

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS ON THE WAR.

Mgr. Dupanloup writes to a friend on the present crisis in France:— "A month ago I expressed my horror of war, and also, my confidence in the success of the French arms. You may believe that I shed bitter tears for the grief and humiliation of France. If I denounce war a month ago, I do so with a thousand fold more energy to-day. I do so in the name of the outraged humanity, the bleeding earth, the human fraternity that is trampled under foot; but do not think I shall give way to a feeling of discouragement. We do not know how much love we have for our country until days like the present ones come upon us. Let France be dearer than ever to us now that she is in trouble, and let us seek to discover the source of her injuries. I do not wish in this place to make any reference to politics; but for the sake of my country I cannot endure to have it said that our enemies possess all the virtues, because at great expense they have succeeded in turning our country into an arsenal or a camp. We must remember the words of an illustrious queen, the mother of the present King of Prussia—"I believe in God. I do not believe in force; justice alone is stable." Victory is very intoxicating, but let the conquerors beware, because there is always a period of human affairs when God reserves to Himself the right to act. During this period, France passed beyond her just limit, and had bitter cause for repentance, for the greatness of her misfortunes equalled the greatness of her triumphs. Should Europe refuse to hear the illustrious statesman who has undertaken to inform her that in this instance political advantages are on the side of outraged humanity, she will find too late that she has bequeathed to future days a long series of wars. As to the conqueror, should he prove unworthy of his good fortune, and turn a deaf ear to the cry for peace, the malediction of all civilized nations will come upon him. Experience has shown that the *Va victoribus* of Providence is more fully manifested in the history of nations than the *Va victis* of the barbarians, and his great age prevent him from witnessing it, his sons will see it after him. In reviewing the history of other days, I find that when Queen Louise, of Prussia, had the celebrated interview with Napoleon, he asked her what induced her people to make war on him, to which she replied, "the glory of the great Frederic led us astray concerning our power, and we were mistaken." This exactly corresponds with our history of 1870. We also, Frenchmen, have deceived ourselves, and the glory of our arms has led us astray. Many years afterwards she wrote to her father some memorable words, which I take the liberty of recalling to the memory of the King of Prussia. She said, "He will not exercise moderation, and he blinded by success, loses his equilibrium, and does not act in accordance with eternal laws." I would also recall to the mind of France the history of Prussia, in case she should be discouraged. What is perishing in France at this moment is not the nation, and it is a pity to witness it in our weakness and infatuation. We can only give our advice on two conditions—those of truth and virtue. At this solemn moment is the duty of a nation to ask itself why God has subjected it to this trial? We had all left off speaking the truth, and above all we had omitted the practice of virtues; an extravagant desire for luxury had pervaded all classes, and though the evil was recognised the torrent pursued its course. France was not intended to corrupt the world, but to civilise it. I say this, that if we are declining, it is not because we are Catholics, but because we are not enough so. We have neither the faith nor the stern discipline of our fathers, and for too long a period impiety and immorality have taken root in our consciences and character. While I write these lines a last attack has been made in favor of the humiliation of France and her universal abandonment. Rome is invaded and the Pope is despoiled. Let not our faith be affected, for God will not forsake His Church. I have said enough: the time has not yet come for telling all the great truth while the hour for the performance of great duties sounds as a tocsin. The Parisians are mounting the ramparts, while I, who can only accompany them with my sympathy, will pray for them in this old French city which preserves the free standard of John of Arc.

VON MOLTKE—THE MYSTERIOUS COFFIN.

The following telegram appeared in the papers:— "Nonchateau Saturday Evening.—A leaden coffin, draped with a cloth of gold, and escorted by officers and 3,000 Mecklenburg troops, passed through Toul on Thursday." This was followed by a telegram in the Times, announcing the rumored death of the redoubtable Von Moltke. Every person, of course coupled the two in their own minds, and concluded that, if the coffin with the cloth of gold had any real existence, Von Moltke was at that very moment quietly ensconced therein. We need not pause to consider what the effect on France and on Europe would have been had the stray bullet of the Franco-Prussian which found its billet in the body of the reginal Duke of Nassau reached the heart of the great German strategist instead. The consequences would, probably, have been momentous, and been worth a half-score victories to France. But Von Moltke is not dead, and the mysterious coffin appears only to have contained the body of the duke of Nassau, which, in comparison, counts for nothing. We are not aware that Count Von Moltke, careless as he is of the lives of others when an object is to be gained, has shown up to this any remarkable anxiety to risk his own. He fought the Austrian campaign in his private cabinet. He accompanies the Prussian armies now, but we have not yet heard of his leading his men in the field. After all he is right, and the King of Prussia would be mad to allow the great strategist to risk his life, and with it the fate of the Prussian arms, which depend upon his mighty genius to guide them. No; Von Moltke will die in his bed, in all probability, while countless brave soldiers, whose his masters mind will have assigned to an awful death, lie mouldering and forgotten under the walls of *la belle France*.

Late Telegrams.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—It is said that Keraty's visit to Spain is to seek an offensive and defensive alliance by representing that Italy will join France if Spain does, but it is thought he will be unsuccessful. A despatch from Metz states that General Bazaine proposed to surrender all of his own army on the same terms as the surrender at Sedan, except that the regular garrison at Metz should continue to hold the fortress. Von Moltke refused these terms, because a reduced garrison could hold out longer. The entire surrender is hourly expected. A boat was picked up off Inneshaun Head yesterday afternoon, containing a sailor and the corpse of a girl. The sailor stated that the steamer *Cambria*, of the Anchor Line, from New York, struck at 10 o'clock the night previous, on Iristraugh Island, and became a total wreck. Four other boats containing passengers left the steamer. The sailor reports that his own was upset, and all in it but himself were drowned. Agents of the Anchor Line at Glasgow have received a full confirmation of the loss. The sailor who was saved is Gardlan, a native of Armagh, Ireland. No tidings of the other boats. Balle, the musical composer, died yesterday, aged 62. LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is rumored that a defensive alliance has been formed between Turkey and Greece, against the encroachments of the Western Powers. A Tours despatch states there was heavy fighting to-day between Venay and Cusey, which lasted from 9 in the morning until night. Result not known. Sorties from Paris are frequent, keeping the Prussians on the alert day and night. The Times contains special telegrams from Berlin to the effect that Prussia has signified her willingness to grant an armistice if the principle of cessation of territory be conceded. The mere dismantling of the fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine under guarantees is insufficient. The Manchester Guardian has a despatch from Tours of 23d, which says, that an armistice of one month has been agreed upon, in order that the elections might proceed. Troops are leaving Madras for China. The channel squadron have been ordered to embark as much provisions as can be stowed under the hatches. LONDON, Oct. 24.—A force of fifteen thousand Prussians have invested Chartres, a city of about 25,000 inhabitants, and forty-seven miles south-west of Paris. The Emperor Napoleon is still at Williamshe. His health has much improved. The Pope's messenger has been received at the headquarters of the Prussian army at Versailles. He was treated with great distinction, but was not allowed to proceed into Paris. There have been some assertions of soldiers from Metz, most of them report that hunger has driven them out. The latest accounts report Marshal Bazaine still alive, so that the reports of his death were untrue. The Court of Austria supports the proposal made by the British Government to the effect that an armistice be declared and agreed upon in order to allow the Convocation of the French Assembly. Count Bismark favors such a Convocation, but insists that a proposal for an armistice must include some practicable basis of peace. It is rumored here that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville had a long interview on Saturday with the Ambassadors of the Russian, Austrian and Italian Courts, and that it is proposed to make the Prussian Imperial the Emperor of France; to dismantle the eastern fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg; to give Germany a thousand millions of dollars in French products, and to let the people of Alsace and Lorraine select whichever of the two governments they prefer to be ruled by. The story is, however, from all I can gather, to be regarded as doubtful. The German foraging expeditions are everywhere gathering up supplies for the army. They have seized tens of thousands of cattle for that purpose. The London Times this morning says that Bazaine, when offering to surrender, demanded for himself a position which would probably have enabled him to take a prominent part in the restoration of order in France after the conclusion of peace. It is stated under good authority that the movement of England for an armistice is induced by apprehensions of ulterior designs on the part of Russia and Prussia to form a close alliance. The fact that Russia is greatly and effectively arming is well known, despite her official denials. LONDON, Oct. 25.—Belgium is again sending troops to the frontier. The French regard England's last effort at mediation with extreme distrust. The delay in the bombardment of Paris is due to the imperfect state of preparations, not to political considerations. It is understood that the Madrid Government awaits Prussia's approval of the nomination of the Duke of Aosta to the throne. The Paris Government is firm in its refusal to enter on any negotiations involving the surrender of territory. A despatch from Metz says that all negotiations with Bazaine are abandoned. Schlestadt capitulated yesterday after a severe bombardment. The surrender includes 2,400 prisoners and 120 cannon. The Standard says that negotiations are actually going on between Versailles and Eugenie, with a view to the return of the Empress to France to resume the Regency and negotiate a peace. The departure of the Empress, if it did not occur last night, may be expected at any moment. The Times has a special despatch from Berlin stating that the latest negotiations for peace have come to naught, owing to the persistence of Prussia in her demands for the cession of French territory. It added the British Government to make no further efforts to put a stop to the war. It now says that if England persists in negotiations for peace, she must be ready to stake something on it. The London press abandon the hopes of peace, but the Cabinet are confident of success.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—There are no tidings of the missing boats of the *Cambria*, and it is now thought they went down with the ship.

The ship *Queen*, from London for Halifax, has put into Queenstown leaking, with her boats stove and other damage. Despatches from Berlin announce that the peace propositions—laid before France and Prussia by joint note from the Courts of England, Austria and Italy—include, among other suggestions, the neutralization of the fortress of Strasbourg; the demolition of Metz and Thionville, so far as the fortifications are concerned; the rectification of the Rhine frontier, and the transference of Luxemburg to Prussia. Despatches wired from Brussels at this date, state that the people of Luxemburg are in a high state of excitement over the published propositions. They denounce the plan and are prepared to oppose it vigorously. Schetzold, near Belfort, and a few miles south-west of Colmar, is, according to latest advices, being fiercely bombarded by the German artillery. Despatches from Tours state that sixty leading Republicans have earnestly appealed to Gambetta, urging upon him the necessity for peace. Orders have been issued from the King's headquarters, requiring all German nobles, without commands, hanging round the Army at Paris, to proceed to their homes forthwith. On the 20th inst., the bombardment of Dijon, a city of about 35,000 inhabitants, in Burgundy, on the Railway from Paris to Lyons, was begun by the German forces with great energy. It is now generally received idea among the members of the German Chambers, that the bombardment of Paris will begin on the 1st of November. It is announced that already there have been brought up from the frontier to the besieging army, one hundred and thirty-four siege guns, and that 20 more are expected by the 30th instant. Till everything is ready and everybody fully equipped, Von Moltke withholds his attack. The new French loan is quoted at a premium in London.—The late Empress of France disconcerts all attempts to restore the Empire or Regency at present.—The report of a French victory at Chaton De Lae is confirmed.—The German Garrison at Sedan is now menaced by French troops.—The Emperor of Russia has declared that he desires the close of the war, but he takes no measures to restore peace, and continues work of preparation for war.—Garibaldi is reported to have defeated the Germans in the Vosges. LONDON, Oct. 27.—St. Quentin has been evacuated.—Amiens has not yet been attacked.—The Prussians retreated suddenly without commencing hostilities and are concentrating near Laon.—The siege of Laferre has also been abandoned. A large portion of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is moving hastily towards Paris. Great annoyance and uneasiness is caused in the minds of the English Ministry by the guarded but absolute refusal of Russia to take any part in a recent English attempt at negotiating a peace. Sir Francis Head writes to the London Times, deprecating a British protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, stating that England has captured and annexed more millions than all the rest of Europe together. A long interview occurred yesterday between Lord Lyons and M. Thiers. Mazzini has left Italy and is now on his way to Tours. The English at Paris are under the protection of Minister Washburne, as the British Charge d'Affaires is not recognized by the Republican Government and has no authority to act. The garrison of Toulon has been sent into the field, the National Guard taking its place. The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting Eugenie at Chislehurst. Greece has recognized the French Republic. BRISTOL, 27th.—The King telegraphs to-day:—"This morning Bazaine and Metz capitulated. There are 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded. The army and garrison laid down their arms this afternoon. It is one of the most important events of the war; Providence be thanked." LONDON, Oct. 28.—The surrender of Bazaine is variously commented upon. The Republicans in London boldly declare the Marshal a traitor; that he concocted his action with Prince Napoleon, the Emperor and King William, and that the Government at Paris and Tours will repudiate any peace proposed or signed by him. The bark *Adept*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool yesterday, having sustained serious damage in recent gale. The *Clifton*, from an English port for Prince Edward Island, has returned, and will discharge cargo. The *Forgenhale*, from Quebec for Greenock, had heavy weather of the north coast of Ireland, and was compelled to throw her deck load overboard. The *Nathaniel*, from Quebec for west Hartlepool, was abandoned at sea. The four missing boats of the *Cambria* were found empty to-day at the Giant's Causeway, but no traces of the passengers or crew were discovered. The army before Paris is making every preparation for winter siege, as though the beleaguering forces anticipated, having to wait patiently before the city for many weeks yet. Tremendous preparations are also going on for the bombardment of the city. Heavy siege guns are being daily put into position, notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of the French artillery men to prevent. Within the city quiet rules. Flour is plenty for four months; meat and hard provisions for a like period. The fortifications are being daily strengthened, and works have been completed to protect the troops. King William, from Versailles, announces that twenty townsmen have been shot at that place for giving information and guiding French troops in their sortie from Fort Mount Valerien.

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 2, 1870.

TO-DAY THE HERALD comes to its readers changed in appearance and proprietary.—The occasion is a fitting one to explain what principles we hold, and what measures we intend to advocate. This we shall endeavor to do as succinctly and clearly as we are able. Two questions at present divide public opinion—both of them important; both of them awaiting a settlement—the School question and the question of Confederation. We shall first deal with these. With respect to the School question, we distinctly hold that the secular system of education at present in operation among us, is the bane of Society; and that each year it perpetuates, pushes forward a step dangerous to public morality. Religious principles, we contend, are essentially necessary to make education a boon to the young. The education that is stripped of them is a constant menace to order and good government. In an age like the present, when infidelity is rampant and Christianity openly assailed, it is the duty of a Christian Government, if it has anything at all to do with the education of its people, to supply them with safeguards against modern paganism, and the means of resisting its assaults. This can only be done by religious training; and religious training to be effective on the young scholar, must be woven in with the educational system in which he is trained, and be inculcated as a part of the work of the day-school. It is a delusion to think that the scholar can be made at one time, and the Christian at another. Try it; you may succeed in producing what some may see fit to term a scholar; but your Christian will be little credit to you, and may possibly avenge himself some day upon his educators for their godless education, by revolutionizing their government. On Confederation our views are equally precise. We rest them on grounds which we take to be well in accordance with reason. When this Island is asked to enter the North American Confederation, it is asked to make a change in its present system of government to adopt a new polity, and attach itself to new institutions. Before doing this, we should be well convinced that the change would tend to make us, as a people, more contented and more prosperous. If a change is not to redound to our advantage, why make a change at all? All the proposals made hitherto by Canada have been defective in this: that our acceptance of them would in no respect have bettered our condition, but would, on the contrary, in very many respects, have deteriorated it. We would have had to enter upon union at a sacrifice. This we can never afford to do. Canada's terms must be such as will immediately conduce to the greater prosperity of our people. We say immediately, for we deem the greater part of a century too long to wait for the promised fruits of Union. But, we may be told, you ask what Canada has to offer her power to give; and we reply that we are perfectly content to remain as we are—a Colony of the British Empire—and do our best to work out our own destiny with our own resources. When Great Britain threatens to enter us a subject, it will not be time enough to look around us for protectors. From this it will be seen that we are in Education, religionists, and on the question of Union, anti-confederates. The questions of Confederation and Education are at the present time the touchstone of our colonial politics; and as these become prominent, and present themselves for definite settlement, parties will change, and allies on one become opponents on the other. The lines which divided the Conservative and the Liberal have disappeared from our politics. There is no question at the present time which can serve to call out the distinguishing tenets of Liberal or a Conservative; because in very truth such specific opinions exist. It would be idle, therefore, to assume to ourselves an appellation which conveys no distinct idea, and sets forth no peculiar difference. However, looking to the past, our sympathies and instincts are indistinctly with the men who contended for the people's rights and privileges. The struggle, we think, was a glorious one; but now it is over, and the vanquished equally with the victors enjoy, and are tenacious of the fruits of victory. Looking now at the present position of affairs, we confess our inability all at once to discover where the Liberal party abides. The party lately in power was known as the Liberal party, but Schism entered into it and it was rent in twain. We look around for its component parts, and we find one portion coalesced with men once known as Conservatives, and forming the Government, while the other portion has been forced to assume to itself the prerogatives of the opposition. In decisions of this nature, it is often difficult to decide which division still retains the real doctrines and traditions of the party. Our progress of investigation in the present case has been something of the following nature: We saw, on one hand, a portion of the Liberal party bearing a share in the Government of the country, and taking part in the administration of public affairs, in conjunction with men who have been known as Conservatives. On studying the antecedents of that portion, we found that it fought strenuously and consistently for the popular principles on which our present constitution is hinged. We found also that it was composed of the Representatives of constituencies, which had formed the pith and strength of the Liberal party in all the great constitutional contests. We also found that in the alteration which begat the schism, the views of this portion were adopted by the Liberal Leader. Turning our attention next upon the other portion, we found it for the most part, the growth of an Ingraftment of certain leading members of a Tenant League. We observed that the doings of this league were severely animadverted upon by leading men in the Liberal ranks. The engraving, however, being once effected, some flavor of the old Liberal stem was necessarily communicated to the shoots. As we now are made sure, it was weak and it was borrowed. We were further led to believe that in the course of years, the engraving sought to outgrow the parent trunk, and to pass off its blossoms and fruits as the legitimate produce of the Liberal root.

The conclusion to which these reflections conducted us, was that if there be any remnants of the spirit and traditions of the old Liberal party still existing among us, they are to be looked for among the supporters of the present Government, and not among the opposition. While steadfastly supporting liberal views and progressive measures, we shall be careful to guard against that dangerously advanced form of modern thought, known as Liberalism. Further; we are neither Socialist nor Radical. A consistent Liberal and a consistent Conservative, are to our thinking anomalies in politics. Political science is progressive; and political leaders are not now-a-days, much in the habit of regulating their acts by the received traditions of their party. We have a desire to be consistent; and the better to do so, we shall subscribe to the creed of no political leader, but shall use our discernment in supporting or opposing measures as they are brought forward for the rights and security of the people. By this we disclaim all interested adherence or factious opposition, and rest the soundness of our views upon the soundness of our arguments—public opinion will pronounce the verdict. Nothing further remains to be said regarding our political views, and a few words will suffice to explain the other portions of our programme. No pains will be spared to make the new series of the HERALD both instructive and attractive. The selections will be made with discrimination and care. The latest news will be given as it reaches us; and we have it in view in case of events of great interest occurring elsewhere, to make such arrangements with correspondents as will put our readers in possession of something more satisfactory than the miserly scraps of information doled out to them, in reference to the great war in Europe. We have in contemplation other improvements which will, we hope, be duly appreciated by our patrons. Our enterprise will never lag behind the encouragement we receive. We shall study to deserve, even though we may not attain success. By way of conclusion, we may advert to one circumstance. The HERALD, we believe, the only journal on this Island owned and edited by Catholics. Hitherto it has been the practice of its writers to interlope with the tenets of no man's religious belief. That policy will be rigidly adhered to in the future. Should the dogmas or practice of the Catholic Faith be misrepresented by others, we shall correct the misstatements and lay down the explanations needed, with what brevity and clearness we can command. Religious discussion is, we think, out of place in the pages of a newspaper, and the journalist who provokes it has every claim to be considered an enemy of the people's peace. The jobber who circulates false rumors to effect the pieces on 'Change, has his counterpart in the political schemer, who, to effect a purpose, assumes a religious garb, and stirs up the prejudices of the vulgar. When a man's own existence is at stake, he becomes a nuisance to the community. It is certainly our ambition to merit the confidence of the people, but we shall never seek to gain it by keeping alive their prejudices. The letter of Victor Emmanuel to the Pope is a magnificent specimen of the hypocrisy and mendacity under which the great robbers of the present day endeavor to mask their rapacity and violence. In the name of religion, and for the good of the Church, the nation, society, and the Pope himself, the excommunicated King demands that the Pope shall surrender to him all his property and the control of his person: "Most Holy Father: With the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, with the loyalty of a king, with the sentiment of an Italian, I address myself again, as I have done formerly, to the heart of your Holiness. A storm full of perils threatens Europe.—Favored by the war which desolates the centre of the Continent, the party of the cosmopolitan revolution increases in courage and audacity, and is preparing to strike especially in Italy and the Provinces governed by your Holiness. It has blown at the monarchy and the Papacy. I know, Most Holy Father, that the greatness of your soul would fall below the greatness of events, but for me, a Catholic King and an Italian King, and as such, guardian and surety, by the dispensation of Providence, and by the will of the nation, of the destinies of all Italians, I feel the duty of taking, in the face of Europe and of Catholicity, the responsibility of maintaining order in the peninsula, and the security of the Holy See. Now, most Holy Father, the state of mind of the population governed by your Holiness, and the presence among them of foreign troops coming from different places with different intentions, are a source of agitation of peril evident to all. Chance or the effervescence of passions may lead to violence and to an effusion of blood which it is my duty and yours, most Holy Father, to avoid and prevent. I see the indispensable necessity for the security of Italy and the Holy See, that my troops already guarding the frontiers, should advance and occupy the positions which are indispensable to the security of your Holiness and to the maintenance of order. Your Holiness will not see a hostile act in this measure of precaution. My Government and my forces will restrict themselves absolutely to an action conservative and tutelary of the rights, easily reconcilable, of the Roman populations, with the inviolability of the Sovereign Pontiff and with the spiritual authority, and with the independence of the Holy See. If your Holiness, as I do not doubt, and as your sacred character and the goodness of your soul give me the right to hope, be inspired with a wish equal to mine of avoiding all conflict, and escaping the danger of violence, you will be able to take, with the Count Ponza di San Martino, who presents you with this letter, and who is furnished with the necessary instructions by my Government, the measures which shall best conduce to the desired end. Will your Holiness permit me to hope still that the present moment as solemn for Italy as for the Church and for the Papacy, will give occasion to the exercise of that spirit of benevolence which has never been extinguished in your heart toward this land which is your own country, and of those sentiments of conciliation which I have always studied with indefatigable perseverance to translate into acts, in order that while sacrificing the national aspirations, the Chief of Catholicity, surrounded by the devotion of the Italian populations, might preserve on the bank of your own country, and of those sentiments of conciliation which I have always studied with indefatigable perseverance to translate into acts, in order that while sacrificing the national aspirations, the Chief of Catholicity, surrounded by the devotion of the Italian populations, might preserve on the bank of your own country, and of those sentiments of conciliation which I have always studied with indefatigable 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