THE PRINCE OF WALES.

He Names a Volunteer Regiment the "Prince's Own," and Presents a Stand of Colors.

The Western Hotels Selected for H. R. H.

WHAT HE WILL DO IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Canadian Ministry and the New York Ball.

AMERICAN FLAGS AND ENGLISH DINNERS.

THE PRINCE AMONG THE LAWYERS.

DEPARTURE FOR NIAGARA.

INCIDENTS OF HIS CANADIAN TOUR.

Courtesies Extended by the City of Washington.

TROUBLE WITH THE NEW YORK REPORTERS, &c., &c., &c.

LONDON, C. W., Sept. 14, 1860.

This morning it was officially announced that the Prince had appointed the regiment of volunteers, commanded by Col. Wiley, which has acted as his guard of honor since he left Montreal, to be called the Prince's Own, and receive a stand of colors from his hand.

The firemen gave a ball last evening, which exceeded in jollity the grand ball at which the Prince was present. English and American flags were about equally displayed, the firemen saying that they were organized on the American plan and felt about half Americanized.

Mr. Brockmire, the Queen's own courier, precedes the Prince in the United States and examines and inspects the hotels, deciding at which the Prince is to stay. It is announced, unofficially, but with some certainty, that the Prince stays at the Zimmerman Mansion, at Niagara; at Detroit, Russell's Hotel; at Chicago, the Richmond House; at St. Louis, Barnum's, and at Cincinnati, the Burnet.

The Prince returns by way of Indianapolis, and stays there one day. At Pittsburg he stops at the Monongahela House.

He has been advised to visit the Mammoth Cave, but the Governor-General thinks it is not worth while; and proceeding to Washington, he stays with the President and takes his advice as to his future movements altogether.

At New York he will, as far as arrangements now go, stay at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mrs. Parish's, Mrs. Haight's, and Spingler Institute, have been spoken of. Mayor Wood's residence is regarded as being too far up town.

A levee may be held in New York, but the Prince will probably hold a sort of levee at the grand ball.

The Canadian Ministry wish to be, and should be, invited to the ball in New York.

The Prince fell asleep in the cars yesterday, and rubbed his eyes wearily at the State dinner, which was a most stately concern.

At dinner the Prince seems neither affable nor talkative. He took snuff freely during dinner, sending his servant around the long table to a gentleman who sat directly opposite him, for the snuff. The gentleman, with democratic directness, pushed his box across the table instead of giving it to the servant, and was the observed of all observers during the rest of the dinner.

The American flag is now placed upon the Prince's table at *dejeuners*, suppers and balls equally with the English, and at the ball last night the first tune played was "Yankee Doodle." Several of the volunteers and members of the Canadian Parliament have been asked to accompany the Prince in the United States. No one knows how many persons will form the royal party; but when announced it will be safe to make allowance for ten or twelve more, for at every place here many more are on hand than apartments are provided for.

Since the notice taken of the usual court etiquette which the Prince has maintained, he has become more democratic, and now gives his arm to his partner at balls, and escorts her around the room. The Prince left London at ten this morning for Niagara.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 13—12:45 A. M.

The Prince started in a special train on the Great Western Railway from London at ten o'clock this morning, and soon arrived at Woodstock, a little place situated, like most Canadian towns, a couple of miles from the railroad.

The Prince disembarked in the midst of the hooting and jostling of the crowd, the band playing away on an elevated platform, and was hurried into a carriage and driven, amid thick clouds of dust, through the streets, the only noticeable feature of which was a live bear and raccoon, emblematical of the inhabitants, chained upon the platform, together with a band, which made a noise scarcely less hideous than the animals. Confusion was worse confounded. Six and seven of the suite were crowded into carriages, and no one could tell which was the Prince.

Some vehicle broke down, and colonels, esquires, captains and secretaries became amateur footmen, and hung on behind the carriage as they best could.

A pretty pavilion was erected back of the Mayor's residence, and several addresses were read. The Prince did not reply. Several gentlemen were then presented, and for the first time, ladies were lookers on at this impromptu levee.

The ride back to the train was the same dusty helter skelter race, and all were glad to get back to the train, which immediately started, the Prince and suite laughing at this novel ovation.

The Duke of Newcastle did not attend with the Prince, but kept his car and couch all day, quite unwell.

At Paris the cars were changed to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, where all were provided for by Director Carter.

The display here is very fine; an address was received.

The Prince travels in a special car, which is the last on the train, and which is luxuriously fitted up with ottomans, lounges, &c. Another car was provided for the minor members of the suite and members of Parliament, while another car was provided for guests, among whom were members of the press and government. The police, under efficient Chief McLaughlin, keep guard.

This is the way the Prince travels in Canada, but he designs riding in the same car with ordinary people in the States.

During the trip some difficulty occurred between the minor government officials and reporters in regard to facilities. During the whole trip in Canada, whenever the New York reporters had to go with the people or local authorities, they always have been well treated, but when brought in contact with government officials, with the single exception of Hon. John Rose, they never received anything but annoyance and refusal. If they have obtained information it has been in spite of every obstacle and discouragement. No notice has hitherto been taken of this, but to-day matters were pushed too far. Reporters of respectable New York papers were seized by the throat and banged against the cars, and kept from the directors' car, by the police, at honorable gentlemen's command, and otherwise annoyed and hindered by Sidney Smith and various other minor official. The London *Times* correspondent was saved from those infictions only by his refusing to leave the Prince's immediate suite when off the cars. This is the first time he has travelled by invitation of the Railroad Company in the royal train, having hitherto availed himself of regular or special conveyances, and from what he saw he does not think he will repeat the experiment. These facts are only mentioned in order that the American public may treat the Canadian officials and press who accompany the Prince to the United States with more than ordinary courtesy and attention, thus teaching them by example a lesson of politeness.

At Brantford a line of little girls was formed, strewing flowers in the Prince's path. From the platform an address was presented from Indians, with a cedar box, and two old Indians were introduced to the Prince, who could not avoid laughing at their outre appearance.

Another dusty ride to the Kirby House, where lunch was provided under the auspices of the well known Bloomer, of Buffalo, who surpassed himself, and gave the finest dejeuner the Prince had yet had in Canada.

The people seemed to think the affair a good joke, and called out "Drink deep!" to the Prince, and only refrained after positive command from the Mayor.

The Indians were to send a tomahawk and full Indian dress for the Prince to Niagara.

The cars started with several ladies on board, who accompanied the Prince to Niagara, but were unable to obtain an introduction to him.

These country celebrations afford an inexhaustible fund of amusement.

An official wishing to present a cigar to the Prince, who puffed away all through the journey, procured a couple and wrapped them in white paper and presented them as though they were gold.

The train stopped at several small places. At Dunville there was a great crowd, and the Prince came out on the platform of the cars and bowed. One committee man said the people were so enthusiastic that they must see the Prince. The Governor General said there was more liquor than enthusiasm, and the Prince refused to stop.

General Williams and Major Teasdale stood laughing at the manœuvres of a negro, who was firing off a smallgun, and turning to the Prince, told him the horse was frightened to death. The Prince innocently looked or the horse, but did not see either the animal or the joke. Just then an Irishman sung out, "You didn't beat that at Sebastopol, Major," which the Prince laughingly repeated, as if glad to turn the laugh from him.

At Fort Erie the Prince drove to the Fort and received an address. The Canadians had no cavalry, and an American company volunteered to escort the Prince. Their Captain was presented at the Fort.

The Prince then embarked on the steamer Clifton Capt. Kingman, for Chippewa. He remained smoking on the upper deck during the passage, looking at Buffalo and the scenery along the river.

Portraits of his father and mother, and a picture of their marriage were in the cabin, but the Prince did not go below to see them. He waved his hat in acknowledgement of a salute from the American fort, and walked about alone, all the royal party, down to the footman, being engaged reading letters, which had just arrived. He thought there would be an end of Blondin if he attempted to walk over the Falls to-morrow, and talked much about this subject, running to the side of the boat to see the spray of Niagara.

Our Toronto Correspondence.

TORONTO, C. W., Sept. 10, 1860.

Orange Feeling Subsiding—Probable Effects of its Manifestation—A Remedy Suggested—The Landing at Toronto—Fifty Thousand Spectators—Four Thousand Children in Chorus—The Procession—Decorations on the Route—An Orange Arch—The Royal Party Annoyed—The Mayor in Hot Water—Illuminations—Addresses—The Prince Playing at Rackets—Reception at Osgoode Hall—Address of the Law Society—The Prince Enrolled as a Barrister—The Ball—Beautiful Appearance of the Ball Room—Another Orange Outrage—The Duke of Newcastle Hooted and Threatened by a Mob—Departure for Collingwood, &c., &c.

Happily the Orange demonstration which prevented the landing of the Prince of Wales at Kingston and Belleville has subsided into a mere matter of history. But it has not passed away without leaving behind a sting which will long wrankle in the breasts of the people of those towns. They are now steeped in bitterness and vexation, a state of feeling which is likely to engender animosities of the most deplorable character. Personal hatreds and antipathies will arise between those opposed to the Orange party and Orangemen. Words of reproach will be uttered against those who rendered themselves obnoxious to the future King of England, and much unhappiness and dissatisfaction will likely accrue to those on either side. This state of things will take a long time to eradicate; and, meanwhile, matters would have little chance of improvement, for the unfavorable effect of such an insult to the crown and government of England, and utter absence of hospitality as was shown to the heir apparent at those places, will without doubt exercise a serious influence in retarding their prosperity.

Perhaps the best way to prevent these lamentable consequences, and much unpleasantness not only to the Prince himself and his admirers, but to his royal mother, the government and people of England, would be for his Royal Highness to return to those towns where a section of the community brought disgrace upon all. There is little doubt, I think, but that he will be invited to do so before his departure from North America, and it would be the most popular act of his young life to condescend to it. The foolish and bigoted people who paraded the streets of Kingston and Belleville in their trappings of red and yellow are, to use a common expression, now coming to their senses, and regret their indecent conduct. It is to be hoped for the credit of Canada that their repentance has not come too late.

Those towns, however, have done that which can never be effaced. The Orangemen and their sympathizers are alone to blame, but the punishment has fallen and will continue to fall alike upon the guilty and the innocent. It is gratifying to observe by the glorious reception given to his Royal Highness since leaving those inhospitable places, that the good sense of the majority has overcome the petty outbreak of the misguided men alluded to, and put them to shame. But beneath all these demonstrations of loyalty and delight there lurked the stealthy serpent of Orangeism, glancing with suppressed wrath and jealous eye at the pageantry in which it was unable to disport itself.

It was an exciting scene, despite the dusk, that was witnessed at Toronto by the ten thousand assembled on the amphitheatre stand and the wharf which had been specially built for his royal Highness to land on, and by the forty thousand that stood packed in the immediate neighborhood to the heir apparent to the throne of England stepped ashore amid the boom of cannon. On Friday evening least more than seven thousand people were on the stand alone, and this structure was gailey set out with flags at intervals of twenty feet, the staffs of which were festooned and linked together with evergreens and various devices. The wharf led up to a platform a hundred and fifty feet long, which was tastefully carpeted. In the centre of this was a dais, and in the centre of that a handsome gilded chair. A pavilion rose above this draped with red, white and blue cloth, and over this pavilion the Prince's standard floated from its staff.

The Prince received and replied to the Mayor's address while standing under the dais, and at the conclusion of his reply, the air resounded with the cheers of the multitude, and when these had subsided, four thousand school children, who had been sitting waiting for hours, sang "God save the Queen." This had evidently a touching effect upon the lady spectators, who waved their handkerchiefs with unflagging energy.

THE PROCESSION.

The Prince, who, together with his suite, was in uniform, was then conducted to his carriage amid a renewal of those acclamations which before greeted him. The procession arranged in the following order now moved forward:—

Marshal of First Division.
York Volunteer Cavalry.
The Loyal United Colored Society.
The Canadian Order of Odd Fellows.
The Fire Brigade.
The Native Canadians.
St. George's Society.
St. Patrick's Society.
St. Andrew's Society.
Marshal of Second division.
The Toronto Grammar School.
The Officers and Members of Boards of School Trustees.
The Normal and Model Grammar Schools.
The Officers of Educational Department and Council of Public Instruction.
Upper Canada College.
The University of Trinity College.
The University of Toronto and University College, with other affiliated Colleges and Institutions.
The President and Members of the Board of Trade.
The Chairman of the Medical Board and Members of the Profession.
The Treasurer of the Law Society and Members of the Profession.
Officers of the Army, Navy, and Militia on foot.
Marshal of Third division.
The Yorkville Municipal Council.
The Chief Constable.
The Magistrates of the United Counties.
The Treasurer, Clerk of the Peace and the County Officers.
The County Council.
The High Sheriff, Warden and County Crown Attorney.
The Judges of United Counties.
Marshal of Fourth Division.
Members of Reception Committee.
The Junior Officers of Corporation.
The Chief of Police and High Bailiff.
The City Clerk and Chamberlain.
The Aldermen and Councillors.
The Recorder and Police Magistrate.
The Mayor.
The Members of the House of Assembly.
The Members of Legislative Council.
The Members of Executive Council,
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff.
Their Excellencies the Lieut. Governors and their Suites.
His Excellency the Governor General and suite.
The Prince.
His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germains, Major Gen. the Hon. Robert Bruce, and the other members of His Royal Highness' Suite.
Mounted Officers of the Army and Militia.
York Volunteer Cavalry.
Police.
Chief Marshal.

On entering the first street that portion of the procession within the enclosure passed under a magnificent triumphal arch, after the Roman style, which far surpasses any other structure of the kind that I have yet seen.

Arch succeeded arch after this as the procession passed along the streets, attended by cheers, without a single pause. It was a grand sight that royal entry into Toronto, and the darkness only enhanced it.

ORANGEMEN AGAIN.

On coming to the Orange arch, supposed to be in shape an exact imitation of the memorable gate of Derry, with a transparency on the pediment representing King William the Third mounted on a white horse, in the act of crossing the Boyne. The Prince and the Duke of Newcastle eyed it with unpleasant surprise. "Why, they've King William there," was the remark of one of them. The Mayor had assured the Duke that there was nothing of a party character about it, and here his statement was similarly disproved.

Early on the following morning the Duke wrote to the Mayor on the subject, but this did not result in the removal of the obnoxious picture, for, to the Duke's surprise, it was alleged to be an equestrian drawing of the Prince of Wales in the attitude in which King William is commonly represented. This, however, did not satisfy the Duke, who reproached the Mayor for a want of candor, and hesitated to allow his presentation in an official character at the ball.

After a long drive by a circuitous route the royal party reached Government House, which they entered amid a final outburst of cheers. The tens of thousands then wandered to and fro about the streets looking at the illuminations. These were both very numerous and very fine, Osgoode Hall being a beautiful constellation, and many other public and private buildings were gorgeously illuminated.

THE LEVEE.

On Saturday morning the levee was held in the reception room of Government House, commencing at eleven o'clock and ending at two. Thirteen addresses were here presented; that from the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Toronto having precedence of the others, but to only four of these did his Royal Highness reply. The Mayor and Corporation were not presented, owing to the recent difficulty; but I understand they are yet to have a special presentation, matters having been satisfactorily explained. After luncheon the Prince, accompanied by the Governor General's aide-de-camp and one or two others, drove in a city cab to a public racket court, where he threw off his coat and engaged in the fashionable game of rackets with much zest. It was soon rumored in the immediate neighborhood, and some young men procured a ladder reaching to the glass roof of the building, the doors of which were meanwhile closed to the general public. There, as the cobwebs partially screened the players from their view, they broke the windows, and the debris falling in had the effect of shortening the stay of his Royal Highness, who returned to the cab in waiting and drove back to his residence, in front of which, during the afternoon and evening, a floating cloud of sightseers congregated in the hope of catching a glimpse of the royal visiter. At twenty minutes past nine he left with the Governor General, the Duke of Newcastle and Earl St. Germains in a closed carriage to attend the ball, or reception as it was called, at Osgoode Hall, followed by the other members of the suite in separate carriages, all of whom, excepting Gen. Williams and his aide de-camp and the Governor's aide, were in plain evening dress.

ADDRESSES.

On his arrival at the building, which includes the most chastely ornamented and magnificent law courts, not only in America but the whole world, St. George's Hall, Liverpool, perhaps, excepted, he was received by the Judges in their robes and conducted through the corridor of white Caen stone to the central atrium, where he took his stand for a few moments on the low dais prepared for him. The dancing, which had been going forward for about half an hour previously, ceased, and there was a general cheer, followed by "God Save the Queen" from the band of the Royal Canadian Rifles. This concluded, the Treasurer of the Law Society advanced, bowed and read the following address to his Royal Highness:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS—We, her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Law Society of Upper Canada, beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness our warmest congratulations upon your safe arrival in the capital of Upper Canada, and our most earnest gratitude for the kindness you have manifested in permitting us to welcome you at Osgoode Hall. This hall, now dignified by the presence of your Royal Highness, contains within its precincts the new Superior Courts of Law and Equity, opened in her Majesty's name; and it is with pride and gratitude that we acknowledge the condescension of her most gracious Majesty in affording to your Royal Highness the opportunity of inaugurating the event in the name and on behalf of her Majesty. In this new country our society, with little more than half a century of existence, cannot exhibit to your Royal Highness those many memorials of eminent servants of the crown who have passed away which adorn the halls of the inns of courts at home; but we offer in their stead to your Royal Highness, in the dignity and purity of our bench, in the just and impartial administration of the laws and the respect of the people for constituted authority, a living testimony of the exertions which have been made among us for promoting sound legal education, and aiding in giving stability to the system of jurisprudence which we have adopted from the mother country. We humbly entreat your Royal Highness to convey to your royal mother, our most august sovereign, our expressions of attachment and devotion for her person and government; and we pray that God may grant to your Royal Highness a long and happy life, and that in years to come the remembrance of your visit in your early manhood to this province may be as pleasant to your memory as the recollection of it will be enduring in the minds of the Canadian people.

The reply was as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—I have accepted your invitation to this hall with very great pleasure, and must thank you warmly for the address just presented to me. The purity of the bench and the independence of the bar are the proud characteristics of the legal profession in England, and I rejoice to think that this province, equally with the mother country, enjoys those great securities for liberty and order. I hope that this hall may in future generations continue to have enrolled in its list of members men as illustrious as those whose names are loved and venerated in the United Kingdom.

Following this his Royal Highness passed through the courts and a galaxy of beauty to the library, where the members of the bar assembled and gave three cheers in his honor, the ladies, with excitement in their eyes, waving their handkerchiefs as an accompaniment.

The treasurer then asked permission of the Prince to allow his name to be enrolled as an honorary member of the Law Society, to which he acceded by a gracious bow; while the Clerks of the Courts of Queens Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, were called upon to produce the rolls, across which Albert Edward wrote his name in bold letters. No sooner was this done than there was a loud, long outburst of applause and the usual flutter of pocket-handkerchiefs.

DANCING AMONG THE LAWYERS.

Dancing was now recommenced, but owing to their being only one band the Prince's set (the only one formed) was soon environed by a wall of crinoline, which hardly allowed room enough for the dancers. After the second dance, however, the throng, numbering about eight hundred, dispersed into the hall, corridors and other rooms. Soon after this another band commenced playing in the gallery above the central hall, and here the votaries of Terpsichore betook themselves in considerable numbers. Later still, his Royal Highness proceeded there, and this had the effect of making it the most crowded part of the building, which latter looked more like courts of the Alhambra in days of yore than law courts. The whole was lighted on the principle adopted by the British Houses of Parliament, the inner roofing being of stained glass, behind which were gas jets that poured their lustre in mellow tints upon the festive scene below, illuminating the elaborately carved stone pillars supporting the galleries and roof, and contrasting with the darker shades of the tessellated pavement. It was gorgeous and unique, and, save an occasional display of choice flowers arranged in the vestibule and main hall, there was little or no attempt at any other adornment.

These present consisted only of invited guests, composed of the *elite* of the city, and distinguished visiters, and as a consequence these enhanced the grace and charm of the whole.

The gravity of the law was laid aside, mirth reigned supreme, and consulting chambers and retiring rooms, instead of being filled with papers and grave men, in horse hair wigs and bombazine gowns, poring over old parchments, were turned upside down with crinoline, shawls, looking glasses, and the little odds and ends of female apparel.

At a few minutes past eleven his Royal Highness conducted Mrs. Cameron, the wife of the Treasurer, to supper, which was served in the Practice Court in the west wing, and was of a very recherche character. Here the toasts of the Queen, Prince Consort and Prince of Wales, were proposed and responded to with the highest enthusiasm. Dancing was afterwards resumed, and continued till five minutes past twelve, his Royal Highness having taken part in every one during his stay.

INCOGNITO CONTINUE.

On the next morning (Sunday) he drove to church without passing under the Orange arch. This aroused the indignation of a few of the bigoted followers of King William, and during divine service they proceeded to their lodges and procured five of the orthodox flags of their party, with which they returned and decorated the arch. This insulting conduct aroused in its turn the wrath of a city alderman, who forthwith obtained a ladder and was in the act of ascending it, with a view of pulling the flags down, when some Orangemen—who had taken their stand on the top of the arch, imagining, perhaps, in their ardor that they were defending the real instead of the imitation gate of Derry—shook the ladder till the alderman had fallen to the ground, after which they succeeded in breaking the ladder itself. A master of a lodge then interfered, but with an equally fruitless result. The flags remained flying when the Prince came out of church and within view of the royal party. There was a large crowd assembled, and a good deal of excitement and disorder prevailed. One Orangeman conducted himself in a riotous manner and was taken into custody, upon which another of his party attempted to rescue him. The object of this was to create a disturbance favorable to forcing the royal carriage to pass under the arch—a proceeding which some of these wretched blackguards had openly talked about while the flags were being put up and as the Prince emerged from the church. Had there been the slightest practical attempt at carrying out this design there would have been bloodshed, and the Battle of Toronto would hereafter have occupied as conspicuous a place in the pages of the future historian as the recent conduct of the Orangemen in Canada will, notwithstanding.

In the afternoon the Duke of Newcastle, Earl St. Germains and the Governor General, after visiting the University, walked down to inspect the objectionable arch, and, being recognized by some of the Orange party, they were hooted and followed by a crowd in a rather threatening manner. The services of a few policemen proved effectual in guarding those gentlemen from the insults of the mob, and they passed without injury.

This morning at nine o'clock the Prince and party left by special train for Collingwood, the weather being dry but lowering. He was cheered heartily on leaving his residence and at the railway station, and the Orange outbreak of yesterday having subsided, all parties appear disposed to overlook it. Such outrages as these, however, will do more to make the Orange society unpopular and eventually extinguish it, than anything else; and it is impossible to stigmatize such disgraceful conduct as I have lately had to record in language sufficiently strong.

TORONTO, Sept. 11, 1860.

Departure of the Prince of Wales—Arrival at Places on the Route—Enthusiasm of the Canadians—Excursions—Return to Toronto—Amusements—His Royal Highness Among the Schools, &c., &c.

Yesterday morning, at a few minutes before nine, several thousands had assembled in and around the amphitheatre at the railway station for the purpose of witnessing the departure of his Royal Highness for Collingwood, ninety-four miles northward from Toronto. These greeted him with loud cheers as he appeared in view and stepped o'er the open car, decorated with flags, embossed crowns, Prince's plumes, imitation maple leaves and ottomans, which had been provided for the occasion by the Northern Railway Company of Canada.

DAVENPORT

was the first station arrived at, and the train passed slowly, in order to give those present an opportunity of seeing the Prince, and vice versa. Here a couple of ladies rode up and waved their hands to his Royal Highness, who acknowledged the salute. At Weston a few moments' stoppage occurred, and at Thornhill the speed was slackened for the benefit of the spectators, as before. The cheering was warm and the handkerchief and hat waving vigorous.

AT RICHMOND HILL

there was a few minutes' stoppage to take in water. A neat arch here spanned the track, and a large concourse stood gathered, uttering vociferous acclamations, to which the Buffalo band on board the train joined "God Save the Queen."

King was passed slowly, and at Aurora there was a stoppage for wood. Two arches were erected across the track at this point, one of which was Masonic and the other Orange. The latter was decorated with emblems of the society, the letters L. O. L., 693, and the motto, "Welcome {Our Future King." Nearly a thousand people were here collected, and their half frantic cheers were only rendered more dissonant by the circumstance of two bands in their immediate vicinity striking up the national anthem. There was some excitement and annoyance displayed here, owing to the presence of the Orange arch. However, the royal car passed under it, and, arriving at

NEWMARKET,

stopped a few minutes. The crowd was here very dense, amounting to nearly three thousand persons. A large stand or platform was filled with ladies, gentlemen and children of an agricultural aspect. A salute was fired, and an address presented by the local authorities; but the Prince did not lend his ear. In reply to the address he read:—Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for the address which you have presented to me. In the Queen's name I thank you for the expressions of your loyalty to her crown and person, and for myself I am grateful to you for this welcome to your neighborhood.

Three arches were here erected across the line, and, being embowered in spruce, pine and fir, had a very pretty effect.

The next station, Holland Landing, was passed slowly, and here the members of an Orange Lodge, arrayed in all the trappings and bearing all the standards of their order, were drawn up in front of the platform. They cheered loudly as the royal car went by.

AT BRADFORD

a stoppage of ten minutes occurred. The concourse was here greater than at any former place, and the preparations more extensive. A handsome dais occupied the centre of an amphitheatre, and to this his Royal Highness was conducted to receive an address. Two large arches were erected within view, and three companies of firemen and two bands of music were among the other attractions. The municipal authorities and leading men of the town were in full evening dress. An address was presented, to which the Prince read a reply identical with that already given. Cheers rang again and again after this.

Women put their butterflies in motion, or rather their cambrics into a flutter, and said "Where is he?" "There he is!" and lifted their children on to the shoulders of men and seemed wild with delight, while the heroes of the plough and lords of the stubble opened wide their mouths with sheer curiosity. Young ladies endeavored to make themselves as conspicuous as possible, and threw bouquets into the royal car. The Prince smiled, bowed, looked happy and pleased all.

After this, Scanlons and Gilford were passed at a rapid rate, and a bullock knocked off the line by the guard engine that went half a mile ahead of the royal one. Lebron was passed slowly, and the Prince received another ovation. Craigville was next hurried by, and

BARRIE,

the county town of Simcoe, was reached, where the train stopped another ten minutes, and the Bradford scene was more than re enacted. A handsome pavilion, commanding a fine view of the town, the bay and the lake, stretching away further than the eye could carry, was erected near the track in the rear of the station. To this pavilion his Royal Highness was conducted, passing under on his way a tastefully built agricultural arch, surmounted by a Prince of Wales' plume made of sheaves of wheat. Near it were specimens of native produce. The firemen and Burrie Volunteer Rifles were present in full force, a band discoursed pleasant music, and seven or eight thousand people cheered. The county council and magistrates presented addresses respectively, which were separately replied to. The Warden, Judge and Sheriff were in their robes. Several presentations here took place, under the management of the Governor General.

Harrisons and Essa were run by at full speed, but Angus was passed slowly, during which a gun was fired. Here, as well as at the two next stations—Sunnydale and Nottawasaga—arches were erected, and near one of them a gentleman, with bare legs and a peculiar wag of the head, was indulging in the pastime of playing the bagpipes, to the intense delight of some small boys.

COLLINGWOOD

was next reached, and here the reception, although warm enough for the size of the place, was second to that of Barrie. In the number of its arches, however, it surpassed Barrie, but they were of less imposing appearance. A pavilion stood near the station, and in this two addresses were presented to his Royal Highness, to which he returned separate replies. Some hundreds of school children then rang two verses of the national anthem, at the conclusion of which the band struck up the same, and the Prince proceeded to the steamer Rescue—only a short distance removed—and which sailed immediately after the royal party had gone aboard, on a trip on Georgian bay, an inlet of Lake Huron. Luncheon was at once served, and after a sail of an hour and a quarter the party returned. Two other excursion steamers escorted the Rescue, and they were crowded with cheering masses. The Prince enjoyed himself in conversation with those around him during the time thus spent, and impressed all who saw him with the same favorable opinion as he has earned among all ranks elsewhere. The scenery around Collingwood is not very inviting, but "anything for a change," as the play says.

It was delightful to the royal party to witness such a show of festivity and rejoicing as they did to day, and the Prince, the Duke and Earl St. Germains united in their encomiums. Lord Lyons was not of the party, preferring to remain in Toronto.

RETURN TO TORONTO.

His Royal Highness and suite returned to the train shortly before three, and arrived in Toronto at half-past six.

A display of fireworks took place between eight and nine in the area of the amphitheatre; but a poorer exhibition hardly ever called together twenty thousand people. The only brilliant piece was a representation of the music of "God Save the Queen," in which the notes were distinctly legible. A torchlight procession of the firemen followed immediately afterward.

At eleven o'clock the morning twenty or thirty thousand people assembled in and around the amphitheatre, near the water side, to witness the long talked of regatta. The terms, conditions and prizes of the race I give below:—

OPEN ONLY TO BRITISH BOTTOMS, THE BONA FIDE PROPERTY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

For first class yachts over ten tons, a silver cup, value $100, to which will be added the sum of $150. Entrance $10.

For second class yachts, ten tons and under, a silver cup, value $64 to which will be added the sum of $62. Entrance $5. Half minute time allowed for tonnage.

N. B.—In the above races the second boats will save entrance fee and receive such prizes as the funds will admit of.

OPEN BOAT RACES.

For open boats, kept for pleasure only, $30. Entrance $2.

For fishermen's boats, $20. Entrance $1. Second boats to save entrance fees.

ROWING MATCHES.

For four oared boats, $60. Entrance $4.
For pair oared boats, $25. Entrance $2.
For sculling match, $15. Entrance $1.

CANOE RACE.

For birch bark canoes (two paddles), $20. Entrance $1.
For duck hunt, $10.
For tub race (circular tubs only), $10.
Championship of the bay, $30.

THE YACHT RACES.

The Prince did not arrive till a quarter to twelve, immediately after which the school children sang "God save the Queen," and the yachts started. There was a stiff breeze, with occasional squalls blowing at the time, and a drizzling rain was falling, but the vessels got off well. They had to run as far as a spit of land, about three miles down the lake, parallel with the town, and back again. They went there in capital style, the wind being in their favor; but in returning the struggle was hard, and the race was won by Rivet, the largest of the fleet, which steadily distanced the others nearly the whole way.

The Prince left soon after the starting, and owing to the rain, most of the spectators dispersed before the contest was decided.

At half past twelve his Royal Highness proceeded to lay the foundation stone of the Queen's statue, in the University Park; after which he visited the University, and was enrolled among its members.

He then returned to the Government House, and received a deputation of two hundred from Belleville, petitioning him to return there. The reply was that his engagements prevented his accepting the invitation. He then lunched, and at three o'clock drove in an open carriage, the weather having improved, to the Botanical Gardens, where he was conducted to a pavilion, in which he received an address, and replied to it.

He then drove to

THE NORMAL SCHOOL,

where, on entering the theatre, the girls threw him a shower of bouquets, and the President read an address, to which His Royal Highness replied by reading another, and then three times three were given at the conclusion, after which the children sang a song with much spirit.

On leaving the theatre, a young lady in the hall presented him with a bouquet, saying, "Will your Highness please accept this as a memorial of your visit to the Normal School." "Thank you," said the Prince, with a bow, as he accepted it, and carried it away, smiling.

He afterwards visited all the school rooms, laboratory and library, and took his departure at a quarter past four, in the midst of immense cheering. He was all the morning in plain dress, and the Duke and his usual suite accompanied him.

The Prince of Wales Invited to the Federal Capital by the City Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1860.

The Mayor of Washington to-day despatched a letter to the Duke of Newcastle, enclosing the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen tendering to the Prince of Wales and his suite the hospitalities of the city. His Royal Highness will arrive here on the 3d of October, and depart on the 5th.

Although the guest of the President during his sojourn, in compliance with Mr. Buchanan's invitation, conveyed to the Queen and accepted by her Majesty in June, the Prince and his suite will doubtless feel gratified at meeting the citizens of Washington, between whom and the British Ministers near this government the most kindly social intercourse has been uniformly maintained. The names of Bagot, Canning, Vaughan, Ashburton, Fox and Bulwer are still cherished among us with respect and pleasing associations, and Lord Lyons worthily supports their reputation.

Mayor Berrett is a gentleman of dignified presence and manners, and will do the honors of the city as well as any Lord Mayor in any European capital.

Meeting of the Railroad Presidents at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE WESTERN ROADS DEMAND A HEARING—THEY ASK FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF CONTROLLING THE EASTERN BOUND FREIGHT, ETC.

Whilst the politicians were in session deliberating over the question of fusion, the railroad presidents were in secret conclave considering grievances that occur from the compact adopted at the Saratoga Convention. The official gathering consisted of representatives from the five seaboard railroads, namely, the Grand Trunk, New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio, nearly all of the connecting lines in the West had representatives present, especially was this the cause with all roads south of the Lake shore—though they had no voice in the Convention.

One of the questions which they were deeply interested in was the arrangement of through freight tariff from Western points to the East. It seems that the Eastern roads in their Convention at Saratoga adopted through rates for both ways, and placed in the compact an article binding themselves not to allow any of the Western roads that refused to adopt the rates, any of the through business, and on this point they have sent to this Convention a large delegation asking that they may have the fixing of the eastward bound freight.

The Convention did not assemble until near four o'clock, owing to the non-arrival of Mr. Vibbard, representative of the New York Central. Immediately after organizing, the representative of the Western lines sent a petition to them asking that they might have the privilege of arranging the through freights, to be fixed by a committee appointed by all the connecting lines in the West, and not by any one road, but by the co-operation of all. The Convention gave them a hearing at their evening session, which was occupied in discussing the question, and adjourned until to-day without coming to any decision.

One of their special grievances is the tariff of ninety cents placed upon live stock from Chicago to New York, which is having the effect to cause the drovers to slaughter their cattle in the West and ship it through packed, while they are, under the tariffs adopted, obliged to bring it for forty-five cents. What they want is a moderate tariff that will enable them to bring it as live stock.

City Intelligence.

A DARING AERONAUT AND A PROBABLE DISASTER.—Jones' Wood will this afternoon, weather permitting, be the scene of another sensation. Monsieur F. Coppia, a plucky little Frenchman, proposes to perform one of the most extraordinary aeronautic feats ever attempted on this side of the Atlantic, by making an ascension in a paper balloon, inflated only with rarified air. The experiment is one in which numbers of his countrymen have lost their lives, and since the more modern discovery of gas, which has been applied to this purpose, there have been few among the hardiest nations who have been willing to trust themselves to this frail and dangerous mode of aerial navigation. The undertaking of Monsieur Coppia is, in fact, nothing more nor less than the primitive essay of the Montgolfier Brothers in the last century, and as the construction of the balloon precludes the use of a valve, or any of the ordinary appliances by which these airy vehicles are at present controlled, he is as likely to be impaled on the sharp points of our church spires, or submerged in the waters around the metropolis, as he is to descend to *terra firma*. It is, in truth, a dare-devil feat, made with that reckless enterprise with which men tempt fate to reward them with success. The balloon to be used is constructed of two thicknesses of Manilla paper, and is the largest that has ever been seen of that material. Fourteen hundred yards have been used in its manufacture, the joints being glued with strips of muslin, and the bottom part, to the height of three yards, being lined with the same material, to prevent its taking fire. The inflation is produced by burning straw at the orifice, which is twenty-two feet in circumference. As the operation requires a fine day, the tickets are intended to remain in the hands of the holder, should the ascension be interrupted. It is a quality of our human nature to be morbidly curious to witness the most dangerous displays of individual daring, especially whenever there is the slightest probability of a fatal termination, and as the event of to day promises to gratify this craving, there will doubtless be a large crowd in attendance.

FIREMEN'S TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—The reception of Tompkins Hose Company, on their return from Newburg last evening, was a very creditable affair. Ten engine, hose and truck companies joined with "Big Six" in bidding the travellers a hearty welcome. American Engine Company No. 6, Franklin Hose Company No. 18, Union Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, Jackson Hose Company No. 13, Lafayette Engine Company No. 19, Phœnix Hose Company No. 22, Marion Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, Putnam Hose Company No. 31, Adriatic Engine Company No. 31, and Hose Company 10, joined in the parade, and a very handsome appearance they presented, too. The line formed on Park place, and, wheeling around the lower end of the Park, marched through Park row, Chatham street, Bowery and various other thoroughfares. The sight presented by the long line of torches, illuminated "machines," and the display of rockets, Roman candles and blue lights, together with the music from some half a dozen bands, served to draw an immense crowd all along the route of the procession. A bountiful collation at "Six's" house wound up the evening's entertainment.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—Owing to the cool weather last Sunday, the travel on the Harlem road was not so great as on the preceding Sunday. To-morrow will doubtless be more genial, and as we can expect but few more warm Sundays this season, the pleasure seekers will of course make the most of them. Trains will run to-morrow to the Central Park, Yorkville and Harlem, connecting with the Fourth avenue cars, and with the river steamers at Harlem for High Bridge.

MORE AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN RUSSIA.—We learn that the American Bank Note Company, in the Merchants' Exchange, has just finished the engraving for a new bank note circulation for the Imperial government of Russia, and has sent out by the last steamer the presses and workmen for a complete establishment to be put in operation for that government, in St. Petersburg. The engravings, which are from Russian subjects, are executed in the highest style of the art, and fully justify the compliment paid to this country by the employment of the American Bank Note Company. We understand the contract amounts to about $60,000.

FATAL HATCHWAY CASUALTY.—An inquest was held at the New York Hospital yesterday morning, upon the body of a German, named Philip Schalkmar,