THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPT. 16, 1870.

threatened to give work to the authorities. On Wednesday night news of a French victory reached Limerick, and the populace testified their pleasure by formthrough the streets, while they sang "God save Ire-through The police interfered, dispersed the mob, and knocked the tar barrels about the streets. The populace became excited and threw stones, but the police restored order and made some arrests. On the same evening there were rejoicings in Nenagh, and a subscription list for the wounded was set on foot. It is stated that several stalwart fellows, including some who served in the Papal Brigade, are preparing to offer their services to the French .- Times Cor.

Some uncasiness exists as to the wheat crop, which is reported to be blighted in some places. The reports from the north continue to be highly favourable.

ORANGE CELEBRATIONS IN DERRY. - One thousand constabulary, three squadrons of cavalry, and detachments of the 11th, 16th, and 77th regiments of infantry were insufficient to prevent the shedding of blood in Derry on the 12th ult. Notwithstanding all the talk about the union of Orange and Green, and the Federal movement, and all the rest of it, Omngemen are determined to maintain the semblance of ascendancy by such demonstrations until it seems utterly hopeless to expect peace or concord in our day. The Government, by affording protection to the demonstrationists instead of putting the entire thing down by proclamation, have apparently adopted the old system of governing Ireland by exciting ill will and hatred amongst the people. It was the obvious duty of the authorities to prevent loss of life, and the result has proved that the only way to do so was to put an end to an offensive display. It is stoted that a man named Dogherty was killed by a blow on the head from an officer of the earbineers, who struck the deceased on the head with his sword.

TER WAR .- The Wegford People asks, who will defend Ireland in case of foreign invasion? England will have enough to do in defending herself; and, thanks to the "Irish Coercion Bill," and similar enlightened enertments, Ireland will, in all probability, be utterly unable to offer the least resistance to the invader. England will be able to call out her Miditia and her Volunteers. Ireland will be left to the tender mercies of the fac, lest, in suffering her sons to arm in her defence, the integrity of the Empire should be endangered, and Ireland should be tempted to vindicate with the sword those national rights which were recognised as legitimate by England herself in 1782! At this crisis, when every other nation in Europe is arming in its own defence, the people of Ireland are prevented by English law from exercising the birthright of freedomthe right to carry arms. As far as we can judge, therefore, deciand's attitude will be the attitude of a slave, loaded with chains, whom his master conscious of his own baseness and cruelty and fearful of retribution, will not trust with the means of defending his own life.

Poor Law Investigation .- A carious enquiry has been instituted by the Poor Law Commissioners into certain allegad illegal practices of the Waterford Union Officials. It is said that certain monies paid in to the credit of the Union were illegally appropriated to the payment of interest on loans contracted by the Board of Guardians. One of the guardians states that the Board was cognizant of the matter. and kept it from the knowledge of the auditor and of the commissioners. The investigation is being held by Captain Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector.

HOME RULE.

The Committee which has been formed in Dublin for the promotion of a movement for the obtaining of Home Rule in this country, has issued a series of resolutions which was passed at one of its meetings. They run as follows:--

I. That in proceeding to carry out the resolution organising this Committee, we think it only right to declare that the objects, and the only objects contemplated by that organisation, are:-

To obtain for our country the privilege of managing our own affairs by a Parliament composed of her Majesty the Sovereign, the Lords, and Commons of Ireland.

To secure for that Parliament, under a federal internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the Imperial expenditure.

To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legisla-Con regarding the Colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the United Empire with Foreign States, and all matters apportaining to the defence

and stability of the Empire at large.

11. That we invite the co-operation of all Irishmen who are willing to join in seeking for Ireland a federal

arrangement based upon these general principles. III. That we have great satisfactson in being assured that the experience of the results of our present system of Union has forced upon thoughtful and intelligent Englishmen the belief in the necessity of assigning the management of the internal affairs of each country to a Parliament of its own, and that we desire to record our conviction that the measure of self-government which we ask for our country is one just as essential to the well-being and safety of all parts of the United kingdom, as it is to the liberty, the peace, and the prosperity of Ireland.

MORAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- The lightness of the assize calendars in nearly every county in Ireland has drawn forth congratulations from the judges to an extent most gratifying, and although this state of things is by no means unusual it is not always so universal. Several of the papers have been led to contrast the relative mondity of England and Ireland by a comparison of the assize business of the past weeks in the two countries. The Dublin Mail, an ultra-Protestant paper, says :- "But while the case as regards Ireland is happily such as to afford no pretext to our neighbours for reprobation or pity, it is sad to have to contemplate the sister-country as exhibited on the face of like authentic records of her moral condition. The criminal statistics of England unhappily show how, while the path of Ireland is upward, the course of England is, on the contrary, downward into the depths of guilt. 'We have lately been breakfasting full of horrors,' ran one of the opening sentences of a recent article of that London journal which is especially noted for malign vituperation of Ireland and everything Irish. 'Every possible atrocity,' the incriminating confession went on to say, 'has been committed or charged within a few weeks-crimes of the worst dye in profusion, abounding, not only in the uneducated, the neglected, and the starving, but also in those respectable middle-classes which are the pride and, as many think, the staple of England. That in this portraiture the shadow was not in excess was abundantly proved by the almost daily-published dark catalogue of accumulating crimes-among a still higher than the middleclass-by which all right-minded men must have been grieved and appalled. Of this prevailing criminality the world has had proof to demonstration in the reports of the Courts of Assize, almost from one end of England to the other." 'The Mail justly attributes this terrible state of things in England to "want of education in the past, extraordinary indifference to religion, wide-spread immoral habits;" and, on the other hand, as justly observes that Ireland is dignified by the virtues which are shown dozen shots with any effect. At the same time, we to characterize her people." The Protestant writer can hardly call the mitrailleuse an invention in the were to be seen foremost in the line of the assist- minds and in the mind of every true Catholic. Our

in the Mail stops short with a mere statement of facts, and fails to draw the inevitable deduction from all this-that the virtue of the Irish people is due ick, and the population and carrying blazing tar barrels to the influences of the Catholic faith, and to the constant and intimate presence of the Catholic clergy.-Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

Public Processions-Executive Interference. Acting under orders of an obviously injudicious and arbitrary character, the constabulary of this city (Limerick) were set upon a procession which was formed on Wednesday night to demonstrate, in the customary form, the popular sympathy with the cause of France. We saw the procession pass the door of this office, and as a tar-barrel was borne along with it, it was not only discernable in globo, but the features of those who composed it distinguishable, as well as the expression those features wore.-Nothing is easier than to judge correctly of the dispositions of crowds from their demeanor and features and we can testify that, in this case, the one was then perfectly peaceable, and the others mirroring nothing worse than gladness or, still more, exultation. Not a symptom of turbulence or resentment was visible, and the occasion being only an ovation, to signify and celebrate the improving fortunes of France, the temper displayed by the people was simply festive and joyous. True, some hundreds of young men formed lines with linked arms, and they and some hundrees of young girls, similarly united, sang a song, the burden of which was, we think, "God Save Ireand."-May heaven save Ireland, say we, from the mischievousness, nay, childishness of her rulers, if they imagine they cannot afford to hear a refrain so patriotic and pious, or to let young men go in ranks through the streets in processions which are really no more than pastimes to most of them. Be the law as it may, when the public peace is not being broken, nor an inclination to molest any one shown, common sense might suggest the toleration of an exhibition which would be harmless; and, we venture to say, there was scarcely a citizen of Linerick who apprehended disturbance from the crowd that manifested their natural feeling for struggling France on Wednesday night, or that, if you will uttered their own national emotions in the strain which they chaunted. But if processions so in offensive and peaceful as that of last Wednesday night alarm the magnanimous powers that be beyond the Changel or above in our Capital, should they not intimate their apprehensions officially, communicate their fears to the Mayor or other magistrates, have notices posted, send out the bell-man, pronounce the French flag felonious, or declare there was downright treason in tar! As it was, no proclamation was issued: no local magistrate enjoined to interpose, and no hint given to the people that the constabulary would be ordered to charge upon them in a body out of the barrack, like the Prussians on the French out of the wood at Weissemburg, overthrowing the tar-barrel, and capturing the ladder upon which it was carried. The tactics were admirable; the ladder a trophy that may adorn the Castle-yard; but the effect upon the peace of this city by no means so tranquillizing as to do credit to the wisdom of those omniscient authorities by whom the razzia was ordered. In fact the following night a tricolor was carried by a crowd, of very young people, however, through the streets, and a degree of excitement exhibited which was not observable on the provious occasion.—Munster News.

IRISH SELF-RELIASCE.-The Irishmon says: " After successively basing our hopes upon Spain, Frence, and America, it has become the conviction of every honest and sane Irishman that we should employ our own forces and our own energies in the attainment of national prosperity, and ceuse looking about for help. Whatever is calculated to impair the principle of self-reliance-a principle which should be the corner-stone of our national faith-must be regarded as a great evil. The promoters of the late meetings apprehend, from a continuance of these demonstrations, a return to the days when the French are on the sea' was the hopeful cry of the Irish race. They say, Instead of indulging in such idle dreams, the Irish people ought to look to themselves and place their only faith in the honest principle of self-reliance.' No more need be said upon this point, but we may glance hastily at another view. Public manifestations, being generally arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the pseudo-patriots to acquire a little popularity by sursing the Saxon and overwhelming him with opprobrious epithets. Men who never do any real good for Ireland are the foremost and loudest in their denunciations of England; and very often persons of questionable honesty gain by public harangues the confidence of the people, which they afterwards abuse and betray. The trading, self-seeking politician is the strongest advocate for the use of the public rostrum. He risks nothing and he may gain much. Since demonstrations have become frequent, we notice a large increase in the crop of blatant good-for-nothing fellows, who at bottom are either knaves or red-hot humbugs. Honest, intelligent, earnest men will sparingly use the machinery of public meetings as a means of furthering the real interests of Ireland. We owe a higher duty to ourselves than to any notion upon earth, and while it may be laudable to secure the friendship of other countries, we must aid ourselves, and God will increase our strength."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DEFINITION OF THE COUNCIL.—In all the churches of London on Sunday, the clergy called attention to the recent proceedings of the Œcumenical Council, and added that they were requested by authority to make known to their congregations that the defini-tions of the Council required no other publication than the solemn act by which the Holy Father had already published them to the Universal Church, The Archbishop, who also made the same announce-ment, preached on Sunday evening at St. John's Church, Duncan-terrace, Islington.

The trial of the "baby farmers," Margaret Waters and Sarah Ellis, for wilful murder, which was expected to have taken place at the London Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, has been postponed until next session, on the ground that certain evidence was to be given for the prosecution, of the character of which the defence had received no

THE DENHAM MURDERER .- A cast has been taken of the head of John Owen, who was executed at Aylesbury, on Monday last, for the murders at Denham. Professor Donovan has made a phrenological analysis of the head stating, that—"Phrenologically viewed, this is the head of a man in whom the animal organs so far exceeded in size the organs of the moral and the reasoning casulties, that nothing but the hardest labour and prevention from immoral seductions could have kept in any thing like safety. The good looks of the face were in strange contrast with the dangerous features of the mental organ."

THE ENGLISH MITRAILLEUSE.—From the accounts of the doings of the mitrailleuse at Shoeburyness we get a horribly vivid idea of what could be accomplished by that new engine in actual combat. Four minutes' work had given 254 hits on a target representing a front of 150 infanty, at 800 yards' distance; and, allowing for the fact that one man might receive two or more bullets, while another might get at second-hand a ball which had already passed through one in the front rank, it is evident the havor wrought by a piece well laid, and constantly worked, might be prodigious. A column of advancing soldiers can be raked by a hail of deadly bullets, patriots may proudly and thankfully rejoice that and swept away before it could discharge half-a-

sense that it originates a novel mode of destruction. It does no more than apply existing modes in a particular way; that is, it gives the discharge of a company of infantry with unusual quickness, certainty, and precision. If a hundred men could be trained to fire like clockwork, without agitation, uncertainty, or pause, and all at exactly the same level, we should have the effects of Montigny's so-called discovery. The mitrailleuse is the logical issue of the needle-gun. As soon as it was found that rapidity of firing from one weapon decided the fate of battles, experiments leading to a machine that rained bullets were a matter of course. So far as we can tell, the Prussians, with their usual vigilance, have got ahead of other nations in the supply of the weapon utilize their material strength and courage, she must as they did in breach-loaders; though we must hope learn to do likewise. The time may not be in distant that Captain Fosbery will do for us in that respect what Enider did in rifles—give us the best thing of the kind yet constructed.

Louis Napoleon. His enemies have deceived him. They lured him into a position where defeat could hardly be avoided. His allies decrived him; one of them at least did; that one who owes all the power he possesses to French aid. Worse than all, he deceived himself; a very common result with those who have long practised the arts of deception. Led on by overweening confidence and blind fatalism, he needlessly took upon himself an extreme responsibility, which he might, without loss of honor have declined, on the undeniable plea of failing health, without running the tisk of exposing his therefore amply armed if she increases her armies strategic incapacity. But, in his bours of anavailing regret, did no self-accusing thoughts arise, reminding him of those whom he had deceived? Did no image of the aged High Pricet of the Christian world come before him, to recall the many occasions on which his solemn pledges as a Catholic Sovereign had been broken; when the formal assurances given by his Ministers to the Senate and Corps Legislatif were disregarded; when Cialdini's sword or Garibaldi's rifle becasse more sacred in his eyes than the Cross that rises above the sanctuary of the Faith, and the home of its Chief Pastor. Did he feel no compunction at his abandonment of Rome to a king conspicuous for faithlessness — and therefore called popular stupidity the "Man of Honor"-when he reckoned the lesses of his army, in its first encounter with the enemy, far exceeding the number of that small contingent which "he could not spare" for the protection of the Holy See; yet heard, and knew he would hear, of no masses of Italian troops couring through the passes of the Brenner on the defenceless fields of Germany, and turning back the tide of invasion from his weakened realm?-Lendon Tablet.

Louis Napoleon's Poverty.-Louis Napoleon has enough invested in the British funds to bring bim in an income of £100,000 a year. Upon this fact you may rely. Probably an equal sum stands invested elsewhere. Thus, in no case would his be what is vulgarly termed a "lean corrow." Never had a human being better claunces of making money, and few lave better reason to know its value. He had his hand upon all the bourses of Europe. A word -nay a frown-was enough at one time to put half the brokers on the Continent into a cold sweat. If he wanted half a million of francs he had but to make a speech, or to put a few words in the Monitur. All his old chums and supporters became rich in this way. Most of them were the biggest (and poorest) scamps in France, but all became millionaries, and the French empire has been from the first a swindle. The day will come when a series of facts will be published concerning it which will disgust the world. There are men in France who know all about it and the humane among them dread the effect of the revelations. Among the classes who have flattered the Imperial court and thrown incense in the Emperor's path, a certain set of Americans at Paris inust ever be numbered. For a genuine, thorough-going, "whole-hog" touly, commend me to a New Yorker who comes over to live at Paris, and to buy his way into what is called good society. These people have brought humiliation upon the American character by their tasteless adulation and obtrusive fawning. Even General Dix was not free from it, and his name is always the occasion of a sneer and a biting sarcasm amongst French Republicans.—English Paper.

PRUSSIA AND HER CATHOLIC SOLDIERS .- We recommend to the consideration of our Protestant fellowcountrymen the following statement which has appeared in the Berlin papers, and which we extract from the Unita Cattolica of Turin, with reference to the provision made by the Prussian Government to supply the religious needs of the army. Not only do liberality and even-handed justice preside over the arrangements, but no part of the service in the Prussian army is better constituted and organized than the religious. The Government allows absolute freedom to its soldiers in this respect. Each garrison constitutes a species of parish, independent of the local religious authorities of the place where the garrison happens to be quartered. As regards the Protestant soldiers, a provost is at the head of the religious service department, assisted by 57 paytors. The chaplain of the Catholics is a prelate Mgr. Namezanowski, Bishop of Agatopolis in partibus His residence is at Berlin, and is attached to the Church of St. Michael. He is assisted by two ecclesinstics, one of who has the charge of the garrison of Berlin and is Vicar-General, the other is cure to the Catholic soldiers of the regiments stationed between Brandenburg and Pomerania. In the remainder of Prussia there are 22 garrison cures besides two assistant priests. In the smaller garrisons one of the priests of the place, at the expense of the Minister of War, acts as chaplain and military cure, receiving his faculties from the head chaplain. In all those garrisons where a military cure or a substitute for one resides, there is Mass every Sunday; and the soldiers who are not on duty go in a body accompanied by their respective commanding officers.-The Catholic army cure enjoys the rank of a cuptain and receives a large salary. The head chaplain as repects pay and equipage is equal to a general of brigade, and receives 3,000 thalers (£440). All the priests stached to the army are indemnified for all expenses attendant upon army excursions necessitated by their ministry. The military chaplain, when the army takes the field, is provided with a carriage and a pair of horses, besides a suddle-horse. The sacristan, whom he is at liberty to select from amongst the soldiers, has the rank and pay of a sergeant-major, as has also the soldier who serves him

iu the capacity of coachman.

In the war of 1866 the whole body of assistantchaplains amounted to seventy in number, reckoning secular and religious priests together; the latter were chosen from amongst the Jesuits, Lazarists, Dominicans, and Redemptorists. In every city which had a military hospital, there was one chaplain at the least, who, when necessary, was assisted by the local priests. The assistant-chaplains had the same pay and the same rank as the ordinary army-To form an idea of the religious zeal of the Catholic soldiers of Prussia, it suffices to remark that a chaplain who had heard the confessions of many thousands of soldiers during the campaign, whether in or out of ambulances, met with only one man who had failed to fulfil his Easter obligations. The greater part, besides having observed this precept, had made their confession before entering on the campaign. We well remember the admirable representations which the illustrated journals of Germany gave of the affecting religious scenes of the campaign of 1866, and, above all, we recall to mind that of High Mass being celebrated in the camps of Silesia and Bohemia. Seven officers belonging to different regiments were represented as serving the Mass, while the banners waved around the improvised altars; and even Protestants themselves, attracted by the sublimity of the worship,

ants. In the field, no less than in garrison, Mass is sung by choirs formed out of each battalion. Before going into action, the chaplain, on horseback, vested in his stole, solemnly blesses and gives the general absolution to the soldiers drawn up in order of battle. Even when in the field, and when quartered in Protestant districts, the Catholic soldiers are allowed to have a public and solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament on Corpus Christi,

Such is the liberality, say rather the magnanimity, with which Protestant Prussia treats her Catholic soldiers. If Protestant England would win the hearts of her Catholic soldiers, and, we will add with emphasis, her Catholic sailors, as well as effectually when she may need, not merely the aid, but the devotion of the Catholic population of Ireland, and devotion can be seenred only by showing respect to their religious convictions .- London Tablet.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR."-Under this title the London weekly paper, New Ireland, has some strong remarks :- The Gladstone Government have taken the alarm, thereto moved, no doubt, by the motion of which Mr. Disraeli gave notice for Monday night in the House of Commons. And they have taken action to some purpose. We hear of hundreds of thousands on the French and Prussian sides in the present great conflict; but is not every Briten worth at least five Mossoos or ten Dutchmen? Is England by twenty thousand men? That is the question of questions for us. For us? Yes; for Ireland and for Irishmen. What do we mean? We shall see, No; we shall not follow the example of our lively contemporary, the London Figure, and resort to star-tling effects to conceal our meaning. We believe that if there comes a crisis for England—and we have the authority of Printing House square (such as it is) that England is in an exceedingly critical condition-Ireland will at once assume an attitude of rebellion. We cannot say that such a course would be entirely unjustifiable; but is it a wholesome state of things that Irishmen should be driven to look to rebellion in case of and English war as a cure for their troubles? And if it be not as we are cure it is not, what good will the twenty thousand men, whom the Government ask for, do? We cannot make out that the English troops in the three kingdoms, all told, number more than 51,000. At least 30 000 of these would be required to "hold Ireland." Put the 21,000 that remains to the 20,000 to be recruited from the slovenly English Militia, and there will be a force so weak that they could not hold the county of Sussex against the French fleet, let alone the whole English scaboard. Two million of money and twenty thousand men are voted by the English Parliament for an emergency. What pluck! What heroic virtue! what a realization of the exceedingly critical position! What a proof of the reduction of Cardwell, and the judiciousness of the economics of Lowe! Suppose France, intentionally or otherwise, violates the neutrality of Belgium. Mr. Disraeli rays the English will fight. If they do they will, at first, at least, be taught to do two things suffer bitter defeat in the first instance, and in the second learn that they can no longer depend upon Irishmen to fight their battles for them. If England should be drawn into the vortex of this great life and death struggle, our country will in all probability say with one voice to the English Ministry of the day, "Stand! Not a man, not a penny, not a ship, not a gun, until you have granted us what we have reasonably asked in less perilous times—our legislative independence." The Gladstone government and its 20,000 raw recruits would not be worth 20,000 pinches of salt at such a crisis in the face of such a national determination. But would it not be better to give such a boon as we demand before such a crisis arrives? If delayed till then, it will have lost its value as a means of pacification, for it will have been extorted. Without Irishmen where would the English be, even such as it is? With those Irishmen obeying the orders of their mother country, where would even Mr. Cardwell's "skeleton regiments" be? Let Irishmen stand firmly together .-The good time coming may be close at hand. Be

THE VIEWS OF PRUSSIA .- In presence of the great e proximate future may bring forth. It seems all leves which were observant but certain that Prussia will shortly attain to greater influence in Europe than with all her former sucesses she has enjoyed hitherto. What will be the effect of her greatness on the future of the Church ; Prussia is, at least nominally, a Protestant Power, but many of her most intellectual sons are penetrated with the tenets of intidel philosophy. In her schools l'antheism battles with Atheism, and in her councils Imperial Absolutism clashes with the aspirations of Democracy. Which of these schools of thought is to dominate her Italian and Roman policy? Will it take its colour from the principles of the Times of Germany, the Augsturg Gazette, or from those of the Berlin Cross? Will its temper be the temper of Frederick William IV., who made the position of Prussian Catholics the wonder and envy of their French and Austrian co-religionists; or will it be the temper of his predecessor of the same name who persecuted the Church, and imprisoned the Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Breslau? In answer to this enquiry, so interesting and at the present moment so pertinent, we have only a few facts to adduce, but they are not insignificant or of unfavourable import. The Prussian diplomacy has spoken courteously and amicably to the Power, but sternly and menacingly to Italy. At Rome Prussia has permitted all her subjects in the service of the Holy Father to continue in it, and has foregone her plea to their services at a moment when by her laws she is entitled to them and when she so greatly needs them. At Florence she has denounced war against Italy under certain contingencies, one of which is that of any attempt being made to occupy Rome or to assume the position evacuated by France in the Papal States. There seems in fact to prevail at Rome an expectation that Prussia is about to assume the Protectorate of the Holy See, and the idea seems not altogether devoid of reasonableness.

If we incline to the hypothesis of its credibility, it is not because we attribute to Prussia any special ove for the Holy See and the Catholic religion-it is because reasons of policy seem abundantly suffieient to make her a friend and not an enemy. Before the changes of 1860, the proportions of her Catholic to her Protestant population was nearly as twelve millions of the latter to seven and a quarter millions of the former; and by her accessions of dominion in that memorable year, the Catholic minority must have been very greatly increased. And if the designs now generally attributed to Prussia are really entertained by her; if she meditate not only taking up the position abdicated by Austria as head of the begemony, but the revival of the ancient Germanic Empire in all the grandeur of its supremacy, then it is doubly for her interest to stand well with those Catholic populations which form the great majority of Southern Germany. Therefore it is that, looking at events from a Catholic point of view, we are able to regard with composure the possible aggrandizement of Prussia. We should not even feel dismay in the event of her present name being obliterated in the war, and of the Kingdom of the Hohenzollerns being extinguished in the Empire, as their Dukedom was merged in the Kingdom .- Tablet.

France and Roses.-The Univers demands what France means to do about Rome. "We simply (it says) put the question. We do not, for pity sake, at the present moment say what is in our

rulers ought to know it without explanation from us. They ought to know what we are suffering. We count for something in the nation; we, who believe still that Almighty God has not abdicated His government of the world, we do not mean to be wanting at our country's call. We mean to serve her when she bids us to march, to fight, aye, and to die, if need be, for her; we shall do our duty, and God will bless us for it. But will He bless France if she prove recreant to her duty as Protectress of His Vicar? We fear not : we fear that our sacrefices for her will be bootless and our victory (if we conquer) despair."

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE EMPEROR'S SURRENDER.

Dr. Russell writes from Sedan on the 3rd :- Whe n the Emperor, who had passed the weary hours of the night, looked out on the early morning, and behe 1 a forest of steel and iron on the valley and hill-tons batteries posted on every eminence; cavalry in all the plains, and as far as his eye could reach, the hosts of embattled Germans, his decision was taken . At last, attended by a few of his staff on horseback His Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan in a brougham. Count Bismarck was in bed in hi quarters at Donchery, when an officer rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him and see the King. Count Bismarck rose and dressed hastily, you may be sure, in the whitepeaked cap with yellow band, dark uniform coat with metal buttons and yellow facings, and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege outside of the town. I was away on the field, therefore cannot of my own personal knowledge state what occurred.

As his Majesty alighted I hear that Count Bismarck uncovered his head, and stood with his cap in hand; and on a sign or request from the Emperor put it on, the Count replied, "Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master." There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred, a few hundred yards outside the squalid town of Doncherry, the humble cottage of a handloom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Count Bismarck led the way and entered it.

The room was not inviting. The great Count walked up the stair. The apartment was filled by the handloom and appliances of the weaver, so he descended and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out of the cot-tage. The Emperor sat down on one, Count Bismarck took the other, and placed it on his Majesty's left hand side. The officers in attendance on their fallen master lay down some distance away upon a small plot of grass in front of the cottage.

The conversation was a strange one, and as Count Bismarck has repeated it freely, or the principal parts of it, no doubt it will be soon known and remain forever as historic. The great point to be gained was peace; but as far as his Imperial Majesty was concerned, no assurrance of it could be obtained by Count Bismarck. The Emperor stated that he and no power, could not negotiate a peace, could not give orders to the army of Marshal Bazaine. The Empress was Regent of France, and on her and her Ministers must devolve the negotiations.

So Count Bismarck thereupon remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and that it would he of no use to see the King. The Emperor desired to see the King in person, but Count Bismarck declared it was not possible to accede to his Majesty's wishes until the capitulation had been signed. Then, as the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and as the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, he ended it. The interview terminated. Count Bismarck went to see the King, the Emperor withdrew to consult his officers

Doncuser, Sept. 3, 9 a.m.—The Emperor, a prisoner of war, has just passed below my window, through the main street of Donchery. It is raining torrents. A column of Wurtemberg troops coming in the opposite direction blocks up the way. The ortege was preceded by a troop of black huzzars in full uniform and unclonked. Then came the brougham with the Emperor. He was in the kepi events that are transpiring, and the still greater to undress uniform of a Licutenant-General, with the which the others may be but introductory, it is im- star of the Legion of Honor on his breast. His face possible not to indulge in some reflections on what I looked exceedingly wan, with dark lines under his around, for he saluted the Englishmen who ran out to see him and raised his hat. By his side sat a French efficer, I think Achille Murat. But who could look at any person but the one man, and it was only a glance any person with good feeling would care to give,

At such a moment, even to him, the horses were worthy of the Imperial stables. Two postillions were as smart as if in the Bois or en route for St lloud on a wet day. They and the two who sat behind wore long water-proof cloaks, plazed hats and the Imperial cockade. As the brougham was stopped for a moment my courier caught sight of His Majesty's face. "What a change," he says, "since the Prince Napoleon lodged in my house in London, before he went to live in King street." He had his hand to his moustache, which had the well known point and waxed ends. But there was no nervous twitching, and the emotion which shook him for a moment when speaking to the Crown Prince yesterday of the King's manner had passed away. Then he brushed the tears from his eyes with the gloves he had in one hand, and was overcome for several

AFTER THE EMPEROR.

After the brougham came a char-abane, with Cormandy percherons tilled with Prussian officers mostly cloaked with hoods drawn over their kepis and caps. Among the latter were Gen, Boyen and the Prince of Lemars, who are appointed to wait on His Majesty. Some ten or eleven Imperial carriages, char-abane fourgons, with superb horses, and filled with officers, followed; then some French officers on horseback; and after a long string of saddle and renfort horses, ridden by grooms, sixty or more in number, the rear being closed with troops of black

NO SYMPATHY SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE.

I leave it to others to moralize on the spectacle.shall not say a word about fallen greatness.-Every one will be ready with the trite saying. No one cried "God bless him!" The Frenchmen and women who stood out in the rain certainly did not venture to show any sympathy or sorrow, if they felt any. The only sound was the tramp of horses and the inopportune jingling of bells of char-a'banc and horses; but now and then a chorus was sung by the Wurtembergers trudging through the mud, celebrating the victory in which, so far as they are concerned, they had, doubtless with regret, little to

ERVOLUTIONARY SCENES AT PARIS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.—A special correspondent of the Tribune at Paris sends the following description of the occurrences which he witnessed in that city during the progress of the revo-

THE FIRST EFFECTS OF THE NEWS.

Paris, Sept. 5 .- The Empire is dead, and the Republic has risen from the ruins. The commetion commenced on Saturday. The news of the Emperor's surrender and the espitulation of McMahon's army were made known to the Empress at 7 o'clock in the evening. She immediately retired into her apartment, and refused to receive even intimate (Continued on 6th Page.)

A CONTRACTOR OF THE