appointed, and laws enacted for their protection, the art of pisciculture has been encouraged, and an armed vessel under the command of Capt. Fortin cruises in the Gulf, and protects the different establishments. It is said that a separate section of the Crown Lands Department will soon be formed to take charge of this branch. In addition to this inexhaustible wealth of the ocean the great lakes also possess considerable fisheries.

Besides the inland trade and navigation of the lakes and canals there is great activity in the sea-ports; the number of vessels registered within the province in 1860, was 130 with an aggregate tonnage of 36,207; the total number of sea-going vessels visiting the ports was 1,992 with an aggregate tonnage of 114,411. Among the countries from which these vessels sailed Great Britain stands first, then come the British colonies, United States, Norway, Sweden, Prussia and the Hanse Towns. France, Portugal, and Italy scarcely occupy a place in the list.

Upper and Lower Canada contain in abundance the useful metals and minerals. Iron, copper, lead, manganese, marble, gypsum and many other materials are found in different parts and are already successfully worked. Iron mines, near the River St. Maurice, and copper mines, on the shores of Lake Superior, have been long wrought, and copper has been recently found in abundance in the Eastern Townships, and lead in the District of Gaspé.

Wheat and other cereals, and all the garden vegetables of Europe are grown throughout the country; the sugar maple, and flax and hemp might be rendered more available if cultivated on a more extensive scale; and the trade in ginseng which formed so important an item in the exports under the French rule might also be renewed. Lumber and ashes are the staple article of export. The richest and most useful materials for ship building and for cabinet work are found in abundance, here as in the Lower Provinces; specimens sent to the great exhibitions of London and Paris were much admired by good judges in these matters. The products of the mines exported in 1860 amounted to \$558,306,

lumber and ashes \$11,012,353, beef, pork, provisions, &c., \$4,221,257, products of fisheries \$832,646, and agricultural products \$14,259,225. Of the last mentioned, it may be added, that besides the amount of grain used for food 1,275,288 bushels were consumed by distilleries and breweries in the course of the year. These great resources will be further developed by emmigration which every year brings to our shores thousands of active and enterprising men, and by the natural growth of our population.

The greatest possible efforts have been made by the Government during the past few years to diffuse education among all classes of society. We saw with what interest the Prince, during the visit, inspected our educational institutions; and by the details which we have given in the preceding chapters an opinion may easily be formed of the intellectual advancement of the country. In 1859 Upper Canada contained 13 universities and colleges with 1,373 students, 81 grammar schools with 4,381 pupils; 321 academies and private schools with 6,182 pupils; 1 normal school with 158 pupils, 3 model schools with 500 pupils; 3,953 common schools controlled by Government, with 301,592 pupils; total number of educational institutions 4,372 with 314,246 pupils. Lower Canada contained in 1860, three universities, and apart from these, a school of Law, a school of medicine and five schools of theology—number of students 552; 13 classical colleges with 2,781 students, 14 industrial colleges with 2,333 pupils; 66 academies for boys and mixed, with 6,210 pupils; 64 convents and academies for girls, with 14,817 pupils; 3 normal schools with 228 pupils, and 5 model schools with 682 pupils; 3,076 elementary schools both independent and under control, with 144,905 pupils; 1 school of arts and manufactures; 2 schools of agriculture, and 2 schools for the deaf and dumb; total number of educational institutions 3,264 with 172,155 pupils. The progress made by this section of the province will be at once appreciated when it is stated that in 1853 the total number of schools in operation was 2,352 with 108,284 pupils, and that the amount of contribution for elementary schools had risen, from \$165,849 to \$503,859 in 1860. We may here remark that the difference in the total number of pupils in favor of Upper Canada is due to the greater population and to its density in the old settlements, to the little towns and villages which are more numerous, the advantage of a milder climate and to the time during which the school laws have been in full operation. The amount expended by the Government in Upper Canada during 1860 was \$238,719, and in Lower Canada \$240,145.

There are many public libraries,—that belonging to Parliament now in Quebec, contains 50,000 volumes and is not surpassed by any on this continent for rare and valuable works. There are in Canada West 2,372 public libraries, containing 567,649 volumes; of these 354 are school libraries organized and supplied by the Department of Education, and containing 177,586 volumes. The number of libraries belonging to parishes, institutes, &c., in

Lower Canada is 131, with 102,539 volumes; the libraries of universities, colleges, convents and other educational establishments contain 152,758 volumes. There are besides many libraries belonging to public institutions not included in these figures.

There are at present published in Canada East 22 journals and periodicals in the English language, 3 in French and English, and 20 in French. There is also a newspaper published in the last named language in Ottawa, and there will soon be another published at Sandwich, Canada West, to be called the *Courrier de l'Ouest*, and also another at Miramichi, New Brunswick. The list of public journals in Canada West, at the head of which stand the *Leader* and *Globe*, is very considerable; as in the United States, one at least is published in every little town and village. Three German sheets are also printed, and one in the Chippewa tongue. The press of the province enjoys unbounded liberty; all subjects are discussed and invariably handled in the most open way. The question which at present occupies all its attention is the claim put forth by a majority of Upper Canadians for representation according to population, with new division of the province into constituencies upon the basis of population, without reference to the stipulation in the Union Act which allows to each section an equal number of representatives. The demand seems to rest on the principle of equality. To this it is answered that in England representation is not based upon population alone, but that there are other social elements to be considered; that the Union Act having provided for an equal number of representatives in the interest of Upper Canada whose population was then the less numerous, it has been maintained and approved of by Upper Canada and submitted to by Lower Canada until the present time; that now Lower Canada has more than ever a right to that numerical equality in the representation, as otherwise her religious and social self-government would be endangered, which on account of the English population in Canada East can never be the case with Canada West; that Lower Canada never desired the union, which was brought about without her help, and indeed against her inclination, and that if Upper Canada is not satisfied with the present state of things she will find a simple remedy in secession.

This last hypothesis recalls a subject which we have already mentioned while taking a view of the Lower Provinces. We have already spoken of the great importance which the B. N. A Provinces would acquire if united together, let us now look at the resources they would have at their command. The territory of the Lower Provinces comprises 82,586 square miles, Canada West 147,832 square miles, Canada East 209,990 square miles; thus it will be seen the territory of the new confederation would be twice as large as that of France, without of course including the Hudson's Bay Territory, some part of which must sooner or later be annexed and which contains 2,436,000 square miles, or much more than half of Europe whose territory is 3,805,800 square miles. The

population of the Lower Provinces numbers, as we have seen, about 725,000 ; of Canada 2,600,000, forming a total of 3,325,000, or more than the present population of Scotland which occupies so important a place in the United Kingdom, and indeed in the whole world. Our imports amounted, in 1865, to \$34,631,890, and our exports to \$34,441,611 ; add to these the imports of the Lower Provinces and the result is \$61,000,000, and of exports about \$48,500,000. Our revenue for 1860, was \$7,292,838 ; the revenue of the Lower Provinces was for the same period \$2,000,000 ; which would almost amount to nine and a half millions. In such a rapid sketch as this it is impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the numbers to which the population would soon rise, the degree of political and military importance they would acquire, and the height the producing power would attain in a young, energetic and productive country when urged on by the triple force of maritime trade, agriculture, and manufactures. It may be remarked, however, that throughout this immense region almost every farmer is the absolute owner of the fields he tills, and that with the vast proportion of wild land at our disposal proletarianism and pauperism cannot weigh very heavily upon us for at least many years to come. The British North American confederacy would command the lakes and the St. Lawrence throughout its whole course ; mistress of the great northern highway to the interior of the continent, and protected by the armies and the navy of the greatest empire of the globe, this new state would at once have a great weight in the American balance of power. Its double origin will, instead of being a source of weakness, aid in the development of its strength, as each party will strive to emulate the other ; while a long co-existence must soften down all animosity.

Who can say that this is to be our destiny ? The subject has not been even seriously discussed, but only mentioned as an expedient to escape other difficulties which, in the end, may be otherwise disposed of. Is it quite certain that in the consummation of this scheme those wise counsels and that tolerant spirit, so necessary to national prosperity, would prevail ? These questions we will not attempt to decide ; indeed we have perhaps drawn the outlines as they *might* , and not as they *will* be.

XII.

THE PRINCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

It was night as Baron Renfrew—the name under which the Prince travelled in the Great Republic—arrived in Detroit. A flotilla of illuminated steamers, the town itself a mass of light, six hundred torches carried by the firemen and an immense con-

course of people assembled on the wharves and in the streets, were the first objects that met the eyes of the distinguished guest. The crowd was so great that it was thought more advisable that the Prince should proceed to the hotel incognito, and so the suite was left to parade in the procession.

On the morrow, after a promenade in the city, the party proceeded to Chicago, where they arrived at eight o'clock P. M. At ten on the following morning the Mayor, Mr. Wentworth, conducted the visitors to the Court House which, as the town is built on ground perfectly level, offers a good view from its cupola, and is visited by all tourists. The Prince was told that in 1836, there were but 5000 inhabitants in the city of Wiggwags—for Chicago as almost every town in the Union has its *scubriquet*;—it now numbers over 105,000 souls. The party here witnessed two nocturnal processions by the partizans of candidates for the presidency.

Baron Renfrew left this town for Dwight, a small village of the Prairies forming an outpost of American civilization in the wilderness and which is reached by rail. It had long been the wish of our tourists to spend a few days away from the dust and din of cities, where they might enjoy a ramble and some hours shooting.

Dwight was not in existence five years ago, but it now contains a population of five hundred souls; a little church with a large school-house, and about a hundred wooden houses form the entire establishment; but so rapid is the growth of western towns that in less than ten years it will probably be a large and flourishing city.

At this great distance from home and in these half explored regions the Prince and Duke of Newcastle spent the first evening after their arrival in reading letters and newspapers mailed in London but eighteen days before. During the four days' sojourning in the Prairies the tourists shot a great quantity of game, including Prairie Hens and quails, witnessed a thunder storm, a prairie on fire and a splendid sunset, all of which here present a spectacle of indescribable grandeur. Capt. Retallack, aid-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor General and who had before visited the Far West, had organized this expedition.

The 26th September, Baron Renfrew, who had met with great success on the prairie as a sportsman, left Dwight by the railway, charmed with this poetical incident. At noon the party passed by Springfield, where the residence of Mr. Lincoln is situated, and at six arrived at St. Louis, Missouri,—the farthest point to be visited in the West. The reception was most cordial; and the affable manner of the Prince and of the Duke while visiting the agricultural exhibition delighted the people.

St. Louis, also, is a city which has developed itself in a very short space of time. It was founded by the French, who had established a trading post where it now stands; and its population numbered but 7,000 souls in 1830; in 1840, this number had reached 16,000, which increased to 78,000 in 1858; and now the city has 200,000 inhabitants. There is still a French quarter, which the Prince visited; the Jesuits have a flourishing university, and there are several convents, and many schools taught by the Christian Brothers. Germans, and Irish, are numerous.

Leaving the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri the Prince proceeded to Cincinnati, where he arrived at two in the morning of the 29th, having been delayed for a considerable time on the way by a freight train which had run off the track.

Cincinnati, whose population is about 260,000, is also called the "Queen of the West," and sometimes receives the less poetical appellation of "Porcopolis," which, though not so sonorous, it would be ingratitude on the part of the city to reject, as it is indebted for its prosperity in a great measure to its trade in that animal food proscribed by the law of Moses. The *Times'* correspondent, Mr. Woods, has given a vivid description of the unbounded liberty enjoyed by the porcine race, and the consequent appearance of the streets and public places. We fancied in reading his letter that we could almost hear a faint echo of the discordant and quite gratuitous concert at which he had assisted.

His Royal Highness enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Bowler—the sole proprietor of the Kentucky Railroad—whose splendid residence contrasted agreeably with the small cot at Dwight.

In the evening the Prince attended the first Ball given in his honor in the United States, which came off in the Opera House, and at which only some hundreds of persons met, though there was room for several thousands—a circumstance not altogether creditable to the "Queen of the West," but in return an immense crowd welcomed His Royal Highness outside. The Prince also took a run through the charming environs of the city,—where grows in abundance the Catawba grape of which American Champagne is made—and attended Divine Service on Sunday. East of Cincinnati extends a wide tract of country, which under a luxuriant vegetation conceals important coal mines; it is at Pittsburg—the Sheffield of America—that this valuable mineral is turned to account. The Prince and suite arrived here late in the night and were received by the firemen who formed a torchlight procession; the bridge over the Monongahela was illuminated, and an immense concourse of people, who had been waiting long, hailed their illustrious visitor with that enthusiasm which the Americans know so well how to manifest on such occasions. There was a serenade at the Monongahela Hotel by the Duquesne Guards, and on the following day as the bands played "La Claire Fontaine" the

Prince took his departure. This aria was adopted generally throughout the United States during the visit; indeed this, with other Canadian songs, have since become quite fashionable.

At an epoch far removed from the present day, when Pittsburg was but *Fort Duquesne*, this simple lay had perhaps found an echo here; perhaps on the eve of the combat of the Monongahela the same strain had been heard in the camp of the little band commanded by M. de Beaujeu (1).

After a ten hours' ride in the cars the royal party reached Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, distant 280 miles from Pittsburg. The route lay through the Alleghany Mountains, celebrated for their scenery and beautiful forests of pine, oak, maple and other woods, whose rich foliage, variegated with vivid autumnal tints, presented a scene of magical effect. His Royal Highness and some of the suite ventured upon the locomotive as it swept along at full speed on the very brink of precipices, to enjoy this grand spectacle. The Prince had a short interview with Governor Parker at Harrisburg and passed hurriedly through the town, and through Baltimore in like manner, and on the 3rd October entered Washington. Gen. Cass met His Royal Highness at the Railway Station and conducted him to the White House.

If the correspondent of the *New York Herald* (2.) is to be trusted, the President, Mr. Buchanan, received the Prince with a paternal shake of the hand, precisely as an old unmarried millionaire would receive his beloved nephew and heir. Having been presented to the President's niece, Miss Lane, and Miss Ellis, niece of the late Vice President King, Baron Renfrew was led by the kind hosts of the White House through the galleries and gardens of that elegant residence. The President deviated on that day from the established rule, which is that the White House be at all times accessible to American citizens, and none but invited guests were present. On the morrow, however, the doors were thrown open, and at the grand levee held in honor of the Prince the formality of shaking hands was gone through with a great number of citizens who were not content with the salutation prescribed by European etiquette. While criticising the appearance and

(1) This affair, which took place on the 9th July, 1755, put an end to the invasion of Canada, which General Braddock, at the head of 3000 men, meditated. M. de Beaujeu had placed his 253 Canadians and 600 Indians in ambush. Both leaders fell. Washington, then a Captain, was present. Daniel M. H. L. de Beaujeu, Knight of St. Louis, was born at Montreal the 9th August, 1711, and was great-uncle to the Hon. G. R. Saveuse de Beaujeu, member of the Legislative Council. The latter gentleman lately presented the *Société Historique* with a portrait of his distinguished kinsman.

(2) *Royalty in the New World*. By Kinahan Cornwallis, New York, 1860. This is a revised edition of this gentleman's letters to the *Herald*.

manner of those presented, Mr. Wood acknowledges with a good grace that were Her Majesty to receive the President of the United States at Buckingham Palace, and at the same time admit indiscriminately all persons, both male and female, who might present themselves, it is not probable that such an assemblage would compare very favorably with the gathering at the White House. His Royal Highness also dined with the *corps diplomatique*, visited the Capitol, the Patent Office, and a Ladies' Academy, and made an excursion in the *Harriet Lane* to Mount Vernon.

The Capitol is a vast structure of white marble whose cupola is still unfinished; though not faultless, it is the finest edifice in the Union. The Patent Office contains a great number of plans and models, and its museum is one of the most interesting that can be seen. The visit to Mount Vernon assumed all the importance of a great historical event, and "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington" is still the theme of poets, artists and essayists. Indeed these simple words are in themselves suggestive of more than all that could be written upon the chapter of the vicissitudes of human affairs. The old dwelling of the Founder of the Republic is now guarded by a family of negro slaves; it has neither the poetry which clings to a ruin, nor the touching interest which belongs to a well preserved relic, but its appearance is that of a dilapidated country mansion long deserted by its tenants. The General's old arm-chair and the desk on which he used to write his despatches may still be seen, with the celebrated key of the Basille sent by Lafayette; a small silhouette of the marquis presented by himself as a souvenir to his companion-in-arms, and a marble mantle piece, also the gift of the French General, are among the other objects.

The simple monument erected over the grave of Washington is befitting the memory of a hero. Above the entrance is the inscription, "Within this enclosure rest the remains of General George Washington," and in the vault, are two sarcophagi of white marble; on one we read, "Washington," and on the other, "Martha, consort of Washington."

"*Aux petits hommes un mausolée, aux grands hommes une pierre et un nom,*" where the words which the removal of the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena drew from Chateaubriand.

Unlike the conqueror of Europe, the founder of the Republic lies entombed with the partner of his earthly joys and sorrows. But Longwood bears some resemblance to Mount Vernon in other respects; a son of Africa,—not enslaved in this case however—points out the spot where the great warrior died, and there as here a multitude of unknown names are scrawled all over the walls, which have been farther mutilated by the owners of these names to secure and carry off some fragments (1).

(1) Des voyageurs apportés par la tempête croient devoir consacrer leur obscurité à la sépulture éclatante.—(Chateaubriand, *Mémoires*.)

The Prince and the President remained uncovered before the tomb some time, and then the Heir to the British Throne planted a chestnut-tree near by. May it live long! But when its tall shadow falls upon the monument, will the Great Republic be still in existence? The Prince took some chesnuts from the same place to plant in Windsor Park.

Mount Vernon is a wooded promontory jutting into the Potomac, every steamer that navigates the river stops for a few moments opposite this point, while its bell is tolled in respect for the memory of the great man. The house of Washington has been purchased recently by a patriotic association, with the object of repairing and preserving it; but the unfortunate circumstances now taking place in that country must delay the execution of this noble design. Immediately outside the house the eye meets with nothing now but a row of miserable negro huts, all else is desolation.

Returning from Mount Vernon the excursionists amused themselves in dancing. Upon this Mr. Woods remarks,—we quote from memory—“Alas the pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington was as much a pleasure party as a homage rendered to his memory. The world is made up of inconsistencies, and as Thackeray so well observes, we see tears flowing beneath the nuptial veil, and hear jokes in a funeral procession.”

On the 6th October, the Prince made a short excursion to Richmond, the capital of Virginia, and returning left Washington for Baltimore. While his Royal Highness was admiring a statue of Washington at Richmond, some idle boys made use of very un-courteous language toward the visitors; and indeed the population generally showed more curiosity than respect. This circumstance was of course turned into ‘political capital,’ and gave the partizans of Lincoln an opportunity to remind the Southerners that their boasted gentlemanly bearing was at fault. Virginia was the only slave state visited by the Prince, and this was also chronicled by the Republican press.

The name of “Monumental City” given to Baltimore has reference to the general character of its buildings, and not, as might be supposed, to its monuments, for of these we find but four, including a marble column of two hundred feet, surmounted by a statue of Washington, and another column erected to commemorate the battle fought there during the revolutionary war. The Roman

The old red walls are scored with vulgar names, bricks have been broken out, and the very stone tablet overhead which tells that “WITHIN THIS ENCLOSURE REST THE REMAINS OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,” is debased with the offensive scrawls of travellers not ashamed to leave these records of their vulgar infamy behind.—(*Woods.*)

Un nègre nous démontre une espèce de couloir occupé par un moulin à bras, et nous dit “There he died.”—(*Châteaubriand.*)

Those who wish to see the interior of the house must search to the left where down in a cellar a negro woman and her family almost lurk, a slave herself, though the only cicerone to the deserted mansion of the man who gave freedom and independence to the world.—(*Woods.*)

Catholic Cathedral is one of the finest churches in the Union. Maryland was colonized, as we all know, by English families who adhered to the Church of Rome, and its principal city is at present the seat of an archbishop. The Prince made merely a flying visit to Baltimore; yet the entire population turned out, and received their visitor with many marks of joy and respect.

Baron Renfrow was welcomed to Philadelphia by all the most prominent citizens, and here an unexpected incident occurred. As the royal party entered the Opera House the entire audience rose from their seats; and again when the orchestra struck up *God save the Queen* every one rose a second time. This was a mark of very delicate attention on the part of the Americans who never rise when their national anthem is played, and who on this very occasion did not do so when *Hail Columbia* was performed. It is said the Prince was much affected by the sight of so large and respectable an assemblage conforming to the custom of his own country, and no doubt this familiar scene must have called up to his mind many recollections of home. The decorum which marked the proceedings at Philadelphia was not surpassed by even the good taste shown in the New York ovation.

Great had been the preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales in the Empire City. Her citizens, who glory in assigning her the third place among the cities of the civilized world as regards population, now fully established her claim to the first for popular excitement. So much had been said in the newspapers about the danger which the Prince would incur from an exuberance of democratic feeling, or an indiscreet curiosity on the part of the public, that the people resolved to vindicate their dignity; and this they did effectually, no doubt to the great disappointment of the scribes, who could find no episode too ridiculous, or no instance of ill-breeding too preposterous for publication.

The *Harriet Lane* with the long expected guests on board arrived off the Battery about two in the afternoon; immediately General Scott, Peter Cooper Esq (a millionaire of the town), and other members of the Reception Committee hastened to meet them. The landing, which took place at Castle Garden, was announced by a royal salute, and Mayor Woods delivered a short harangue, addressing the Prince by his title and laying aside the incognito. The New York militia, celebrated for their soldierly bearing, were then reviewed; and His Royal Highness, Mayor Woods, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Lyons proceeded through Broadway in a carriage made expressly for the occasion and drawn by horses the royal party had used while in Canada, and that had been purchased for this purpose. The streets, the windows and the very house-tops were literally crammed with people, who were almost wild with enthusiasm.

The Prince alighted at the City Hall where the militia filed off before him; and this occupied so much time that it was not till

seven o'clock that the Fifth Avenue Hotel was reached. This splendid hotel had been leased and furnished by the City for the accommodation of the visitors.

On the morrow the Prince visited the University and received the address of its council from the hands of the Chancellor. The Astor Library,—containing 100,000 volumes—the Cooper Institute and the Free Academy having been also visited, His Royal Highness proceeded to the Central Park, where two young trees were planted. The royal party then partook of a *déjeûner* at Mayor Woods' villa, where many of the leading citizens of New York had met by invitation. The remainder of the day was spent in a visit to that well-known institute for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, in which most of the professors who now have charge of similar institutions on this continent received their training. In the evening the ball given by the city came off; cards admitting 3000 persons were issued by the four hundred original subscribers who had undertaken to defray all expenses. That much dissatisfaction resulted from this arrangement is not surprising, as all except the moneyed men and their respective *coteries* found themselves excluded from the festivities. The directions and *recommendations* which accompanied the cards of invitation might have led one to suppose that some doubt existed as to the perfect eligibility of, at least, some of the guests; or that New York society was not usually over punctilious in the observance of etiquette. Shortly after the arrival of the guests two accidents occurred that might have been attended with fatal results. The first was the falling of two heavy vases containing flowers which had been placed high above the stage; the second was the giving way of a part of the floor, just as the first set of quadrilles had formed. Carpenters were set to work repairing the damage; and two hours later the Prince opened the ball with the lady of Governor Morgan. A New York poet who names all the Prince's fair partners in the dance thus concludes his song:—

Tis now a dream—the Prince's ball,
Its' vanished glories one and all,
The scenes of the fairy tales;
For Cinderella herself was there,
And Barnum keeps for trial fair,
The beautiful slipper deposited there,
By His Highness the Prince of Wales.

Conspicuous among the splendid decorations of the Academy of Music, in which this ball took place, were choice specimens of indigenous and exotic plants, representing the Flora of the world. The dresses were superb and a diamond seemed the only gem that could pass muster that night.

The day following, the Prince passed through Broadway, and visited the establishment of Messrs. Ball and Black, jewelers; the photographic gallery of Mr. Brady,—where His Royal Highness

sat for his likeness, as did also the members of the suite—and Barnum's Museum; here the visitors had an opportunity of admiring all the real and *bogus* curiosities, without however seeing the greatest of the curiosities,—Barnum himself, the incarnation of Yankee genius. As the prince of humbug was absent they had to be content with a ramble through his dominions; his deputy did the honors on the occasion.

The Prince also called at the residence of Gen. Scott during the day. The firemen's torchlight procession proceeded in the evening to the Fifth Avenue Hotel; as it approached Fifth Avenue innumerable Roman candles were fired, and electric lights, placed upon the engines, sent their dazzling rays in all directions; the crowd, which was most enthusiastic, filled the streets, and every available space,—every window and even the roofs of houses and public buildings were occupied. Never did the American metropolis witness such a sight. His Royal Highness watched the men filing off for an hour and a-half from the balcony, bowing in acknowledgement to the acclamations each company sent forth as it passed the hotel. The Duke of Newcastle was also the recipient of many marks of respect from the citizens.

The following being Sunday the Prince and suite attended Divine Service in Trinity Church, where a prayer for Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales was read. The circumstance will remind the reader of American history that the pastor of the church which occupied the site of the present edifice, was turned away by his flock during the Revolutionary war, for persisting in offering the prayer for George III.

To give even an imperfect sketch of New York would require double the space filled by this little work, it will suffice to say that its population amounts to 800,000; to which may be added that of Brooklyn and Williamsburg—as these places are in reality but suburbs of the city—amounting to 300,000 more. Thus we see that it has a population nearly equal in number to that of all Lower Canada. In 1859 the imports amounted to two hundred and twenty-nine millions, against two hundred and nine millions entered at all the other ports of the republic during the same period; the exports were one hundred and seventeen millions, against two hundred and thirty nine millions for all the other ports. Thus it will also be seen that the commerce of New York is nearly equal to that of all the other towns put together. The number of copies issuing from the daily press is over three hundred thousand; among these publications there are ten German, two French, two Welsh, two Spanish, and one Italian newspapers.

New York is a cosmopolitan city, where all races, religions, and languages are to be found. Germans form a considerable part of the population, and in certain parts of the city a knowledge of their language is almost indispensable. The French, Belgians, French

Canadians, and Swiss speaking the French language are about 40,000 in number; or equal to the population of Quebec twenty years ago. Mr. Woods says the Irish Catholics make up nearly one half of the citizens; this assertion, however, appears to be hazarded, though it is certain that the adherents of any other denomination taken separately are not as numerous as those of the Church of Rome, whose Archbishop, Dr. Hughes,—an able and vigorous writer—is one of the acknowledged social and political powers of the metropolis.

Our fellow-countrymen of French descent have formed a society called after the patron saint of Lower Canada, also an institute which has long been presided over by the well known voyager, the venerable M. Franchère.

Besides many religious institutions of learning—including those of the Jesuits, the nuns of the *Sacred Heart*, and the Christian Brothers,—colleges, academies and independent schools, New York possesses 112 free schools, with an attendance of 168,828 pupils.

The Prince left New-York on the 15th October for West Point, where the military academy of the United States is situated. Ascending the river in the *Harriet Lane* the tourists enjoyed a fine view of the scenery of the Hudson, which is now seen flowing between high and steep banks of rock, known as the *Palissades*, then winding its way among high mountains whose sides are clothed in a forest as impenetrable in appearance as it was of yore, when the Indian's bark canoe alone stemmed the tide of the noble river. Autumn, which for a few weeks imparts to our forests hues of gold and scarlet, had already touched the hills, and left the impress of her resistless charms. The Prince and suite arrived at West Point at one o'clock p.m., and were received on the wharf by Col. Delafield, the officer commanding, accompanied by his staff and an escort of cavalry.

West Point is famed in the history of the United States as the place in which Arnold concocted his scheme of treason; and Tarrytown, where Major André was taken and executed, is situated in the vicinity. The military school was founded in 1802. The expenses attending the education of the students, who receive the designation of *Cadets*, are borne by the State. Five years are devoted to study, after which they are bound to serve in the army of the Republic for a term of at least eight years; the majority, however, remain in the service altogether. The Cadets numbering generally about 300, form a well disciplined corps, which the Prince reviewed on this occasion. The site of this school is a most picturesque one, and the scientific knowledge here imparted enjoys the reputation of being of a high order.

The following day the noble visitors went on board the *Daniel Drew*,—a very fast steamer, said to run at a speed of twenty-two

miles an hour,—and continued their voyage up the river; on the way they passed *Sunnyside*, the late residence of Washington Irving, and *Sleepy Hollow*, the spot where the great narrator laid the scene of his "Headless Horseman."

The Prince made a short stay at Albany, which, as our readers know, is the capital of the State of New York. The Mayor and authorities welcomed the visitors, and led them to the Town Hall, and afterwards to the Capitol, where Governor Morgan presented many of the citizens to His Royal Highness.

Albany was formerly called Orange, and is the oldest town in the United States after Jamestown; it was founded by Dutch settlers—two years after the founding of Quebec—who gave it the name of Orange in honor of the prince then governing the Netherlands. (1) The first European vessel that ascended the Hudson to the place where Albany now stands was the *Half Moon*, commanded by Capt. Hendrik Hudson, whose name the river bears. He arrived there in September 1609, having spent two weeks in sailing from Manhattan Island or New York. In 1630, a rich merchant of Amsterdam, called Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, acquired from the Indians a wide tract of country, lying on the west bank of the Hudson and around Fort Orange, to which he sent artisans and agriculturists as settlers. He established this domain as a principality under the name of Rensselaerwyck, and the revenues which his descendants still collect have caused much trouble and given rise to many lawsuits. When the Dutch colony was transferred to the British Crown, in 1664, the rights and privileges of the Rensselaer family were confirmed, with the exception of the right of sovereignty; and Fort Orange was named Albany, after the Duke of York and Albany, who succeeded to the throne as James II. Albany is very proud of her early history which has been brought into notice by the labors of Dr. O'Callaghan and several others. The Doctor, who edited the Montreal *Vindicator*, and who was forced to fly from Canada on account of the insurrection, in 1837, published a history of the State of New York (*History of the New Netherlands*) some time ago, and is now engaged in superintending the publication of interesting memoirs of the history of America—including Canada—undertaken by the State. The library of the Capitol contains about 30,000 volumes, among which are many works of great value. The population of Albany was 5,349 in 1800; it had increased to 24,238 in 1830, and it is now about 65,000.

There are about fifty churches of all denominations: the most remarkable among them is the cathedral of the *Immaculate Conception*, built of a reddish-brown sandstone, and one of the largest churches in the Union.

(1) The most ancient towns founded by Europeans in North America are: Jamestown, in Virginia, founded in 1607 by Captain John Smith and Bartholomew Gosnold; Quebec, founded in 1608 by Champlain; and Albany, founded in 1610.

The Erie canal, and six railroads, which have their termini here, make of the town an important and flourishing commercial centre; and among her citizens many wealthy men are to be found. The social circles of Albany are not surpassed elsewhere in learning or manners. Besides the state library and museum there are several scientific institutions, a college, a female academy, and a normal school. The geological museum, under the direction of the celebrated Professor Hall, and Dudley's Observatory—founded by the widow of a rich citizen of that name—advance Albany to the foremost rank in science among the cities of America.

On the following day the Prince took his departure by railway for Boston, and *en route* saw the Cohoes Falls, which are famed for their beauty. At every station, and especially at Springfield and Worcester, the population assembled in great numbers and cheered the royal cortege most enthusiastically. On the evening of the 17th October the Prince alighted at Longwood, a suburb of Boston, where his Royal Highness was received by the Mayor, Mr. Lincoln, and some of the principal citizens, and conducted to the Revere House. The enthusiasm of the New Yorkers was equalled by that of the Bostonians, and the same good taste and orderly conduct marked both receptions.

The London *Times*' correspondent says that he observed for the first time evident marks of great lassitude in the courageous young traveller; indeed it must be acknowledged the cause was amply sufficient. Yet His Royal Highness sat up late to witness a procession of the partizans of Messrs. Bell and Everett, got up as a counter demonstration to that of their adversaries, the Republicans; we all know with what a racket our neighbors choose to accompany these Homeric displays. The day following there was a grand parade upon the Common,—a vast park studded with trees and fountains, which though known by this modest name, is the *Champs Elysées* of the Bostonians. Before leaving the hotel the Prince received the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill, Ralph Farham, who is 105 years of age, and enjoys all his mental faculties and physical activity to a degree seldom found even in an octogenarian. This veteran served throughout the Revolutionary War, and was present at Saratoga when General Burgoyne surrendered. He now came accompanied by his daughter, and was warmly welcomed by the great-grandson of the sovereign against whose troops he had fought.

The Prince, the Duke of Newcastle and the officers in the suite, in full uniform, reviewed the divers militia corps of Boston, numbering in all about 3000 men. There was in the line a regiment with a uniform similar to that worn by the British soldiers at the time Wolfe fought under the ramparts of Quebec.

The review being terminated, all these troops, besides an immense multitude, escorted the Prince to the State House, where a lunch had been prepared. It was in State Street that the soldiers

of George III. fired for the first time upon the colonists, and then began the struggle which was productive of such important results. At five in the afternoon, a concert was given in the Music Hall by the children of the schools, who stood in a kind of amphitheatre, and numbered about 1,200, the majority being girls, dressed in white. Among the divers compositions sung was the following, from the pen of Wendall Holmes, a Boston *littérateur*,—which we cannot keep from our readers:—

God bless our Father's land,
Keep her in heart and hand
One with our own!
From all her foes defend,
Be her brave people's friend,
On e!l her realms descend.
Protect her throne!

Father, in loving care,
Guard Thou her kingdom's heir,
Guide all his ways;
Thine arm his shelter be
From harm by land or sea,
Bid storm and danger flee,
Prolong his days!

Lord, let war's tempest cease,
Fold the whole earth in peace
Under thy wings.
Make all thy nations one,
All hearts beneath the sun,
Till Thou shalt reign alone
Great King of Kings!

The day's proceedings ended with a ball at the theatre, which his Royal Highness opened with Mrs. Lincoln, the lady of the Mayor. Among the decorations was a painting of Windsor Castle, arranged so as to produce a perfect optical illusion. On the morrow the Prince visited Harvard College, at Cambridge, Bunker Hill monument and Auburn Cemetery, where H. R. H. planted two trees. The divers literary institutions and public libraries were next visited, after which the Prince did Mr. Lincoln, the Mayor, the honor of a visit.

In common with many institutions of learning Harvard College had a very humble origin. In 1636, six years after the arrival of English settlers in that place, the Court of the little colony granted 400*l.* for the establishment of a school or college, which was to be built at Newton,—a place soon after called Cambridge in honor of the English University. The original sum had been increased by a legacy of 700*l.* left by Rev. John Harvard, himself a graduate of Cambridge, and with this capital the institution, now so celebrated,

was founded. Of the 7000 graduates—including most of the American celebrities—who obtained degrees since the opening of the college, 2600 are still living.

The Prince was received by President Felton, who presented the Ex-Presidents Quincy, Sparks, Winthrop and Walker, the Hon. Charles Sumner, and Dr. Windall Holmes, who, with the orator Everett and the learned professors of the University, formed a brilliant galaxy of talent. The visitors were led through the libraries, the Agassiz Museum, the Observatory, the courts and the gardens,—where “Auld Lang Syne” was sung by the students—and returning to the great hall, partook of a collation. Here—says an American chronicler—they were entertained with a chit-chat about the good old town of Boston and its good old times.

Boston has some very old buildings and a host of historical reminiscences. Founded by John Winthrop and his companions in 1630, its antiquity is less than that of Quebec and somewhat greater than that of Montreal. In the year 1625 William Blackstone, a clergyman of the Church of England, fixed his habitation where the city now stands, and it was at his instance that Winthrop left Charleston to settle there. The first name given to the Athons of America was *Mushawomuk*, an Indian word which, according to Mr. Drake, signifies a *place unoccupied*; it was soon after called Tremont or Trimountain, on account of three hills on which it is built—a name now borne by one of its principal hotels;—at last the name which it still retains was bestowed upon it after a town of Lincolnshire. The population in 1764, was 15,520 inhabitants; in 1800 it was 24,000; in 1820 it had increased to 43,000; and in 1840 it had reached to 93,000; it is now 170,000.

Boston has ever been the centre of activity in New England, her sons acted a conspicuous part in all the wars waged against Canada; and called loudly for the conquest of New France even while they assumed a hostile attitude towards the Mother Country;—hence the name *Bostonais* with which our *habitans* invest all Anglo-Americans, and sometimes even Englishmen. Here was the standard of revolution first raised, and here also was the tea destroyed on which an Imperial tax had been laid, and the war with England commenced. Among the cities of the Northern States, Boston by its commerce holds the second place, and the first by its society, its literary institutions and the distinguished men of letters and science it has produced. In less than fifty years after the founding of this town its vessels were met, not only in all the principal ports of Continental Europe, but in those of the Canaries, on the coasts of Africa, and of Madagascar. The imports now amount to nearly \$50,000,000, and the exports to \$24,000,000; and about 3000 vessels enter the harbor every year. In 1856, the number of ships from Calcutta was 76, with cargoes valued at \$7,000,000; and among the exports were 12,179 tons of ice. Indeed the trade in ice originated in Boston; Frederick Tudor, a merchant

of this town, having been the first to engage in it, about twenty years ago. Its commerce with the East is immense; in fact the American trade with Turkey through Smyrna is now almost exclusively in the hands of Boston merchants. Eight lines of railroad, and the active prosecution of important branches of industry, —as ship-building and the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence,— add much to the prosperity of this city. Its literature has also been developed very rapidly. (1) The first books and the first journals published in America were printed here. The *News Letter*, which appeared for the first time on the 24th April 1704, fell with the English dominion, in 1776. The *Boston Gazette*, published by James Franklin, was the second newspaper that saw the light; and the same publisher started the *New England Courant* in 1821. Benjamin Franklin,—of whom it was afterwards said,

Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis,

was then apprenticed to his brother; and at the age of sixteen wrote for the *Courant*, of which he ultimately became the editor. There are now 117 publications issued in Boston, including 9 daily journals and 49 periodicals. Among the latter the *North American Review* and the *Atlantic Monthly* enjoy great reputation. The schools of the city, and indeed of all Massachusetts, are in a high state of efficiency; the legislation of this State upon public education has served as a model to Upper Canada; and in the system adopted in the Lower section of the Province we find much that is borrowed from the same source. There are two colleges, a normal school, an institute for the blind, and another for idiots, under the direction of Dr. Howe, which is spoken of very highly; eight grammar schools, and 211 elementary schools attended by 25,000 children. We also find in the town very extensive public libraries,—that of the Athenæum, having a gallery of statues and paintings attached, is the most considerable; it contains 70,000 volumes. Many fine churches and other edifices adorn the streets; but the historical souvenirs which belong to Faneuil Hall and the old State House give them the greatest claim upon the attention of the stranger.

If we may be permitted here to express our personal feelings we must say that we have always felt more pleasure while visiting Boston and Albany, than the other cities of the Republic which we have seen; indeed we felt more at home in Boston or Albany, than in some of the Upper Canadian towns; and we may add that we never left them without regret. The spectacle of great commercial activity, with the material prosperity that follows in its train, is not always sufficient to convey pleasurable emotions to the mind; nor will streets most carefully laid out and lined with elegant and re-

(1) We are indebted for this, and much of the foregoing information to the *New American Cyclopædia*, by Messrs. Dawes and Ripley, published by Appleton and Co.

gular buildings do it if a certain picturesque beauty be wanting. Where everything is new,—where no monument marks the lapse of time, nothing speaks long to the imagination, and the interest of the beholder is confined to the present.

Though Boston may well be proud of many historical events, yet others are far from reflecting honor upon her name. A spirit of intolerance and of persecution seems not to have been incompatible with a love of freedom and independence—but of this the world has furnished other instances. The Puritans who had expatriated themselves for the love of their religion, banished all who held heterodox doctrines; and in 1651, Mrs. Anne Hibbins, a relative of Governor Bellingham, was hanged as a witch. Many other persons were accused of the same crime; especially about the year 1692, when much popular excitement prevailed against sorcery. The celebrated Dr. Cotton Mather, a graduate of Harvard who on several occasions was very near being elected its president, and whose theological and scientific works Franklin much admired, published several essays against witchcraft, and is responsible for a heavy share of the odious cruelties perpetrated at that period. And more recently the burning of a convent gave evidence of a lurking fanaticism among a certain class of her population.

This city was the last in the United States visited by the Prince and his retinue, for to the great disappointment of the citizens of Portland, the royal party only passed through that town on their way to the *Hero*, which, with the other vessels of the squadron, had been awaiting their arrival for some days in the harbor.

The Prince reached Portland at two in the afternoon of the 20th October, and was received by the militia and the entire population of the town and its environs, assembled at the railway station. All regretted the early departure of His Royal Highness; but as the most exact punctuality had been observed throughout the tour and as it had been announced that the embarkation would take place at 3 p. m. of that day, his Royal Highness and the Duke of Newcastle determined not to deviate from their settled purpose, although the act would have given much pleasure to a people who are closely allied to Canada. Here were met the Canadian Premier, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Mayor of Montreal, and many distinguished personages from the other colonies, who had come to pay their respects to the illustrious visitor.

The Prince was conducted by the Mayor and leading citizens of Portland through the well decorated and crowded streets, to the Victoria Wharf, when his Royal Highness embarked in one of the *Hero's* boats, and proceeded to that vessel amidst the vociferous huzzas of assembled thousands, the cheers of the sailors who manned the yards, and repeated peals of artillery from the batteries, the cannons of the royal squadron, and those of Admiral Milne's. The royal standard was then unfurled and announced the arrival of

the Heir Apparent on board the *Hero*. After a few moments of silence, a single gun gave the signal to weigh anchor, and ere this last voice ceased to echo the ovations Albert Edward had received on the American continent, the *Hero*, *Ariadne*, and *Flying Fish* were on their way.

XIII.

RETURN TO EUROPE.

The voyage home was long and disagreeable, and was attended with even more danger than vessels usually incur at that somewhat advanced season. It lasted twenty-four days, during which the *Hero* and *Ariadne* sailed in company,—the latter often towing the former whose sailing qualities and steam power are much inferior;—endless fogs in which each vessel lost sight of her consort, were encountered,—often accompanied by dead calms that greatly impeded the progress of the voyagers, as the stock of coal was short and had to be reserved for the English coast where a prevalence of head winds was expected. When half the distance had been accomplished, the ships were overtaken by heavy squalls and snow storms, during one of which the *Hero* lost several spars and sails, and was separated for a day from her consort. It appears the tempest had driven the royal ship far in advance while the *Ariadne* had gone to seek her in an opposite direction. Great was the joy of all on board when the two good ships espied each other, for much anxiety had been felt by Capt. Vansittart and his officers concerning the fate of the *Hero* and her noble passengers.

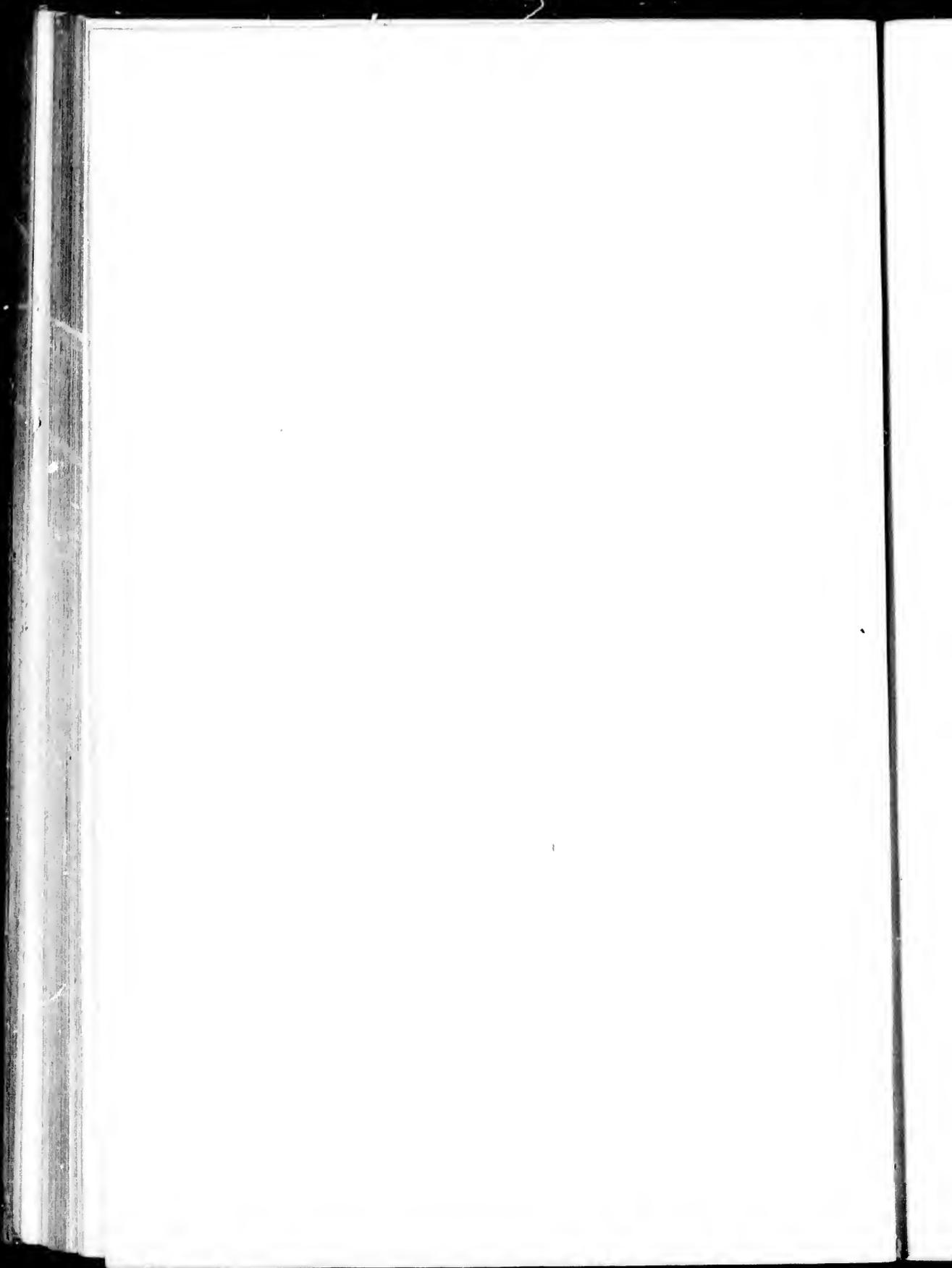
As it had been anticipated, contrary winds and want of fuel delayed the vessels for several days at the entrance of the Channel; all the fresh provisions had been consumed, and every one on board had to be content with the usual sailor's fare, until at last a fair wind enabled them to proceed. On the 15th November, a rocket sent up by the *Ariadne*, as a signal to her companion, was answered by the *Himalaya*, which Her Majesty uneasy at the prolonged absence of the squadron, had despatched to meet her beloved son. At 10 o'clock a.m. the vessels dropt their anchors in Plymouth Harbor. Upon landing, the Prince received the congratulatory addresses of the town of Plymouth and the county of Devon, and at noon took the train and was soon at Windsor, where Prince Albert awaited his arrival.

XIV.

CONCLUSION.

From the 23rd July to the 20th October, being a little over three months, the Prince of Wales visited the Lower Provinces, Canada, and the Western and Northern States of America, passing over 6000 miles of roads. This simple statement of the number of miles taken in connection with the time in which they were performed, might have certainly astonished the ancient *snow-shoeing* peregrinators of the country, and is deserving our own attention. But the British Empire, with her colonies, and also the United States, saw in this visit matter of more moment than a mere feat of locomotion. The historical ties which bind us together have been strongly developed on this occasion, as plainly show the great number of addresses and harangues laid before our readers and which we could not here recapitulate without presuming too much on their good nature; but we may be permitted to say we incline to the belief that the visit of the Heir Apparent to this continent, at a time the colonies had attained so high a degree of importance and when the American Republic was on the eve of being overtaken by calamities so long portended, was prompted by an unseen Providence. Whatever fate may befall America amid the many changes which the world is undergoing, the young Prince when called upon to reign over so great a part of this continent, will bring to the task that correct knowledge which can only be obtained through a personal acquaintance with the country and its inhabitants. We even cherish the hope that the people inhabiting the shores of the St. Lawrence, who, after having heroically resisted the armies of H. R. H.'s ancestors, and since, on two different occasions, fought under the British flag with the same courage and fidelity, may have left in the mind of the Prince an impression not altogether unfavorable; we believe, on the contrary, that His Royal Highness will long remember the spectacle and look upon it as a sweet and excellent picture of happiness, honesty, intelligence, peaceful industry, and modest but sincere devotion. Again, a country is not to be governed by doctrines purely metaphysical, and power needs to imprint in the popular mind an image loved and venerated by all. The British sceptre could not have been better represented than by the brilliant and graceful visitor whose presence among us will be long remembered.

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX

I

POETRY.

ON THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BRITISH AMERICA.

Montreal, 27th August, 1869.

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette :

SIR,—I send a "Prize Poem," written by Mr. John Burton, one of the "first year's" students in the class of English Lit. in the University of McGill College. Among the many demonstrations of loyalty and joy with which the press teems, you may, perhaps, think the publication of this juvenile production not inopportune.

I am,

My dear sir,

Your obed't serv't,

WILLIAM T. LEACH.

With joy we welcome to our forest shores,
The son of Britain's well-beloved Queen,
That Queen upon whose head our Maker pours
His choicest blessings, round whose brow serene
The gems of virtue shine ; of heavenly birth,
They pale the crowns of earth.

We hail thee from fair Freedom's favored land,
By slavery's heartless, crimson foot untrod ;
Where black and white holds each within his hand,
That priceless boon, freedom to worship God ;
No fetters there, for all its sons are free
As its encircling sea.

We hail in thee the British heart of oak,
Which shrinks not from the dangers of the main,
Fair promise that thy people ne'er the stroke
Of hostile foes shall feel, nor shall the chain
Which tyrants forge e'er curse our happy land,
'Neath thy protecting hand.

The great upheavings of the mighty deep
Appal thee not, but o'er its stormy wave
(Which moans the requiem of those who sleep
Within its marble depths,) fearless and brave
Thou comest, whilst in the gallant breeze floats free
The flag of Liberty—

That meteor flag of England which has braved
Oppression, storm, and brightly to this hour,
Still burns a beacon light; who would be saved
The gull and wormwood of dark slavery's power,
Of liberty and right will find no lack,
Where waves the "Union Jack."

No mighty triumphs dost thou come to grace,
Of victory, stained full deep in human gore;
Far nobler trophies,—worthier of our race,
Have stretched their iron band from shore to shore,
O'er that broad river's flood: see Britain's noble son,
The bloodless victory won!

A triumph worthy of the youthful days
Of Canada, which to a fruitful field
From Forests dense has grown; the pathless ways,
Where roved the wolf and wandering deer, now yield
The yellow waving corn, and cities rise
Before our wondering eyes.

And still fair Prince, these triumphs we have won,
Beneath the fostering care of that great land,
Upon whose wide spread realms the tireless sun
Ne'er sets; and from her open bounteous hand
Have we received our language, energy
And all that makes us free.

Then doubly welcome from our fatherland,
Art thou, loved Prince of England's Royal line;
E'en now awaits thy coming on the strand,
A youthful nation's love, which still shall shine
A rising star, not less 'midst winter snow
Or forest gloom shall glow.

A love, great Prince, on which thou mayest repose,
Should storms assail the Briton's sea girt isle;
Her friends our friends shall be, her foes our foes,
Her troubles will we share, and pray the smile
Of heaven may rest upon her happy shore.
Now, and for evermore.

All hail Victoria's son, our princely guest.
Live, England's glory, and the pride of earth,
May those bright virtues glow within thy breast
Which deck the life of her who gave thee birth,
With lovely radiance, and their light shall last
When earthly thrones are past.

Whilst thee we welcome to our forest home,
We own the gracious hand and guardian power,
Of Him, from whom our life and blessing come,
And who has placed us in auspicious hour,
Beneath the sway, benignant and serene,
Of England's spotless Queen.

Long may she rule in peace, and when at length,
Her star, still rising in meridian light
Of heavenly day, is lost; thou girt with strength
Of God's approving smile, rule strong in right
Thy spacious realms, and on thy diadem
Our Canada shall shine the brightest gem,
And give fresh lustre to thy lofty praise,
Through never ending days.

JOHN BURTON.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

What tidings from the sea-girt isle, of joy or hope or fear,
Of war or wit, of woman's worth, or manhood's proud career?
What of the ancient fatherland? what of our sovereign dear?

Not to the numbers of the bard, or sage's lifebought lore,
Not to the Senate's vexed debate, or the cannon's angry roar,
Not to the pæans of the great, or the groans at Dives' door.

Not to these are ye to listen, nor these the tales we bring,
Haste! bid the bells of tower and keep a royal welcome ring,
A welcome to the blue eyed boy who yet may be a king!

Yes! ring a royal welcome as befits a royal guest,
Ring out bold bells to the free skies of a'! your chimes the best
For him who holds Hewelyn's land who bears the plumed crest.

O loyal hands and loving lips, a welcome loud and long,
And greet the darling of our hearts with mirth and dance and song,
Ay, bring the ivy-crowned cup, let who will say 'tis wrong.

For never since Jacques Cartier the fleur-de-lys unfurled,
And bade the Bourbon lilies bloom 'mid the wilds of the new world,
Has guest so loved e'er trod the soil where the wigwam's smoke then
[curled.

Then a hearty cheer for the gallant ship that brought him o'er the sea,
Three cheers for every belted knight that bears him companie,
But three times three for the lady bright that nursed him on her knee.

And a benison on the fair young head that yet shall wear a crown,
Light may it rest on that white brow, those locks so comely brown,
Long be it ere a silver thread streaks their soft lengths adown.

No common lot, no common cares, and life so soon began,
Remember this in after years when we his actions scan,
And think how well we loved the boy before we blame the man.

Ye who have heard his gentle voice, have looked upon his face,
All ye who have a kindly wish for England's royal race,
Bear him upon your heart of hearts up to the Throne of Grace.

O maidens in your orisons, remember him to-night,
O men who never knelt to man, kneel to the King of Might,
Pray Him to guide our youthful Prince in His ways just and right.

ANNIE.

Montreal, August 30, 1860.

MY FATHER'S LAND. (1)

God bless our Father's ! and,
Keep her in heart and hand
One with our own !
From all her foes defend,
Be her brave people's friend,
On all her realms descend.
Protect her throne !

Father, in loving care,
Guard Thou her kingdom's heir,
Guide all his ways ;
Thine arm his shelter be
From harm by land or sea,
Bid storm and danger flee,
Prolong his days !

Lord, let war's tempest cease,
Fold the whole earth in peace
Under thy wings.
Make all thy nations one,
All hearts beneath the sun,
Till Thou shalt reign alone
Great King of Kings !

HOLMES.

A LA CLAIRE FONTAINE

The following is a translation of the Song of the French Canadians referred to in the narratives of the Saguenay Excursion of H. R. H., the Prince of Wales :—

As by the crystal fount I strayed,
On which the dancing moonbeams played,
The water seemed so clear and bright,
I loved thee from the hour we met,
And never can that love forget.

(1) These stanzas, by C. W. Holmes, were sung by a thousand girls at the Winthrop School, Boston, on the occasion of the Prince's visit, to the air of " God Save the Queen."

The water seemed so clear and bright,
I bathed myself in its delight ;
The nightingale above my head
As sweet a stream of music shed.
I loved thee from the hour we met,
And never can that love forget.

The nightingale above my head,
As sweet a stream of music shed.
Sing, nightingale ! thy heart is glad !
But I could weep, for mine is sad !
I loved thee from the hour we met,
And never can that love forget.

Sing, nightingale : thy heart is glad !
But I could weep, for mine is sad !
For I have lost my lady fair,
And she has left me to despair !
I loved thee from the hour we met,
And never can that love forget.

For I have lost my lady fair,
And she has left me to despair,
For that I gave not, when she spoke,
The rose that from its tree I broke.
I loved thee from the hour we met,
And never can that love forget.

For that I gave not when she spoke,
The rose that from its tree I broke ;
I wish the rose were on its tree,
And my beloved again with me !
I loved thee from the hour we met,
And never can that love forget.

BEFORE THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON.

The soft rays of the autumn sun
Fell goldenly on land and wave,
Touching with holy light the grave
That holds the dust of Washington.

A sacred Presence brooded round,
A halo of divinest flame ;
The memory of the mighty name
That makes Mount Vernon hallowed ground !

A stately silent group was there—
The nation's Ruler crowned with years,
And England's Prince amid his peers,
Uncovered in the reverent air !

adians
H., the

girls at
visit, to

Beneath the old ancestral trees
They walked together side by side,
In sun and shadow, close-allied,
Linked in the happy bands of Peace.

Two friendly nations met in them,
Two mighty nations, one of old,
Cast in the same gigantic mould,
Shoots from the sturdy Saxon Stem.
They gathered round his holy dust.
The wisest of the many wise

That shaped our early destinies,
And fought our battles, sternly just.
And gloried in his common Name ;
Forgetting all things but his fame,
Remembering only what was good !

'Twas gracefully and nobly done,
A royal tribute to the free,
Who, Prince, will long remember thee,
Before the Grave of Washington !

CANTATA
IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO CANADA.

(Translated from the French of E. Sempé, by Mrs. J. Leprohon.)

PART FIRST.

From far St. Lawrence banks to Albion's shore,
A voice hath gone forth and been heard,
And in the Royal palace noble hearts
By love respondent have been stirred.

THE DEPARTURE.

Récit. — From Windsor's walls the cannon's boom is heard :
By martial sounds the summer air is stirred,
From tower and turret countless chimes arise
Mingling in silvery carols to the skies.
Steel gleams in sunshine flashing like bright gems
And shouts awake the echoes of the Thames :
Whilst now behold in Royal pomp arrayed,
Approach a gay and noble cavalcade,
Fiery chargers arching necks of pride ;
Flags, banners, standards floating on each side :
Drum, Trumpet blending in one martial peal,
That fills each throbbing heart with ardent zeal.
London is all astir—like a stream the crowd
Follow the Prince with cheers and clamour loud

The Prince who goes to meet 'neath stranger skies,
Subjects bound to him by Love's closest ties.
The Royal mother now has said Farewell!
With tearful eyes to the Son she loves so well.
Striving to banish fear of winds, and waves,
And storms that slumber in old Ocean's caves :
Ah, calm each anxious fear illustrious One !
Safe is the bark that bears thy gallant Son,
Too many prayers for him and thee arise,
On Albion's shores and 'neath Canadian skies !
Again the cannon's deafening roar is heard :
The vessel's glittering sails are slowly stirred,
Poised on the wave she spreads the snow white folds,
As if rejoicing in the priceless freight she holds.
Fair winds and sunshine mark her onward course,
Neptune restrains the rising tempest's force,
Longing we wait to gaze on that young noble brow,
Ah! our hopes are crowned and he is with us now.

THE ARRIVAL.

Chorus :— All hail old England's Hope and Pride,
Destined to wear one day earth's fairest diadem,
Thou who hast left thy home's dear tie
To glad thy people with thy presence new to them.
Hail! Child of Hope and Victory,
Coming to greet us even on our household earth,
Uniting in thyself
Royalty's splendor to that of modest worth.

A voice :— At thine approach our woods and glens
Have put on their brightest bloom :
Our Mountains erst crowned with hoar frost
A richer green assume :
The winds of summer on their wings
Bring a fragrance yet more sweet
And in humble cot and lordly home
All hearts with pleasure beat.
From mid their leafy summer haunts
Where airy zephyrs, wild flowers woo,
The birds their silvery notes awake
As if to bid thee welcome too.

Recit. — We hope great Prince that thou wilt find
Thy New-World Empire worthy of thy sway,
And thy coming will give us heart
For greater things to strive each day.

A voice :— Thou hast seen the massive bridge
That our labour has patient raised ;
Ah! repaid for our toil will we amply be
If by word from thee, 'tis praised.
Lord of our noble river wide,
Silent it stands in stately pride,
Mid waters chafing on every side,

As firmly based the massive parts,
As thou art throned in thy people's hearts.

PRAYER.

Chorus :— Thou who placest the sceptre in the hands of Kings,
Great Lord whom we praise,
Of our Young Prince, so well—so justly loved,
Guard Thou the days!
A mother's hope is he,
Pride and shield of a nation free,
Father! grant then that he may be
Worthy his lofty and his noble state,
And the honours high that on him wait.

Recit.— Up even to Heaven's starry domes,
Its messengers doth bear
Upon their wings to the King of Kings
Our incense and our prayer.

Chorus of Soldiers :— War drums and trumpets,
Raise your Martial voice,
Your loud and stirring notes
Make our hearts rejoice.
Bind with bright garlands
Every biddle rein,
Fling wide our banners,
Free from dishonour's stain.
Well foes may tremble,
Our standard floats above,
We march to do them battle
For Queen and Prince we love.

PART SECOND.

THE AWAKENING AND RETURN.

Recit.—Like a mourner weeping nigh a mausoleum lone,
Canada in darkness lays obscure unkown;
Emerging from that torpor deep, at length
She wakes, and the world admires her young strength.

Chorus of young girls :—Come let us gather,
Roses and flowers,
Glit'ring with dew drops,
From gardens and bowers;
Let childhood's small hands,
Fair blossoms cull,
Branches of eglantine,
Weave them in garlands,
Thus well evince,
On this day of joy,
Our love for our prince.

DIALOGUE.

First voice :— Rude huts on a bleak wild strand,
Such was once *our* native land,

Second voice :— Now harvests of golden grain
Enrich vale, hill side and plain.

First voice :— Neath her dreary icy shroud nature pulseless lay.

Second voice :— A robe of emerald verdure she wears to day.

First voice :— Once the silence of the tomb reigned all around,

Second voice :— Now sunny hamlets through our land abound.

Both voices :— Like Zion, Prince, from out the dust,
Has risen our city fair,
With giant steps has she advanced,
Neath Albion's fostering care :
Onward her march—to greater things
Will she aspire and aim each day,
E'er to become more worthy of
Thine and Victoria's sway.

Recit. — Defying our foes and the tempest's fierce might,
Proudly our standard floats out from its height,
Like an oak in the midst of our forests so wide,
It may bend but t'will rise in still stielier pride.

SEXTUOR.

Here where once forests raised their summits to the skies,
As if by magic power, cities, towns arise ;
And in lone plains where man's foot the grass ne'er stirred,
The reaper's joyous song, harvest home is now heard.
On returning to our Queen,
Some kindly words of us thou'lt say,
Thou'lt tell her how we have prospered neath,
And how we class her wise just sway.

Recit. — Already the trumpet's voice
Sends forth on the air its echoing swell,
It may sadden but not rejoice,
We must part from the Prince we love so well,
Let us join our voices to say Farewell.

FINAL CHORUS.

Farewell, oh noble Son of our illustrious Queen,
May thy heart's motto ever be,
Justice, Truth, Fidelity.
Thy reign prove bright and blessed as *Her's* has been !
And may our loyal love's deep store
Win thee back to our land once more !
Farewell, great Prince, until we meet again !

Addresses presented to H. R. H. by Educational Institutions.

ADDRESS OF THE LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.

*“ 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 gratitude. They are happy to see within their 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 expressions of 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 the *Alma-Mater* of Oxford, where your Royal Highness has been pleased to matriculate, our existence cannot be counted by centuries. Our Alumni are few. Our libraries and collections offer nothing to excite the curiosity of your Royal Highness, accustomed to visit the antique institutions of Europe. Our beginning is 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 controlling the destinies of 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 example of all those Royal virtues he has inherited from the most gracious of Sovereigns—the noblest of mothers.”

This address was answered at the same time as that presented by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Canada, and by the same reply. The Prince said :

“ 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 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 benefits they have enjoyed, as I and others feel towards the more ancient institutions of my own land.”

ADDRESS OF THE LADIES OF THE URSULINE CONVENT AT QUEBEC.

" *May it please Your Royal Highness* :—The Ursuline Nuns will always regard as a signal honor the visit of your Royal Highness to their ancient convent, and humbly ask that they may be allowed to lay at your feet in a solemn manner their homage of respect and devotion. Although they live in cloisters, they are indifferent to nothing which is of interest to their country. They have always been amongst the most thankful and faithful of Her Majesty's subjects in British America. How, then, should they not partake of the public joy on the occasion of the felicitous arrival of your Royal Highness in this Province. Twice already have Princes of the Royal House of Brunswick visited this country, and, when here, this most ancient educational establishment in British America; and the annals of the Convent mention these events with happiness, as being of good omen. With what enthusiasm shall we then not add to these illustrious names Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

"It would be useless to try to repent now what rumor says of the goodness of your Royal Highness, and of all the other qualities which will entitle you one day to sit upon one of the grandest thrones of the universe, but the Ursuline Nuns will endeavor to preserve intact, and to transmit to their successors the remembrances and impressions of this gracious visit. May Heaven continue to shower favors on our august Sovereign, and may the ever increasing prosperity of her Reign be a happy presage of the glory which the future is preparing for the heir apparent to her brilliant Crown."

The reply read thus :

"Madame,—I thank you for these expressions of kindly interest in my visit to the City of Quebec, and the personal good wishes which this address manifests. Your exertions in the cause of education are well known, and I trust they may long continue to exert a beneficial influence upon the population of this interesting country."

ADDRESS OF THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

" *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 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 obligation 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.

"Signed by the Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL. D., President; the Hon. James Ferrier, M. L. C., Governor; the Hon. Peter McGill, M. L. C., do; Thomas Brown Anderson, Esq., do; David Davidson, Esq., do; Benjamin Holmes, Esq., do; Andrew Robertson, M. A., do; Christopher Dunkin, M. A., M. P. P., do; William Molson, Esq., do; Alexander Morris, M. A., do; John William Dawson, LL. D., F. G. S., Principal; Rev. Canon Leach, LL. D., Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Andrew F. Holmes, M. D., LL. D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Henry Aspinwall Howe, M. A., Rector of the High School; J. J. C. Abbott, B. C. L., Dean of the Faculty of Law; Brown Chamberlin, M. A. B. C. L., Fellow; Walter Jones, M. D., do; W. B. Lambe, B. C. L., do; Sir William E. Logan, LL. D., F. R. S., F. G. S., do.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

"*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 R. H.'s visit to Canada as representative of Her Majesty,—and Her 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 R. H. 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."

ADDRESS OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. HYACINTHE.

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 R. H. 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 R. H. 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 love of learning, the more fervent 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 R. H.,—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, which will be 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 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 R. H. 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.

St. Hyacinthe, 30th August, 1860.

COBOURG VICTORIA COLLEGE.

This College presented the following Address to the Prince, on the occasion of his visit to that place :—

" To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :—

" 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 greeting 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 the 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 unrivalled literature of the 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."

His Royal Highness made the following 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 the youth of the 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.

ADDRESS OF ST FRANCIS COLLEGE.

To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, &c., &c.:—

May it please Your Royal Highness:—We, the President of the Corporation and Faculty of Saint Francis College, at Richmond, C. E., beg leave with the most profound respect, to tender to your Royal Highness, our heartfelt congratulations on your safe arrival in this part of Her Majesty's dominions, and to express our invincible attachment and unfeigned loyalty to the person and throne of our beloved Sovereign.

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that we receive the honor of a visit from Your Royal Highness, not only as the Heir Apparent to the throne of Great Britain, but as the immediate Representative of our August Sovereign who reigns in the hearts of all her subjects, and whose virtues command the respect and admiration of every nation on the face of the earth, capable of appreciating whatever is excellent in personal worth as well as becoming a great and enlightened Monarch.

The institution of Learning which we have the honor of representing, is at present only in its infancy, having been founded but a few years ago, by the munificence of private individuals, and sustained to a considerable extent by the fostering aid of the Educational Department of our Provincial Government, and therefore we can only speak of labors begun,—of hopes cherished,—and of designs formed for the promotion of a healthy system of Education amongst the youth committed to our

charge. But we need scarcely assure your Royal Highness that we shall not fail, in the discharge of our important duties, to cultivate in the minds of our pupils, those principles of loyalty and attachment to the British Constitution which we have so dearly cherished in our own breasts.

In conclusion, we would therefore earnestly pray that almighty God, by whose gracious Providence your illustrious House succeeded to the throne of Great Britain to guard the liberties and to preside over the destinies of this mighty empire, may continue to protect and bless Your Royal Highness in all your progress, and convey you in safety to the happy land of your birth: and at some future time, should it please the infinitely Wise Disposer of all human events, to call you to the throne of your ancestors, may you prove a blessing to your people, and after a long and happy reign on earth, be brought to wear a crown of immortal glory in a higher state of existence.

AYLMER, President of the Corporation,
JOHN THORBURN, Esq., Principal,
D. FALLOON, D. D., Professor,
R. N. WEBBER, M. D., Professor
JOHN H. GRAHAM, A. M., Professor and Sec. of the C

St. Francis College, Richmond, C. E., August, 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

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 favor 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 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."

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Senate and Graduates of the 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 Victoria 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.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

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, who boast 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.

UPPER CANADA COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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 country 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."

TRUSTEES OF THE HAMILTON CITY SCHOOLS.

May it please Your Royal Highness,—

We, the Chairman and members of the Board of School Trustees for the city of Hamilton, beg to approach Your Royal Highness with all loyal and dutiful respect, and, in our own name, as also in the name of all the Teachers and pupils in the several schools under our care,—the highest of which you have deigned to honor with your presence,—we most heartily and loyally greet you on your auspicious arrival in our city, and gratefully bid you a joyous welcome.

Amid the great manifold blessings we enjoy under the benign sway of our most Gracious Sovereign, your august and honored mother, we specially prize the system of general education established in the province, which, if matured and maintained, will soon render a good common education,—the young Canadian's birthright,—altogether irrespective of his class, color, or condition, and free access to the school-house, the privilege of all. In all our schools, and in their appropriate lessons, the great principles of religion and patriotism, loyalty and charity, are kindly but faithfully inculcated. And we feel assured

that the condescension of Your Royal Highness in visiting this and other schools of learning in the Province, will not only greatly encourage the work of education, but will also foster and perpetuate in the hearts of the young, that profound sentiment of devoted loyalty which endears the tie that unites 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 to occupy.

We gladly avail ourselves of the occasion to renew our assurances of loyalty to the Queen, and our personal regard for Your Royal Highness.

May the recollections of your present extended tour, be to you a future satisfaction; may your further journeyings be prosperous, and your return home safe and happy.

III

CORRESPONDANCE ON THE ORANGE DIFFICULTY.

OTTAWA, August 31, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, now in attendance on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In explanation of this letter I desire to call your attention to the fact, that according to an advertisement which has appeared in a Toronto paper, it is the intention of the Orange body in that City, to display in the procession which is to take place on the reception of His Royal Highness, and in the Streets through which he is to pass, certain emblems and decorations belonging specially to their own Society.

I may state in the most explicit terms, that any such display, or any attempt to connect with His Royal Highness' reception, the public and open recognition of the Orangemen or any Party Association, would be viewed with extreme dissatisfaction.

You will bear in mind, Sir, that His Royal Highness visits this Colony on the special invitation of the whole people, as conveyed by both branches of the Legislature, without distinction of creed or party, and it would be inconsistent with the spirit and object of such an invitation, and such a visit to thrust on him the exhibition of banners or other badges of distinction which are known to be offensive to any portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

I feel satisfied that His Grace's reasons for expressing these views will, on consideration, be deemed satisfactory; and I have to request you as Chief Magistrate of the City of Toronto, will take care that no such cause of complaint may exist, either in the Procession itself, or in the decoration of the Streets through which His Royal Highness will pass.

I have further to request that you will, by letter addressed to me at Kingston, inform me explicitly whether any doubt exists as to a compliance with the wishes expressed by the Duke of Newcastle in this matter, as the course likely to be pursued at Toronto may materially affect the route to be taken by His Royal Highness in his future progress through the Province.

I have the honor to be, sir,
(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

His Worship the Mayor, Toronto.

(Copy.)

Montreal, 30th August, 1860.

My dear Sir Edmund,—I am informed that it is the intention of the Orangemen of Toronto, to erect an arch on the line of route which it is desired by the citizens that the Prince of Wales shall take on Friday next, and to decorate it with the *insignia* of their Association. I am also told that they mean to appear in the Procession similarly decorated with party badges.

It is obvious that a display of this nature on such an occasion is likely to lead to Religious Feud and Breach of the Peace, and it is my duty to prevent, as far as I am able, the exposure of the Prince to supposed participation in a scene so much to be deprecated and so alien to the spirit in which he visits Canada.

I trust you may be able to persuade those who are concerned in these preparations to abandon their intentions; but that there be no mistake, I hope you will inform them, that, in the event of any such arch being erected, I shall advise the Prince to refuse to pass under it, and enter the town by another street; and further, if any Orange demonstration, or any other demonstration of a party character is persisted in, I shall advise the Prince to abandon his visit to the town altogether.

I have heard but with less certainty, that a similar demonstration is contemplated at Kingston. I need not say that my remarks apply equally to that or any other town.

I am, etc.,

(Signed,)

NEWCASTLE.

To the Right Hon. Sir E. W. Head.

—
OFF KINGSTON, Sept., 5 1860.

Sir,—It is with the utmost regret that I now find myself compelled to take the extreme course contemplated as possible in my letter to Sir Edmund Head of the 30th August, which was immediately communicated to you by His Excellency, and to advise the Prince of Wales to proceed on his way without landing in the City of Kingston.

When we arrived yesterday we found an arch covered with Orange decorations, and an organized body of many hundreds wearing all the insignia of their Order, with numerous flags, a band, and every accompaniment which characterizes such processions. I could hardly bring myself to believe that after seeing you and the other gentlemen who accompanied you on board the steamboat, and fully explaining to you the motives which actuated my advice to the Prince, the objections I took to these party displays on such an occasion, and the necessary consequences which must ensue, the Orangemen would be so misguided in their own conduct as to act so offensively to the whole of their fellow-citizens—Protestant and Roman Catholic—as to persevere in their intention of preventing the Prince from accepting the hospitality of your city.

I have been disappointed. The Prince has consented to wait twenty-two hours, to give the Orangemen time to reconsider their resolve. They adhere to it, and it is my duty therefore to advise the Prince to pursue his journey.

What is the sacrifice I asked the Orangemen to make? Merely to abstain from displaying in the presence of a young Prince, of nineteen years of age, the heir to a sceptre which rules over millions of every

form of Christianity, symbols of religious and political organization which are notoriously offensive to the members of another creed, and which in one portion of the Empire have repeatedly produced not only discord and heart-burning, but riot and bloodshed.

I never doubted the loyalty of the individuals composing the Orange body. I based my appeal to them on the ground of that loyalty and of their good feeling. I did not ask them to sacrifice a principle, but to furl a flag and to abstain from an article of dress. I wished the Prince to see them, but not to give countenance to a *Society* which has been disapproved in the mother country by the Sovereign and Legislature of Great Britain.

I am told that they represent this act of mine as a slight to the Protestant religion. Until they can prove that the great mass of Englishmen who are not Orangemen are also not Protestants, it is quite unnecessary for me to repudiate so unfounded and absurd a charge.

I am well aware that such party proceedings are not illegal in this country as they are in Ireland. This is a conclusive answer if I asked you as Mayor to exercise your authority; but it is no answer to my remonstrance. I made it, not as Secretary for the Colonies called upon to enforce a law, but as a Minister of the Queen attending the Prince of Wales, by command of Her Majesty, on an official visit to this colony at the invitation of its Legislature; and, I ask, in what position would the Prince be placed by my sanction if he were now to pass through such a scene as was prepared for him (which happens not to be forbidden by the Colonial Legislature) and next year visit the North of Ireland, where he could not be a party to such an exhibition without violating the laws of his country?

His Royal Highness will continue the route which has been prepared for him, but in any place where similar demonstrations are adhered to a similar course to that pursued at Kingston will be taken.

I cannot conclude this letter without an expression of regret that the Corporation did not accept the offer which I made them through you to present their Address on board the steamer,—an offer readily accepted by the Moderator and Synod of the Presbyterian Synod in connection with the Church of Scotland. It is impossible to believe that the members of the Corporation were influenced by sympathy with the conduct of the Orangemen, but I fear such a construction is too likely to be put upon their decision.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

NEWCASTLE.

To the Worshipful the Mayor of Kingston.

THE CITY HALL,

Kingston, 11th Sept., 1860.

May it please your Grace,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter dated 5th instant, and have laid the same before the Council of the City of Kingston.

In reply, I am instructed by the Council to thank your Grace for the exposition of your motives in the advice given by your Grace to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in pursuance of which the citizens of Kingston have been debarred from the pleasure of seeing him, presenting the address of welcome to the city which they had prepared, and assuring His Royal Highness that the loyalty and devotion to the British Crown exhibited by the inhabitants of this district during times of internal disaffection

and foreign aggression have not decreased, whilst the feelings of love and admiration entertained for Her Most Gracious Majesty by the people of England are fully shared by their fellow-subjects here.

The Council have carefully weighed the arguments used by your Grace to sustain the decision communicated on the 30th ult. to Sir Edmund Head, to the effect that His Royal Highness would be advised to abandon his visit to this city in case any Orange demonstration were persisted in, it being your duty to prevent the exposure of the Prince to supposed participation in a scene likely to lead to religious feud and breach of the peace: and they respectfully call your Grace's attention to the fact, that the present state of the law affecting the Orange Society in Upper Canada is not the result of chance or neglect of the Legislature as your Grace appears to suppose, but the designed intention of Parliament after several years' experience of a law of repression: and that the Orange Society, so far from being contrary to law, was publicly recognized by his Excellency the present Governor General on the 12th of July, 1857, when they presented an address and received an official reply; that neither the Council nor any other constituted authority in Canada had the power to put your Grace's wishes in force in opposition to the settled policy of the country, by endeavouring to prevent that body from wearing such dress or displaying such banners as they saw fit; that the fear of religious feud and breach of the peace must have arisen from wrong information regarding the state of Upper Canada, and ought to have been set at rest by the official guarantee of the Mayor for the peace of the city; that the general procession in which your Grace objected to the appearance of the Orangemen in regalia was, as you were informed at Brockville, entirely abrogated, and their subsequent appearance was therefore without any semblance of sanction from the civic authorities; and the act of His Royal Highness entering the city would not, therefore, in the slightest degree, have identified him with any particular party, political or religious. Nor could he be held to participate more in the Orange demonstration by the display before him of flags of the Order than he was compromised by viewing the purple robes and insignia of the Roman Catholic Bishops and others who attended him at Quebec—a demonstration in which His Royal Highness could not have participated in England. And the Council consider that your Grace's protest was sufficient to prevent any one from supposing that the Prince was giving his sanction to a display which you had clearly stated you desired should not take place. Had your grace on landing on this continent made known His Royal Highness' desire that no party emblems should be used on the occasion of his visit, and that it was your intention to advise him to pass by any place where this was disregarded, the Council are convinced the late complication would not have occurred, as it is believed the Orange Society would never have thought of acting counter to His Royal Highness' desire; but your Grace's own experience must satisfy you of the extreme difficulty of at the last moment reasoning with men who, looking upon their colours as the badge of their religion, had imbibed the idea, however erroneous it may have been, that your Grace's command [for considering the penalty, it amounted to such] was intended as a slight to the Protestant community, the restrictions now imposed being in such striking contrast to the attention and respect shown to Roman Catholics in Lower Canada.

Had the Prince visited Kingston upon the invitation of the Orange Society, it would have been within your Grace's province to have affixed any condition you thought proper to the acceptance of the invitation.

But this was not the case. The invitation was given in the name of the citizens, and unconditionally accepted; and the Council cannot but feel that the expectations of the people, after being raised by that formal acceptance, and by the Prince's promise to attend a ball to be given in his honor, have been arbitrarily disappointed, without good reason, moral, religious or political, but simply to meet the unreasonable demands of a small section of the citizens.

Neither the authorities nor the inhabitants were responsible for the acts of the Orangemen who visited Kingston on the fourth and fifth instant; and from so few of the large assemblage being residents of the city, the members of the Council could exercise little if any influence over them. And yet because these parties chose to assert their rights as British subjects and appear to greet their Prince in a peculiar costume, not contrary to the law, your Grace has caused a disappointment of the most poignant kind to thousands of Her Majesty's most devoted subjects assembled here, after months of eager expectation, to testify their loyalty to the throne and to give His Royal Highness a warm and affectionate welcome.

The Council cannot admit of any analogy between His Royal Highness landing in a town in Canada where Orange emblems were exhibited, and being a party to a similar scene in the North of Ireland, and in proof need only refer to your Grace's letter, which states that, whilst in this country, such a party display is legal, in Ireland it is the reverse. His Royal Highness could not, therefore, by any possibility, be made a party to an exhibition which, being illegal, could not occur. Nor can they see any similarity between the position of the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, residing in Lower Canada, and with whom a special appointment to receive an Address, [the reading of which, by some accident had not been permitted in Montreal], and that of the citizens of Kingston, whose invitation, after being accepted, was now slighted, and their dearest hopes doomed to disappointment, because parties over whom they had no control thought proper to wear Orange ribbons and unfurl a flag bearing the likeness of a former King of England.

There appears, however, to be a great similarity between the course adopted by the Council of the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and that of the City Council; and this is natural, as in both cases Addresses welcoming His Royal Highness to Kingston would have been inappropriate, and might as well have been presented at St. James' as on the bosom of Lake Ontario.

The Council, without justifying the want of courtesy exhibited by the Orangemen, firmly believe that they were actuated by an earnest desire to do the Prince honor, and that the disappointment is all the keener to them because their efforts have been misunderstood and the display of the emblems which they conceive to be typical of their loyalty to the throne and their attachment to the Protestant faith made a reproach to them.

In conclusion, the Council desire to express their deep regret at the recent occurrences, and refer to the strenuous efforts made by them during the whole period of the late difficulty to induce the Orangemen to waive their rights and lay aside their regalia, so as to remove the difficulty which your Grace's decision has raised to His Royal Highness landing, as the best proof that they were not actuated by sympathy for the Orangemen in declining to present the Address on board the steamer, but by a due sense of the important trust committed to them by their fellow-citizens, and a determination that they would not by any act of theirs assume the responsibility or appear to sanction the sound-

ness of the advice tendered by your Grace to His Royal Highness—advice which the Council believe would not have been given had your Grace consulted the Government of the country, who, from their intimate knowledge of the state of feelings and circumstances, as well as the laws of the Province, would have probably been able to satisfy your Grace of the injustice and impolicy of the course which has been adopted.

I have the honor to be your Grace's

Most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,) O. S. STRANGE,
Mayor.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

—
NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 15, 1860.

The Duke of Newcastle presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, and forwards to him a copy of the reply to a letter of the Mayor of Kingston which has, as the Duke of Newcastle understands, already appeared in the public papers.

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(Copy.)

LONDON, C. W., 13th Sept., 1860.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 11th inst., which reached us this afternoon.

It would be easy to refute the arguments and contradict the statements advanced by you on behalf of the Council of the City of Kingston,—but I have neither time nor inclination for the task. I have only, therefore, to express my hope that it is your intention to publish your letter without delay. If you do not,—I shall feel it my duty to do so, in order that it may receive an answer from the good sense of the Canadian people.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed,) NEWCASTLE.

The Worshipful, The Mayor of Kingston.

—
QUEBEC, Sept. 29 1860.

My Dear Sir,—I have no objection to your publishing my letter of August 13.

If I recollect aright, no word passed between us on the subject of Orange insignia or banners to be used in the reception of the Prince. Had the question been raised, I should certainly have thought them quite as likely to be "embarrassing" to an *English* Prince and *English* Minister as any address which should be presented.

The antidote to an address may, if necessary, be administered in the answer; the other class of demonstrations admits of no such protest.

However this is immaterial. There can be no doubt that you, as the chief authority on the part of the Orangemen, foresaw the probability of difficulty, and took measures to obtain correct information at the earliest practicable moment.

Yours very faithfully,

EDMUND HEAD.

Hon. J. H. Cameron.

IV.

LIST OF THE PARTNERS OF H. R. H. AT THE BALLS AND SOIREEES GIVEN IN HIS HONOR IN CANADA.

QUEBEC — *Ball given by the Mayor and the Citizens, at the Music Hall, St. Lewis street, 21st August.*—1. Mrs. Langevin (wife of H. Langevin, Esquire, M.P.P., and Mayor of Quebec); 2. Mrs. Cartier (wife of the Hon. G. E. Cartier, Attorney General and Premier); 3. Miss Irvine (daughter of Col. Irvine, Provincial Aide-de-Camp); 4. Miss Price; 5. Miss LeMesurier; 6. Miss Derbshire; 7. Miss Sewell; 8. Miss Caron (daughter of the Hon. Justice Caron); 9. Lady Milne; 10. Miss Napier; 11. Mrs. Serecold (wife of Captain Serecold and daughter of the Hon. Justice Duval); 12. Miss Dunscomb (daughter of the Collector of the Customs at Quebec); 13. Miss Fisher (daughter of the Attorney General of New Brunswick); 14. Miss Mountain (daughter of the Bishop of Quebec); 15. Miss Anderson; 16. Mrs. Ross; 17. Mrs. Bell; 18. Miss Tilley (daughter of the Provincial Secretary of New-Brunswick); 19. Mrs. R. H. Smith.

MONTREAL—*Ball given by the Citizens at the building expressly erected, for the purpose, 27th August.*—1. Mrs. Young (wife of the Hon. John Young, late Commissioner of Public Works, and Chairman of the Committee of Reception); 2. Miss Delis'e (daughter of A. M. Delisle, Esquire, Clerk of the Peace); 3. Miss Servante (daughter of Col. Servante); 4. Lady Milne; 5. Miss Napier (daughter of Col. Napier); 6. Mrs. King; 7. Miss E. Smith; 8. Miss Tyre; 9. Mrs. Brown (daughter of C. S. Redier, Esquire, Mayor of Montreal); 10. Miss Leach; 11. Miss Fisher; 12. Miss de Rocheblave; 13. Mrs. Freer (daughter of the Hon. L. V. Sicotte, late Speaker); 14. Miss Chauvean (daughter of the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education); 15. Miss Laura Johnson; 16. Miss. Belson; 17. Miss King; 18. Mrs. Forsyth; 19. Miss Sophia Stewart; 20. Mrs. Macdonald (wife of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, late Speaker).

COBOURG — *Ball given by the Citizens, 26th September.*—1. Miss Beaty (daughter of the Mayor); 2. Mrs. Ewart; 3. Mrs. Reid; 4. Miss Fortune (daughter of the Sheriff); 5. Miss Pringle; 6. Mrs. S. Smith (wife of the Hon. S. Smith, Postmaster General); 7. Miss Dainty; 8. Miss Powell; 9. Miss Burnham; 10. Miss Bennett; 11. Mrs. Cabbitt; 12. Miss Hall; 13. Miss Powell; 14. Miss Gaver; 15. Miss Barron.

TORONTO—*Reception given by the Members of the Bar at Osgoode Hall, 8th September.*—1. Mrs. Cameron (wife of the Hon. J. B. Cameron), 2. Miss Boulton; 3. Miss MacNab (daughter of the Hon. Sir A. N. MacNab, late Premier, and Aide-de-Camp to E. M.); 4. Miss Widder (daughter of Fred Widder, Esquire, Agent of the British Land Company); 5. Miss Robinson; 6. Miss McCaul (daughter of the Principal of the University of Toronto); 7. Miss Draper; 8. Miss Powell (of Niagara)

—*Ball given by the Citizens at the Crystal Palace, 11th September.*—1. Mrs. Wilson (wife of the Mayor); 2. Miss de Blaquiére; 3. Miss Blackwell; 4. Mrs. M. C. Cameron; 5. Miss Killaly; 6. Miss E. Ridout; 7. Miss Powell; 8. Miss MacNab; 9. Miss Helen Gzowski; 10. Mrs. J. B. Robinson; 11. Miss Wallace; 12. Miss Young (daughter of the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia); 13. Miss Moffatt; 14. Miss McCaul; 15. Miss Harris; 16. Miss Shanly; 17. Miss Dennison; 18. Miss Spragge; 19. Miss Jarvis; 20. Miss Murney (daughter of the Hon. E. Murney).

LONDON—*Ball given by the City, in rear of the Tecumseth House.*—1. Miss Moffatt (daughter of the Mayor); 2. Mrs. Watson; 3. Miss Becher; 4. Mrs. Howell; 5. Miss Prince; 6. Miss Askin; 7. Mrs. Small (wife of the Hon. Justice Small); 8. Miss Hamilton; 9. Mrs. Lawrason; 10. Miss Meredith; 11. Miss Bell; 12. Miss Gzowski; 13. Mrs. Rivers; 14. Miss Hope; 15. Miss Dalton; 16. Miss Paul; 17. Mrs. Taylor; 18. Mrs. Daniell; 19. Miss Brough.

HAMILTON—*Ball given by the Citizens at the temporary building, in rear of the Royal Hotel, September 19.* 1. Mrs. David MacNab (sister-in-law of Sir Allan MacNab); 2. Miss Mills (daughter of the Hon. Mr. Mills); 3. Miss MacNab; 4. Miss Blanch Widder; 5. Miss Smith; 6. Miss Thomas (daughter of the Sheriff); 7. Miss Lawrason; 8. Mrs. Strickland; 9. Miss Murray; 10. Mrs. Brydges; 11. Miss Powell (of Niagara); 12. Miss E. Murray; 13. Miss Powell; 14. Miss Proudfoot; 15. Miss Benson; 16. Miss Gedd; 17. Miss Reynolds.

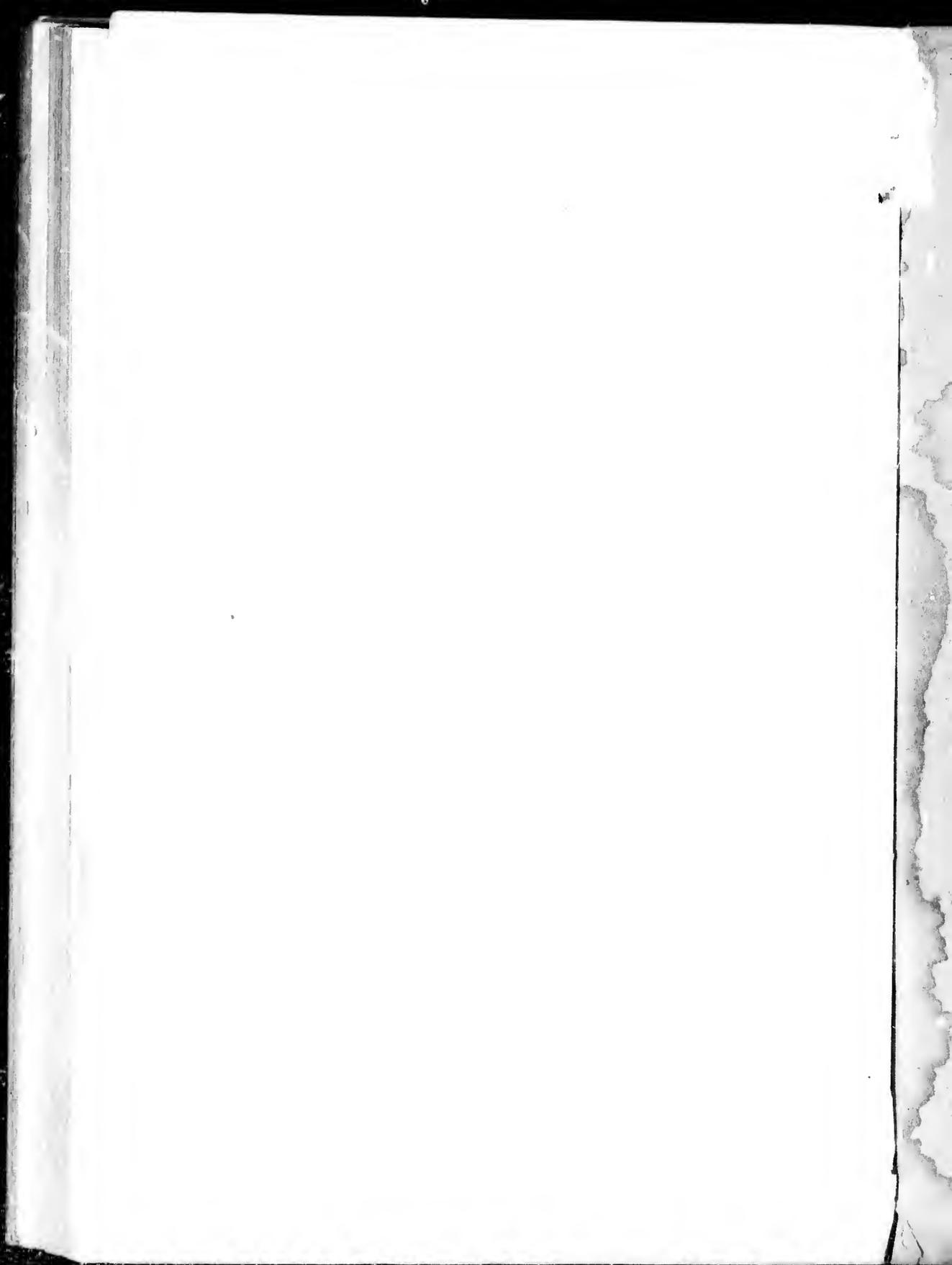


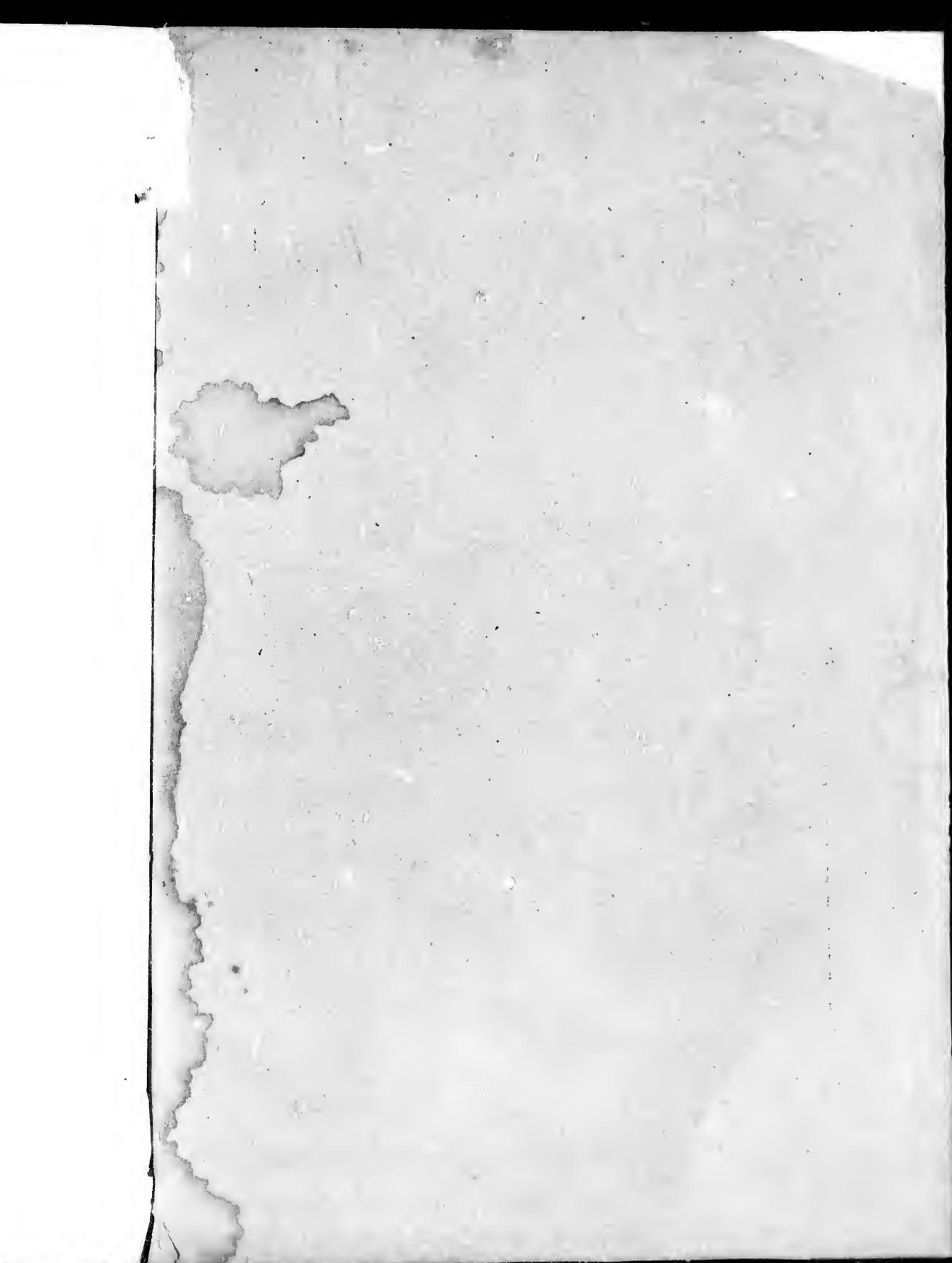
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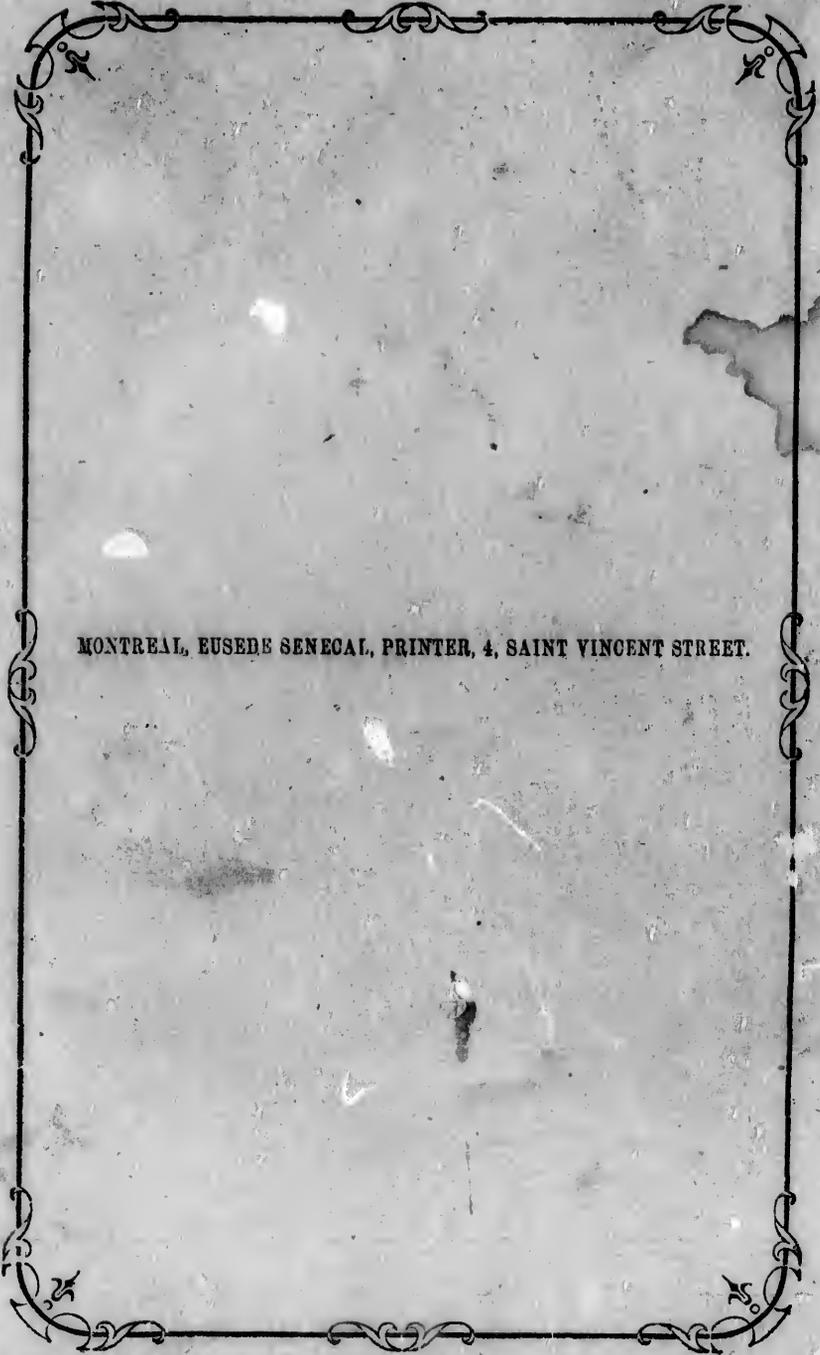
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