(*Continued from first page.*)

we will, in course of time, have a better class of farmers in the country.

Second Clause—

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I am of opinion that there should be a longer vacation than three weeks in the fall, and I do not know that three weeks are required in the spring. In the fall children do not generally attend school well, so that the teacher cannot make up the average attendance required by law. I think it would be well to have two weeks in September as well as three in October.

Hon. Mr. BEER: I think the clause should be amended so as to enable the trustees to decide upon having the vacation during the time the crops are being taken off the ground, which is at a later period some years than others. The autumnal vacation should be at least thirty days instead of twenty-one.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: His honor who made the suggestion to have two vacations in the fall has taken the teachers' view of the question; but I believe all who have a recollection of their young days know that many vacations are injurious. There are obvious objections to vacations, for young people's minds are thereby unfitted for educational pursuits. Their studies are remitted, and it is difficult to get them to settle down to studious habits. Therefore, I think the suggestion would be an evil instead of a benefit. No doubt the services of the young people in the harvest field are valuable, but the days then are long, and they will not be the whole time in school. It is not desirable that school children should be put to hard work all day upon a farm. It is one of the great obstructions to advancement in education, for when their energies are overtaxed, they are not in a fit state to engage with advantage in intellectual pursuits, though a moderate amount of open air exercise is beneficial.

House resumed and progress reported

Adjourned till four o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

UNFORTUNATE DEBTORS BILL.

A bill for the relief of unfortunate debtors was brought up from the House of Assembly by Mr. Brecken, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

EDUCATION BILL.

Committee resumed.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I observe that the teacher is required to attest to his journal, and he requires to have a certain average attendance of scholars before he can receive his full pay; but there is no means to compel the children to be sent to school. I think there should be some way to compel the parents to send their children to school, otherwise the law should not be so stringent with regard to the teachers.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: This question of compulsory education is attracting a good deal of attention in some parts of the world. I see by some late English papers, that quite a number of leading minds in that country are in favor of it. But I do not think the circumstances of our country will admit of it at present. In the first place the climate is too severe. Then the parents can hardly do without the services of the children in the fields at certain seasons of the year. But though the children's education is remitted in the school house, it is still going on while they are attending to some manual labor. Therefore, I am of opinion that compulsory education is not practicable here, though I admit that there is a hardship upon the teachers which has just been pointed out.

Hon. Mr. BEER: If the number of children required is in the district, and they are not sent to school, I do not think the teacher should suffer for the neglect of the parents. He can sue the trustees for the deficiency in his salary, but that is an unpleasant course, and if he does so he may make up his mind that it is his last year to teach in that district.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: It would no doubt be a hardship that the teacher should suffer on account of the negligence of the parents; but the question is, whether in attempting to apply a remedy we would not make matters worse. I fear that if we guarantee the teacher the full amount of his salary whatever the average attendance of scholars is, it would have an injurious effect upon the progress of the children. For if the teacher were sure of his full salary, he would probably use no exertions to obtain the required average. He would perhaps as soon sit down to a set of empty benches as to a crowded school. Not many months ago I went into a school in the country, not one of that class however where the average rule is in force, though I believe the teacher is paid £100 a year, and I saw six children, four males and two females. It was rather a populous district too, and I was impressed with the idea that there was something wrong; so if we attempt to apply a remedy to the evil complained of, it is impossible to say where the injury would stop. Nothing short of compulsory education would do, and there is a great difference of opinion about that. The school-master is not without his remedy, though it is not a pleasant one.

Clause agreed to.

Next clause read—

Hon. Mr. GORDON: When I think of the promises which were made, I feel disappointed, for the Bill is not by any means what I expected. I said last year that it was necessary to have the Education Act simplified so that the Trustees, Commissioners of Small Debt Courts, and others, would not be so liable to misinterpret it, but I do not see that it is any better in that respect. I think the Government will have to appoint a lawyer for each County to explain it, for I do not believe the Trustees will be able to understand it. The amendments are not much in advance of the old Act, or I fail to see them, unless you call granting £5 additional to the French Teachers and making provision for the appointment of two more members to the Board of Education, are considered of great importance. I do not think the amendments are such as will satisfy the people, who have been looking anxiously for great improvements in the Act. The principal change, as far as I can see, is that there will be an additional expenditure of £200 or £300 a year. Great as is the outlay for Education, and we expend more in proportion to our revenue than any other country, yet we do not appear to prize the advantages we possess any more than others. In England, the proportion of the population attending school is one in six, in France, one in nine, in Holland, one in eight, in Prussia, one in six, in Canada, one in six, and in Prince Edward Island, one in seven. It appears strange to me that the people would submit to such a large amount of taxation for Education, and yet not insist upon a measure to carry it out more fully. I would give my voice for a measure to encourage, if not to compel the parents to send their children to school. It should be made a condition of exercising the elective franchise that a man should keep his children in School, or something of that kind should be done. I suppose it would not be popular, but it will not do to be paying such a large sum for Education and the children not getting the benefit of it. One of your honors made some allusion to the salaries of the Teachers being reduced by the conservative party, but I do not think it was a fair charge. When the free Education Act was passed, the amount of salary allowed the teachers was £45, but owing to the depreciation of treasury warrants, they did not receive, in most instances, more than £38. In 1854, the Conservative party raised the salaries to £50. Subsequently, the salaries of female teachers were raised from £30 to £35. Then, by the Act of the 24th Vic. cap. 35, the salaries of first class teachers were raised from £55 to £60. In addition to these, Grammar Schools were established in Charlottetown, Georgetown, Summerside and a few other places at the salary of £100 each.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: To compel parents to send their children to school might do very well in the towns, but in the country districts, where they have sometimes to travel two or three miles, the case is different. I would be sorry to see poor parents compelled to send their children to school through drifting snow, and perhaps not very well clad either. I think the inclination of the parents is to send their childrn to school when it is practicable for them to do so, but there are many inconveniences in the country which are not felt in the towns. It has been said that the salaries of the teachers were not reduced by the Conservative party—that they only took a portion off the Government and put it on the people—but it is very well known that in many cases they did not get the £15 they were supposed to get from the people.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: Something has been said about the depreciation of Treasury Warrants during the time the Liberal party was in power, but before the introduction of Responsible Government, warrants used to be carried about town and the parties who held them had to take half the amount in goods. And I never felt so humiliated as when I saw Prince Edward Island treasury warrants sold at Auction, in Halifax, at 12s. 6d. in the pound. Why then is so much said about the depreciation of treasury warrants when the Government came into the hands of the Liberals? Now, with regard to the Free Education Act, I remember being in company with the present Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, who, on referring to it, said it was the best Act ever passed in the North American Colonies, and the Government which passed it should be immortalised. We, said he, cannot get such an Act in Nova Scotia. Why then should fault be found with such an Act as that, as his honor from Georgetown (Mr. Gordon) has done? It is very well to talk about the depreciation of Treasury Warrants at the time the Liberals held the reins of Government, but they were depreciated to a far greater extent previous to that time, as I know to my cost. In one respect, however, I am disappointed in this Bill; that is, when provision is made for the education of youth, and when three or four additional schools are to be opened in Charlottetown, why is there not something given to those already opened? It is well known to your honors that the Bishop of Charlottetown has been educating 400 or 500 poor children; and if those children were not provided for, they would be running about the streets—they would be brought up in ignorance and vice, and would be a tax upon the country and a pest to society, no matter what denomination they belonged to. He applied for a grant to assist in educating those children, but I find it is not to be given. Why is this? I think common sense and common justice should induce us to make some provision for the education of those children. It may be said they are all Roman Catholics: but look at Lower Canada, where there is a large majority of that denomination! There, the grants for schools are given to all creeds indiscriminately; but in Upper Canada, where there is a Protestant majority the case is different. However, there is no use I suppose in saying more upon this question, but I must confess that I feel disappointed. No doubt, in course of time, people will see differently, and when the present opposition to separate Catholic schools shall cease, then the Catholics will, in the words of the Scottish Bard say:

"Let us pray, that come it may, and come it will for a' that;
When man to man the world o'er, shall brither be and a' that."

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE. It appears that we have two disappointed members in this House, his honor who spoke last and his honor from Georgetown (Mr. Gordon,) but I suppose that if the best bill ever yet invented were presented, there would be some fault found with it. No perfect educational scheme has yet been invented, and I dare say the youngest man will be grey-headed before there will be one. To meet the circumstances of town and country and of every different class and creed, is as nearly impossible as can be conceived. We must do the best we can under the circumstances. I believe the bill will meet the most crying evils. The Government, after holding office for twelve months, saw where the shoe pinched most. They saw that the greatest evil was the length and obscurity of the Acts which were in different parts of the Statute Book. Another defect was, that the inspection of the schools was not adequate. I believe it will be found by the experience of parties in other countries, that success depends, in a great measure, on good supervision. We began with one school visitor; then, when the work was found to be more than he could efficiently perform, a second was appointed. As time rolled on and schools were increased in number, two were not found sufficient, and if two have to perform the work of three, we cannot expect it to be efficiently done. I am acquainted with one of the school visitors; with the other I am not; but I am not going to cast any reflections upon them. But this I will say: an individual who would enter upon the duty of a school visitor with zeal and ability, has in his hands the means of effecting a vast deal of good. Facts and circumstances are always turning up, and they should be watched and borne in memory so as to utilise them at a futuretime. Full details should be furnished in the visitors' reports of all important events which come to their knowledge in connection with the most successful systems of education. His honor from Georgetown (Mr. Gordon,) spoke of £200 additional being expended for our educational staff; but an educational system which will not support an efficient staff must be defective, and we will never have efficient schools under it. It has been found in the army, that by improving the staff they improve their forces, and so it is with educational systems. If you want to have good schools and good teachers you must have a good staff of superintendants. Some allusion was made to the teachers, and a man may be thoroughly educated and yet totally unfit to examine a teacher. It is a peculiar gift; and it requires a great amount of practice. We know that those who carry on any business constantly, become more efficient, and so it is with respect to examining teachers. For these reasons we thought it was better to authorize the appointment of examiners with competent salaries. If you want to have an efficient system, you must adopt means to have efficient teachers, and if you want efficient teachers, you must have efficient examiners. His honor from Georgetown also said he would make the exercise of the elective franchise dependant upon a man keeping his children in school. Then how would it be with the man whose children were past the school age? And I suppose the poor man who happened to be childless would be disfranchised altogether. It reminds me of what I once said to a mother when I had some difficulty in getting boys to hoe turnips, which was that it would be a great convenience if she would always keep a good stock of boys on hand. Then his honor from the first district of King's County (Mr. Walker) spoke of the Government which passed the Free Education Act. And I sympathize with him in his remarks. That Government deserved well of the country. It was the time, I might say, when the colony took its birth. When we received Responsible Government it was necessary that the people should be well educated. His honor also touched upon another delicate subject,—the Bishop's memorial; and I confess that I am ready and anxious to express my obligations to His Lordship for taking up and educating those poor children in Charlottetown. For my part, being but a short time in public life, I do not feel that blame attaches to me. It must rest upon those who undertook the establishment or management of our educational system, and left it so imperfect that it had to be completed by the Bishop. We have not shrunk from the duty of providing for the education of the children in the City, for we have increased the number of schools, so that we have put the means of education within the reach of every individual. With regard to what was said by his honor from the first district of Queen's County (Mr. Balderston) respecting the average attendance at school, if he will turn to the Blue Books of the Australian Colonies he will find that the attendance is no better there than here. The scarcity of labor often induces the parents to take the children from school, and the same cause produces the same result there as here. In England and Scotland, too, the same rule prevails. In the cotton factories, the child's labor is of value; but the Government have made it compulsory that a child should receive a certain amount of education or should not be employed in the factories. Here, I believe the education of each child costs the Government about 30s. a year, but as the population increases the cost per head will probably be diminished, for we have a sufficient staff of teachers. &c., to educate a much larger number.

Hon. Mr. GORDON: While I regret that the bill has not gone further, I, at the same time, wish to disclaim any intention of going for compulsory education at the present time; but I said such encouragement might be held out as would induce parents to send their children to school. I will read an extract from the *Intercolonial Journal* upon the subject of compulsory education, which is well worthy of attention:

"The subject of compulsory education is one worthy of consideration, because compulsory education has had to contend not so much against solid arguments and serious objections, as against fallacious reasoning and unanswerable prejudices. We are told that compulsion is opposed to the genius of our institutions; that the duty of the state is fulfilled when it provides the means of education, and that it is no part of its duty to compel the public to take advantage of those means; that compulsion would be a species of despotism and interference with the liberty of the subject, &c.

"Well, what is there in any of these arguments or objections? Compulsion would not be a terror or inconvenience to those parents who believe that education is as necessary for a child as support. The law would only be felt by the vicious classes, who systematically neglect the education of their offspring, even where living under the shadow of the free schoolhouse. Who will argue that it is right to allow any portion of society to grow up in ignorance and wickedness, and that it would be wrong to force them to become educated and respectable members of society? If, then, compulsory education would not be morally wrong, it must be morally right, and in neglecting to enact a law to accomplish that purpose, are we not guilty of a blunder worse than a crime? The subject is one of the gravest importance. In England, the wisest statesmen have accepted the principle of compulsion as necessary, and there are factory and other Acts on the Statute Book in which it is laid down, that it is more important to educate the children of the poor than it is to send them to earn their daily bread."

Hon. Mr. WALKER: What I meant to observe was, that having such a number of children educated in the country schools, injustice was done to us in town, because there was nothing given to educate those poor children I referred to. If those poor children were not educated by some means, they would be almost a curse to the city; but I find that no provision is made for the assistance of those who have taken in hand to educate them. If you refer to other countries, you will find that something is done for every person who takes an interest and an active part in the education of youth, but here there is nothing done for the Roman Catholic schools. How is this? The fact is, till people get educated to the necessity of attending to these things, there will be nothing done. But the time is coming when things will take a different turn. Were it not for the assistance of the Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy, and the trouble they have taken, those children would grow up pests to society, and we would require an extra police force. But when we ask for a small grant to assist in educating them, we are denied it.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I said last year that the second class teachers were not properly remunerated. There is as much difference in the qualifications required between the first and second class teachers as there is between the second class and the Grammar School teachers, and the salaries should be in the same proportion, which is far from being the case. There should be something more than £5 to encourage a young man to qualify himself for the second class.

(His honor then proposed a resolution to increase the salaries of second class teachers.)

Hon. the PRESIDENT: His honor should know that it is not in our power to increase the salaries.

Hon. Mr. BALDERSTON: I can express an opinion and leave it till a future time.

Hon. Mr. BEER: The resolution may be very well, for I think there should be a greater difference between the salaries of the first and second class teachers, but we have no power to increase the salaries, though I suppose we could diminish them.

Hon. Mr. WALKER: I think the difference is quite sufficient. Besides the Government has gone as far as they can in the payment of salaries; therefore I think, we had better leave the bill as it is.

Hon. Mr. PALMER: I do not think the remarks of his honor from the First District of Queen's County (Mr. Balderston) are improper, for the amount given to the second class teacher, over and above what is given to one of the first class, is not commensurate with the additional qualification required of him. But it has been very truly said we have no power to increase the salaries, and I can tell your honors that we have no power to diminish them either, as one of your honors (Mr. Beer) said. We are not allowed to interfere with it as it is a money bill. We must confine ourselves to what we are limited to, till we get a little more power, and more privileges, by the will of the people, over those money grants. It is true, as a mere matter of courtesy, the other branch of the Legislature may consent to a conference, but I apprehend there would be little use in trying that experiment.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE: I think you will find, if you investigate the public service, that such complaints are universal. I believe none of our public officers are paid such amounts as they consider they are entitled to. I would be happy to see the salaries of the teachers increased, but considering the present circumstances of the country, I cannot consent to any additional expenditure for that service. If there is such a discrepancy between the classes, and if they are not sufficiently remunerated, they are not bound to accept that situation. If their ability is such as to entitle them to move in a higher sphere, they need not undertake school teaching. Considering the circumstances of the country, and the large amount which annually leaves our shores without any adequate return, I think we pay our teachers quite as much as can be expected.

Clause agreed to.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICE!

Postage Stamps.

FROM and after this date Postage Stamps will be sold at this Office only between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

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T. O'Connell,
W. R. Watson.

THOS. OWEN, P. M. G.

General Post Office,
Charlottetown, Dec. 11, 1867.

Miscellaneous.

THE AVENGER OF NELSON.

Another of the veterans of Trafalgar has been taken from us. Commander John Pollard, R. N., died on the 23rd ult., after a long and severe illness, at his residence in Greenwich Hospital. Our readers will like to hear something of the service of this interesting, though neglected old officer, who was born on the 27th of July, 1787, and entered the navy on the 1st of November, 1797, as first-class volunteer on board the Havick, 16, in which sloop, after having chased a large convoy and three armed vessels under the batteries of St. Malo, and being for some time warmly engaged with the enemy, he was wrecked on the 9th of Nov. 1800, in St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey. He next served in the Cambridge, 74; Hercule, 74; Culloden, 74; and Canopus, 80, and thence was transferred to the Victory, 100, bearing the flag of Lord Nelson. On the return of the fleet from its pursuit of the combined fleets to the West Indies, Mr. Pollard was afforded, as signal midshipman, an opportunity of participating in the action of Cape Trafalgar. On that occasion, while standing on the poop, he was struck by a splinter on the right arm, and changed to be the first officer who was there hit. A musket ball next passed through the shell of his spy-glass above his hand, and a second one shattered the watch in his pocket. Some time after the Victory had been in action with the French 74 gun ship Redoubtable, the officers and men around him beginning to fall fast, the attention of Mr. Pollard was arrested by a number of riflemen crouching in the tops of the Redoubtable, and directing a destructive fire on the poop and quarter-deck of the Victory. He immediately seized a musket, and being supplied by the signal quartermaster with ammunition left by the Marines (who from being picked off so fearfully were ordered by Nelson himself from the poop to the starboard gangway,) continued firing at the men in the enemy's tops till not one was to be seen. In the act of handing the last parcel of ball cartridges the quartermaster was killed on the spot, leaving Mr. Pollard when the action terminated the only officer alive of those who had been originally stationed on the poop, and thus originated the belief that it was he who gave the fatal blow to the man who shot Lord Nelson, and this fact was shortly after the action confirmed by his captain, Sir Thomas Hardy, who sent for him into the ward-room, and, in the presence of the officers congratulated him upon having avenged the death of their immortal chief. On leaving the Victory the following month he served successively in the Queen, 98; Dreadnought, 98; and Hibernia, 110; bearing the respective flags of Lords Collingwood, Northesk, and St Vincent, and was made Lieutenant November 14th, 1806, and continued serving, with only an intermission of 16 months, until 1811, during which time he saw much service and he was engaged in many cutting-out expeditions, until Sept. of that year, when he had to return home sick, and, notwithstanding such distinguished services as we have narrated, Mr. Pollard was allowed to remain unrewarded, and shelved on half-pay till 1828, when he was appointed for three years, still a Lieutenant, to the Ordinary at Sheerness. From 1836 to 1853 he served in the Coastguard, and the latter year, as a tardy recognition of his long services, both in war and peace, was, as lieutenant, appointed to Greenwich Hospital. It is hard to conceive how an officer who stood such a murderous fire on the poop of the Victory at Trafalgar, and who if the event happened in these days, would have been thought worthy of the Victoria Cross, or, at least, rapid advancement till he attained his flag, should have been permitted to pine away in the same rank which he held the year after the action, with the exception of the mere nominal title of "retired commander." Our readers will agree with us, that this gallant officer, now passed to his rest, was "not ruined by promotion."

THE LATE SIR DOMINIC DALY, K. B.

Few would have suspected from the quiet, unpretending manners of our late Governor that he carried in his veins the blood of one of the most ancient and honorable families in Ireland. The Dalys of Galway trace back their lineage to the days of O'Neill, in the fourth century. Since the end of the sixteenth century they have held a prominent position among the governing families of Ireland. By intermarriage they raised themselves in the social scale from the small barony of Queen Elizabeth's time to the Dunsandle Peerage of 1845. By personal ability more than one of them has distinguished himself in the political world. There was Denis, who represented his native county in the Irish Parliament during the long struggle which preceded the Union. He fought by the side of Grattan in opposition to the Castlereagh faction, and Grattan singled him out from a galaxy of stars to call him "one of the best and brightest characters that Ireland ever produced." There was Bowes Daly, one of the immortal "contemporaries of Curran," and none the worse for being a Monk of the Screw. The family served Ireland well in her direst necessity, and she has not ceased to honor them in later generations.

Sir Dominick was descended from a younger branch, his father, also Dominick by name, having been a simple esquire, though first cousin to the Earl of Dunsandle. On the mother's side he was connected with the Blakes of Kilkenny, she having been a sister of the first Lord Wallscourt. He was born in the year 1798, and was educated at St. Mary's College, Oscott. It is stated by a Canadian biographer that he studied for the bar; but this, we believe, is a mistake. He left Ireland in 1822 in the capacity of secretary to Sir Francis Burton, the then newly-appointed Governor of Lower Canada. Thus, at the comparatively early age of twenty-four, he entered on the arduous and eventful life in what was then politically, as well as commercially, the leading colony of the empire. On the 10 h May, 1826, he was married to Caroline Maria Gore, third daughter of Colonel Ralph Gore, formerly of Borrowmount, in Kilkenny. The Colonel, who was then on military service at Quebec, subsequently distinguished himself in the rebellion of 1837. In allying himself to this ancient and highly-connected family, Mr. Daly was but following the example of many of his ancestors. The Union, which lasted more than forty years, was happy in itself and in its results. Of the children, only five have survived his Excellency, all of them, with one exception, being resident in this colony, namely, Mr. D. G. Daly, Mr. J. G. Daly, Mrs. Souttar, and Mrs. Turton—*South Australian Register.*

FUN IN WISCONSIN.—A Fond du Lac, Wis., paper gives the following graphic, but evidently one-sided illustration of society in Oshkosh, in the same State: A minister from a neighboring town started, one morning last week, on a kind of missionary enterprise. He drove his own team; and when within about six miles of the end of his journey, he met a man limping along, with blood running down the side of his face. The minister asked him if that was the road to Oshkosh. 'Yes, you are on the right road. I just come from there. I have been up there having a little fun with the boys.' About two miles further on he met another man, one arm in a sling, one eye badly bunged, and his clothing in a dilapidated condition. 'How far is it to Oshkosh?' asked the minister. 'Only (h i-e) five miles,' answered the pitiable object. 'Oshkosh is a live town. I've been up there having fun with the boys.' With a sad heart the minister drove on, talling into revery on the depravity of man in general, and the Oshkoshians in particular, when he suddenly came upon a man sitting by the side of the road. One arm was sprained, one ear had been bitten off, and, seated by the side of a puddle of water, he was seeking relief by bathing the part effected. The minister was perfectly awe-stricken. Stopping his horse, he enquired of the man what terrible accident had befallen him. 'O, not any at all,' faintly responded the bleeding wretch; 'I have only been to Oshkosh having fun with the boys.' 'I suppose you mean by that you have been engaged in some brutalising fight,' said the minister. 'Yes,' said the man, 'I have heard that's what they call it down at Fond du Lac, where they are civilised; but they don't call it by that name up at Oshkosh. There they call it having a little fun with the boys.' 'What do you suppose your wife will say when she sees you?' asked the reverend gentleman. At this the man looked up with a sardonic smile. Putting his remaining well hand into a pocket, he pulled out a piece of nose, a large lock of hair attached, and a piece of flesh he had bitten from the cheek of his opponent, and holding them out for the minister's inspection, growled out: 'There, what do you suppose *his* wife will say when she sees him?' This was a squelcher. As anxious as the minister was to overcome sin and do good, he was not yet *prepared to invade* the devil's stronghold, and, turning round, he returned home. The next time he starts on a missionary enterprise to the frontier of Oshkosh, he will take good care not to go alone. He likes a little fun now and then, but he don't care about having it with the boys.

A little girl, two years old, was accidentally shot in Toronto, by some boys, who were playing with a toy cannon on the Queen's birth day. She had been out for a walk with her father, and had just returned to the door of their house.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT ORLEANS.—*Address by Mgr. Dupanloup.*—The Emperor and Empress have been to Orleans and back. They were warmly welcomed by the population. They were received at the railroad station of the town, which is associated so closely with the Maid of Domremy, by the Mayor, and harangued by that functionary at the head of the Municipal Councillors. All France had been waiting with feverish anxiety for the answer of the Emperor, with a keen recollection of the speech at Auxerre on a similar occasion. There were a thousand rumors and a thousand guesses as to what that speech would be—whether it would be pacific or warlike; and though a journal eminently official had at the last moment tried to reassure the public on that score, the public were not completely reassured. The speech, contained in about fifteen lines, is now given to the world, and it is as little alarming as any speech can well be.

An immense crowd from all parts of the department had also assembled to welcome the Imperial visitors. The Bishop of Orleans, surrounded by his clergy, awaited their Majesties before the cathedral, the towers and portico of which were hung with flags and streamers. The Emperor and Empress, on arriving, took their places beneath a movable canopy and entered the church, preceded by the Bishop, who then stopped and delivered the following address:

"Sire—At the moment in which your Majesty sets your foot on the threshold of this old cathedral, so full of grand recollections, I have the honor to present to you the expression of the desires and homage of the clergy of the town and diocese of Orleans. I venture to say that throughout France your Majesty has not met with a more noble, Christian, and loyal city. Orleans, twice at least, has had the signal good fortune to be the last and victorious rampart of our country against foreign invasion. Paris, which city I name with respect, has several times allowed its gates to be forced by the foreigner, but Orleans never. The Loire, which is our river, has always formed an insurmountable barrier. Only yesterday we were celebrating the 439th anniversary of that memorable day in which a young girl of seventeen, sent by God, delivered Orleans and saved France. At a still earlier period, in the days of barbarism, St. Aignan, one of our greatest bishops, arrested by the cross that invader who in his ferocious pride called himself the scourge of God. In those two moments of distress Orleans was not only the rampart, it was also the heart of France, and here might be felt the throb of the last national emotions. But, thanks to God, the heart was strong, and the menaced independence, liberty, and life were reconquered. The Festival of Joan of Arc is also that of all French Christian women; and you, Madame, have considered it in that light by deigning to take part in it. Joan of Arc not only saved France, but represents the country—that nation so sensitive and proud, so tender and valorous; we are pleased to see it thus, and this picture cannot displease you under the guise of Joan of Arc, with the inspired heart of a young girl beneath the armor of a warrior. You have kindly consented, Madame, to take part in our solemnity, and this idea touches me just after the day on which religion gave to you the purest joy permitted in this world to the heart of a mother, for your Majesty has seen your son kneel and take for the first time the bread of life at the altar of God, who loves and blesses that age. That affecting sight drew pious tears from your eyes. May your Majesty never know any others! May you see the young Prince, your love and hope, grow up in that strong piety which is, as Bossuet said to the son of Louis XIV., "le tout de l'homme et du Prince!" May his First Communion remain the deep and indelible recollection of his life! This was asked for him of God by the venerated Head of the Church, when from the Apostolic throne, still so valiantly supported by our arms, Pius IX. gave to him his benediction at the moment in which he received for the first time the visit of God!"

The Emperor made the subjoined reply:

"Monseigneur—I am very much touched with the noble language which you have just addressed to me. In these places is remembered with satisfaction what religious faith and real patriotism can effect for the welfare and grandeur of the country. In this city occurred one of the most marvellous feats of history, and the river which flows beneath your walls was formerly one of the ramparts of our independence, as it protected, in more recent times, the heroic remains of our great armies. The Empress and myself, in coming to take part in the popular *fêtes* of the city of Orleans, wished first to kneel in its ancient cathedral, and, in the midst of the recollections of the past, ask from God His protection in the future. I thank you, Monseigneur, and your clergy, for the prayers which you have been pleased to offer up to Heaven for the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and myself."

The *cortege* then proceeded towards the choir, and immediately 300 voices, accompanied by the organ, chanted the psalm of *Lætatus Sum*, which was followed by the *Te Deum Domine Salvum*. The ceremony terminated by a solemn benediction from the Bishop.—*Paris Correspondent of the London Times.*

PAT AND THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.—A very amusing anecdote is told of an Irishman who happened to be in Paris some time ago, while three crowned heads of Europe were there on a visit to his Imperial Majesty Napoleon. These distinguished persons were the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. One day, having laid aside all state ceremonial, they determined to see the sights of the beautiful city on the Seine, for their own delectation, and for that purpose they determined to go *incog*, so as not to be recognized by the people. However, in their stroll through Paris they went astray, and meeting a gentlemanly-looking person, who happened to be an Irishman, they politely asked him if he would kindly direct them to the Palais Royal. 'Faith and bedad that I will, my boys,' said Pat, at the same time taking a mental photograph of the three 'boys.' 'This way, my hearties,' and so they were conducted to the gates of the Royal Palace, and the Irishman was about bidding them farewell, when the Emperor of Russia, interested and pleased as much by the genuine politeness of Pat, as by his *naiveté* and witty remarks, asked him who he was. 'Well,' rejoined their guide, 'I did not ask you who you were, and before I answer you perhaps you would tell me who you may be.' After some further parleying, one said, 'I am Alexander, and they call me Czar, or Emperor of the Russias.' 'Indeed,' said Pat, with a roguish twinkle in the corner of his eye, and an incredulous nod of the head (as much as to say, 'This boy is up to codding me a bit.') 'And might I make bould to ax who ye may be my flower?' 'They call me Francis Joseph and the Emperor of Austria.' 'Most happy to make your acquaintance, Frank, my boy,' says the Irishman, who, thinking he was hoaxed, in his despairing efforts to get the truth, as he conceived out of them, turned to the third one, and said, 'Who are you?' 'They call me Frederick William, and I am King of Prussia.' They then reminded him that he promised to tell them who he was, and after some hesitation and mysterious air of confidence, Pat, putting his hand to his mouth, whispered 'I am the Emperor of China, but don't tell anybody.'

The N. Y. *Tribune* gives a dispatch from Omaha, which says that the Union Pacific Railroad now reaches six hundred miles west of that place, and is in running order to a point fifty miles beyond the highest ridge of the Rocky Mountains. The rapid construction of this railroad is one of the most marvellous feats in the chronicles of engineering. Nothing like it in 'railroading' was ever before accomplished. Sixty miles of track have been completed since the spring opened, and at this rate nearly four hundred miles of track will have been laid down before the end of the year, and the great turnpike between the Atlantic and Pacific opened for travel next year, instead of 1870, as promised. Even with an uncompleted track, the Union Pacific Railroad is paying handsomely.

A dashing young widow in Detroit prepared a pleasant surprise for her suitor a few evenings since. Expecting a call from him, she hid herself in a convenient corner, and as he touched the knob of the door bell, sprang out in the darkness of the evening, and nearly smothered him—with kisses. His cool reception of her caresses, startled her with a recognition of the fact that instead of her lover she had been lavishing her sweetness upon the conductor of a street car, who had come with a note explaining his unforeseen absence. The widow thereupon, with great propriety, fainted on the spot.