

and we call going his rounds. He has stuck to it ever since our business failed. "How did it come to fail?" asked Glisson. "Ah! how do things come to fail? Ill luck; and expenses was great." "Is Daniel steady?" "He's pretty well; better than some around us. He might be staidier if he would, and then we should have kept our shop on, and a good roof over heads." "Do you manage to get a living?" continued Glisson. "Of course we get a living, such as it is, or else we should be on the tramp, or in the workhouse. But it's starving hard the time. I'm sorry I have got nothing in the place to ask you to have," she added, "and till Dan comes home I don't possess a single copper."

inside a church in their lives. Glisson understood now what the "setting-up" meant. As boys and girls grew they left their parents, others boys and girls doing the same, and set-up in their own account; in pairs, of course. Children of fourteen, sixteen, eighteen years. The parents winked at it; some went so far as to recommend it. In Mrs. Low's sentence there was an emphatic meaning—"It's less mouths to feed at home!" The only stock-in-trade necessary to set up with was a hand-barrow, and this they contrived to get, having a few shillings in reserve to purchase the first load, whether stale fish, stale fruit, or stale vegetables. Thus they started in life, and generally obtained enough not to die. They also obtained drink; whether food was had or not, drink must be found. They also enjoyed their evening's amusements and the drink constituting the paradise of their lives. Once Glisson was persuaded into going; it was to a theatrical entertainment—if Her Majesty's chamberlain will not bring an action against us for calling it such. Glisson paid for the lot—that is, for her party a penny each, which was the price of admission to the theatre. The audience was numerous; men and women, boys and girls; some had pewter pots of porter to regale themselves with, some had stone bottles of gin, and short pipes were plentiful. The representation began, and Glisson stopped for a whole quarter of an hour, and then struggled out of the place, her face red, and her mind indignant, for such language, such ideas, she had never dreamt of. While the rest of the company (such is use) sat on, in an ecstasy of applause and admiration, and when it was over left, only to look forward with feverish impatience to the performance of the next night. And that way of living, of spending the days and nights, was a very fair specimen of the pursuits of the ladies and gentlemen of Cass Court.

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 entrusted to me by the Queen of visiting in Her name and on Her behalf these possessions of Her Crown. That task is now nearly completed, and it only remains for me to report to your sovereignty, universal enthusiasm, general loyalty, all pervading patriotism, general contentment, and I trust no less general prosperity and happiness. I can never forget the scenes I have witnessed. The short time during which I have enjoyed the privilege of associating myself with the Canadian people must ever form a high 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. A considerable rush ensued as the Royal party were about to enter the carriages; for nowhere has he met by such a large number as at Hamilton. The procession then moved forward until they reached King Street where a platform was erected, on which were about 3000 ladies and children, who sang the National Anthem, and a piece entitled, "All hail the Prince of Wales," which had a very merry chorus. This sight must have been the most impressive that has come under the observation of the Prince since his arrival. The buildings in the vicinity are on a magnificent scale, and were gaily decorated; besides, two majestic fountains were in full play on each side of the platform. The procession then moved forward to the foot of the mountain, to the residence prepared for the Prince, where the various societies forming the procession opened column and the Prince and suite passed through amid deafening cheers. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated. On Wednesday the Prince held a levee at the Anglo American hotel; visited several schools; the Exhibition grounds; and inaugurated the Water Works, situated on the Burlington Beach, a few miles below the city. Here occurred an instance of the feeling against the Duke of Newcastle. As the Royal party were leaving the Works, cheers having been given for the Queen, Prince Consort, and Prince of Wales, three groans were proposed for the Duke, which was only partially responded to, as the greater portion of the gathering had dispersed. On Thursday the Prince opened the Provincial Exhibition, and after lunch at Dundrum Castle with Sir A. N. McNab, Bart., took train for Windsor, and crossed to the same evening.

each such individual parent has—is the common school—or none. Is not this interfering with his right? If it is the duty of the parent to educate his child has he not a right to do so? We have seen what some of the schools and school houses are. And certainly any judicious parent who consults the welfare of his child would be very desirous to keep such child away from many of them. Who will allow his children to be crowded with others in a small, low, dirty, ill-ventilated room for six or seven hours a day? What kind or thoughtful parent would choose to send his children to be taught and trained for the duties of life, to have the mind developed and the character formed, by an ignorant, lazy and ungodly man, "too lazy to work and too proud to obey." And such objectionable school house and teacher may exist in the section, and yet the parent has no control over either—no, not even if he is one of the majority who have voted for the trustees. 159 "We have two or three private schools in the township, but there is only one of them confined to the rural districts; had it not been for the inefficiency of a teacher who was retained in the section contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants." How vain then it is to say that the inhabitants have the control of the schools; it is true the authority of the parent to keep his child from the common school—or to send him to private school is not openly denied—but the power of the parent to exercise his right and authority of sending his child to a private school is indolently taken away from him, by depriving him of his property—taken, without his consent for the support of the common school: no matter how objectionable that school as a school may be. But even supposing that the common schools,—considered apart from the question of parental rights,—were all that could be desired, even such an one as the parent himself, if left to his own choice, would select, still is there no objection? An intelligent man knows—and a Briton feels—that it is not the school the parent has selected, and even which he has a control equal to the amount of support he gives to it; but that it is a school established and managed by others in accordance with their views and feelings; and without reference to his. And he knows and feels that in submitting to such a "system" he is surrendering that liberty which is as much the birthright of himself and child as is the education pretended to be offered; and without which even the education itself would at best be of little worth. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEW YORK REPORTERS.—The many absurd canards invented by these, not polite gentry, for the information of their patrons, are at times amusing in consequence of their ridiculousness. A special correspondence of the New York Times gives the following in connection with the Prince: "At Guelph, he was sung to by twenty young ladies whom he rewarded by proxy—kissing the daughters of the Mayor for them all. Some was called out 'Largesse,' and in fun the members of the suite scattered coin amongst the rustics, who graciously condescended to pick them up." NEWS OF THE WEEK.—By the arrival of the Adriatic with European dates of the 12th inst., we learn that the King of Naples had fled his capital, which Garibaldi, with his victorious followers, entered on the 7th inst. He formed a provisional Government and proclaimed Victor Emmanuel King. Insurrections have broken out in the Papal States, where the tri-colored flag had been raised to shout of "Long live Victor Emmanuel." Austria, alarmed by the progress of the revolution, has consented to grant reforms to the long oppressed Hungarians, Croats, and Venetians. A reconciliation between Russia and Austria had taken place. It was anticipated that the crops of Britain would give an average yield. Consols 93½ to 93¼ for money, and 93½ to 93¼ for account. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The October No. of this unequalled work is before us. The fashion plates surpass the utmost stretch of imagination. We confess a curiosity to see the fountain head from whence this inexhaustible fund of idealities arises, and to which the ladies are so deeply indebted. It is rumored that the Governor General is about to be recalled. The Leader asserts that he will be shortly absent for a few months, but will return. The Durham Fair will take place on next Tuesday, the 2nd October. We are pleased to learn that a Brass Band has been organized by the Independent Order of Good Templars in Mount Forest. We shall be pleased to hear the happy strains of this, the fruits of temperance, on our next visit to the "enterprising village." There were 1193 veterans of 1812 who signed the address to the Prince of Wales on Queenston Heights. Fourteen of the number were from Grey. Many of them are 80 years of age, and not a few from 90 to 95. They marched that day under the colors of the York Militia of 1812. We hope our citizens will turn out en masse to the soiree this year. Preparations are being made on an extensive scale, so we may expect to have a good time. The filibuster Walker was captured at Truxillo by the crew of a man-of-war. Walker and one of his principal officers have been sentenced to be shot. The steamer Lady Elgin was run into on Lake Superior by a schooner and in twenty minutes. There were nearly 400 persons on board, and of this number only 98 were saved. Herbert Ingraham, member of Parliament and proprietor of The London Illustrated News, and his son Herbert, were on board. Both were lost.

A news-dealer in Texas has been sentenced to be hung, for the crime of selling the New York Tribune within that State, it being prohibited by law. "Happy land of freedom!" Strange Proceeding at Carillon. We are informed on respectable authority, that a very singular and insignificant proceeding took place at Carillon, on the occasion of the Prince's taking the cars there for Green-ville. Upon the platform, which was fenced off, stood Col. de Hertel, Col. Barron, Mr. Abbott, M. P. P. for the County, and Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, whilst stood thousands, gathered from the adjoining parishes, a great majority of whom were Protestants. Among these the Duke of Newcastle saw two Roman Catholic Priests, whom he beckoned to come upon the platform, which was all right—When there, however, he enquired their names, and took them into the car, where he introduced them to the Prince, leaving without any such attention the Rev. Mr. Lonsdale, whose character and standing as a Minister of the Church of England he could not ignore, seeing that he was in full canonicals—These Priests, on coming out, said they had no idea such a great honor could be done them; but they took it as an honor to their Church, which doubtless it was, and was intended to be. The whole affair has excited much remark in that neighborhood. If the facts are not precisely as we have stated them, we will be happy to be corrected.—Montreal Witness. The Prince's Visit to Pittsburgh. The following is the letter of the Mayor of Pittsburgh, inviting the Prince and suite to visit that city—which was accepted to: "To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle: "To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle: "Learning through the ordinary channels of public intelligence that the contemplated of Lord Renfrew over a portion of the United States, will be extended to the Ohio River and adjacent country, it would certainly prove a singular gratification to the citizens of Pittsburgh to seize the opportunity of manifesting in the person of her son, their profound respect and admiration for the virtues and exalted Sovereign of that great nation from whom, as a people, we are mainly descended. "At the instance, therefore, of a very many of our most worthy citizens and in accordance and in behalf of their and my own earnest wishes as their chief magistrate, I have the honor to present through your Grace, a cordial invitation and most hearty welcome to Lord Renfrew and suite, on a visit to this city. "Nor would such a detour on the part of his Lordship be devoid of some historical interest, in view of the present visit to the Canadas of their heir to the Crown of England, when it be remembered that it was the seizure by France in 1754, of this position commanding the navigation of the Ohio in the then Province of Pennsylvania; the establishment thereof of Fort Duquesne; its subsequent capture by the arms of Great Britain, and final discomfiture of the hostile and ambitious combination of France and their Indian allies, for the possession of the Ohio and the West. The construction of Fort Pitt on the ruins of the French fortress of Duquesne, forming with their first aggression that long and eventful war terminated by the treaty of Paris, in May, 1763, by which the conquest of all the Canadas achieved by British valour, was secured in perpetuity to the Crown of England. Trusting the facilities of intercourse with this city in journeying to, or returning from this city, fortifying to us a grateful occasion to render his presence in Pittsburgh agreeable to himself, it will at the same time supply for record in the future annals of our city (bearing the name and on its official seal the arms of one of England's most renowned and liberal statesmen) more to the manifold incidents of interests arising out of the visit of his Lordship to this continent, which has so strikingly proved the hearts and awakened the kindred reminiscences and sensibilities of so large a portion of this nation. "With profound respect, and consideration, "GEORGE WILSON, Mayor." Characteristic Irish Anecdote. No class of citizens were more boisterous and enthusiastic in their greetings of Baron Renfrew, than the sons of the Emerald Isle—an illegality they had of following the advice of a sage Guardian, that advised them to have no part or lot in the matter. When the Prince was seated in the car yesterday morning, ready for his departure, an Irishman was observed giving vent to his feelings in a manner that showed he was fairly overcome with enthusiasm. After showering a score of compliments on the Prince, he gave the compliment by swinging his hat and shouting: "Be God, and come back here four years from now and we'll run you for President!" The royal suite was greatly amused at this unexpected invitation, and the Prince came near tumbling from his seat in a paroxysm of laughter. A great deal has been said about foreigners getting into office after a brief citizenship in this country, but we never before heard of a chance to reach the Presidency being offered to a "furriner" the first morning after his arrival on our shores.—Detroit Tribune. The Prince's Route. The following is the route decided upon for the Prince of Wales in the United States. September 21, Visits Chicago: September 22, Shooting expedition on the prairies. September 23, 24, and 25, Shooting expedition on the prairies. September 26 and 27, St. Louis. September 28, 29, and 30, Cincinnati. October 1, Pittsburgh. October 2, Harrisburgh. October 3, 4, and 5, Washington. October 6 and 7, Richmond, Va. October 8, Baltimore. October 9 and 10, Philadelphia. October 11, 12, 13, and 14, New-York. October 15, West Point. October 16, Albany. October 17, 18, and 19, Boston and Cambridge. October 20, Portland, when he immediately embarks. CALIFORNIA WHEAT.—We were shown a sample of this wheat grown by John Meyer, Esq., of Woolwich. It is very fine, while the yield surpasses anything we have ever seen, one head which we counted contained 125 berries. Mr. Meyer only sowed a small



THE STANDARD. DURHAM, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

We accidentally omitted notifying our readers in last issue, that our self and compositors intended taking a holiday to the Provincial Exhibition, consequently, the non-issue of last week.

THE PRINCE IN HAMILTON.

On the 18th inst. His Royal Highness and suite arrived in Hamilton. The city was adorned in a magnificent manner with arches, and the streets throughout were lined with evergreens, mottoes, &c., and which reminded one of those fairy bowers read of in the land of fiction. The Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Abolition, St. Patrick, and Highland Societies, with several Brass Bands, Military and Fire Companies, marched in procession to meet the Prince on his arrival at the Railway Station. Some delay ensued, which created considerable disappointment, so great was the ardor to catch a glimpse of our future Sovereign. However, as soon as the arrival was announced, the faces of the whole multitude lit up with animation. The Mayor and Corporation met the Prince and suite on a platform erected for the occasion, when the former read an address to which the Prince made the following REPLY. GENTLEMEN.—This is the last of the very numerous addresses which have flowed in upon me from the Municipal authorities, as well as other bodies throughout the Queen's dominions in North America, which I have now 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

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Provincial Exhibition just held in Hamilton has been eminently successful.—The display of products, agricultural implements, carriages, waggons, steam-engines, &c., must tend to elevate Canada in the estimation of His Royal Highness and suite.—Indeed we anticipate an increased flow of emigration to this Province. The Crystal Palace is situated on a delightful spot at the West end of the city, commanding an excellent view of the Bay and Lake. The building is about 100 feet high, magnificent in appearance, and highly creditable to the laudable enterprise of the "ambitious city." The show of grain, fruit, manufactures, fine arts, &c., is beyond our imagination. We observed some rare specimens of fossils, collected by Mr. Gibbard, of Collingwood. The stock throughout was excellent in quality. The show of horses was large, and we felt a degree of pride in seeing the horse of our enterprising friend Mr. Waterson, of Walkerton, among the number. His appearance was highly creditable to this section of country. Among the cattle, the Devons, of D. Tye, Esq., of Wilmot, and W. Scott, Esq., M. P. P., of the same place, stood conspicuous. A Suffolk boar and sow belonging to the former gentleman attracted much attention. The Southdown sheep appeared to best advantage, combining beauty of form with excellence of wool and flesh. Ja's Dickie of North Dumfries and Edward Jones of Stamford, were prominent competitors in this class.

LETTER

To * * * * *, Esq. Containing extracts from Chief Superintendent's School Reports. (CONTINUED.)

148 "Not a few families indeed, are so unfortunately situated as to be utterly unable to obtain any of the benefits which the schools in this township, (although it cannot be said that they are in all respects what they should be), are well calculated to afford. In some instances it is too apparent that the scholars are far from being regular in their attendance. I believe however, that the principal irregularity is connected with children frequently kept from school, especially where the school-house is located at a considerable distance from the parental roof. Amongst other things which induce me to entertain this opinion, is the circumstance that there is obviously an increasing desire amongst all classes in this township to see the advantages of education in the rising generation. In several localities strenuous efforts have recently been made to form new school sections and all parties so far as known to me would rejoice to see these efforts crowned with success, if there was a reasonable prospect of accomplishing the desired object in a proper manner. It is doubtless a great hardship for persons to constitute of a section of a building and the maintenance of a