

the fact of a shower of rain having fallen; and to the effect of her coachman, who returned to Rathronan House for a covered car, may be attributed her escape from being borne away by her disappointed admirer. When church service was at an end Mr. Carden was observed to walk towards the horses, and to carefully examine their harness, &c., looking to the tightness of the girths, and the freedom of the reins. At the same time, the strange men were observed to draw near to the church-yard gate, and in a short time Mrs. Gough's car made its appearance. In it there were but the two sisters—the Honorable captain Gough being at present in Dublin. Most fortunately for Miss Arbuthnot she sat farthest in the car, which, when passing Mr. Carden, was stopped by one of his men, and he himself rushed to the door and attempted to seize the lady. She screamed loudly and struggled hard against him, and her cries immediately brought to her assistance several of the congregation including some of the retainers at Rathronan, who stoutly battled for the sister of their lady. A determined and serious conflict then ensued. Mr. Carden and his men were all armed, with pistols and skull-crackers—the defenders with sticks, stones, and such other available weapons as chance threw in their way; most fortunately, no shot was fired in the encounter, and some severe bruises are the only mishaps resulting from the affray. While Mr. Carden held Miss Arbuthnot in his arms he was struck down by a blow of a stone inflicted by a young man named McGrath, and then seeing they were becoming overpowered by numbers, which were every moment increasing, Mr. Carden's men covered his retreat to the carriage (Captain Gough's car with its fair inmates, who were half dead with terror, having in the meantime driven off to Rathronan), which he entered, and two men having mounted the saddle horses, the party set off at a speed that seemed to defy pursuit, leaving the defenders to wonder at the daring which prompted the attempt, and fortunate escape of the young lady, whose liberty was thus threatened. Measures were now taken to secure the fugitives, and despatches were at once sent off to this town and to Cashel; J. G. Gould, Esq., R. M.; W. Fosbery, Esq., S. I., and a party of police proceeded in all haste to Rathronan, and Mr. Fosbery departed with some mounted constables in pursuit. The steward at Rathronan had given information to the Cashel police, and Sub-Inspector M'Cullagh had given chase before Mr. Fosbery had arrived in that city. This officer, with three mounted police, galloped at top speed for a dozen miles without drawing bridle rein; but such was the rate at which Mr. Carden's carriage proceeded, that although it had not more than an hour's start, it would have distanced its pursuers if the pace had not told on the horses, and the bad state of the roads contributed to tire them. However, when nearing Farney Castle the officers came in sight of the object of their search, and the Sub-Inspector with his men dashed forward. Mr. M'Cullagh at once seized the horses' heads and ran them into the ditch, while the constables drew their swords and prepared for the encounter. Two men jumped from the dicky of the carriage, and showed fight, but one was immediately knocked keels over head by the blow of the flat edge of a sabre. Any resistance on the part of the pursued was speedily terminated by the fact, that a police barrack was within a stone's throw of where they were overtaken, and the force having turned out to the aid of their comrades, Mr. Carden and his men surrendered, were disarmed, and marched prisoners back to Cashel. A six-barrelled revolver, a double-barrelled pistol, and a life-preserver were taken from the person of Mr. Carden, who now proceeded quietly with his captors. When the carriage was turned back to Cashel, one of the horses, a beautiful mare, worth £150, dropped dead! The most extravagant rumors of the affair were circulated in Cashel, and the great excitement prevailed there. Mr. M'Cullagh arrived with his prisoner late in the evening, and having lodged him securely, he was on Monday morning conveyed to Clonmel, and brought to the police office, where he was committed by Mr. Gould, R.M., to stand his trial for attempted forcible abduction. Mr. Carden was conveyed in his carriage to the county gaol, where he was given into the custody of the governor; he leaped lightly from the vehicle, and walked with a firm step into the prison. A large crowd was collected round the prison door, and the women especially expressed their sympathy with him, as one who loved "not wisely, but too well." Every care has been taken to provide for the comfort of the unfortunate gentleman. He is located in the room occupied by Mr. Smith O'Brien, when a state prisoner in Clonmel, in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, where he will receive every attention that his condition requires. His portmanteau, being first opened in presence of the governor, was directed to be given him.

NEWSPAPER DEBTS.—Before the Assistant Barrister at the county Limerick Quarter Sessions, on Monday, July 3, Mr. Connahan, proprietor of the *Munster News*, sued Mr. John Ryan, of Trough, near Kilmannan, for £6, amount of three years' subscription. The defendant pleaded that he only received the paper for 12 months and had refused to take it out of the Post Office, but could not give evidence that he noticed the proprietor to cease forwarding the journal. The barrister gave a decree for the full amount claimed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSIONS AT STONE NEWINGTON.—It gives us extreme pleasure to record the conversion to the Catholic Church of the Rev. T. A. Pope, incumbent of St. Matthias, Stone Newington, England, who resigned his preferment on Friday, June 30, upon the ground of his submission to the Church. Mr. Macleod, curate of St. Matthias, has also resigned; and five members of the congregation were publicly received into the Church at St. John's, Islington, on Thursday evening immediately before Benediction. Other members of the congregation have also been received into the Church. A conversion so important has naturally excited a great sensation in the neighborhood, and its full effects are probably still unknown.—*Catholic Standard.*

THE STRIKE OF CATHOLICS.—It is so consistent with the British idea of religious liberty, to keep the religion of Catholics in a state of continual siege!—Mr. Spooner's latest "coup" upon the Papacy was an attempt to have the Maynooth Grant of £30,000 removed from the Consolidated Fund to the annual estimates, under the provisions of the new bill now passing through Parliament—thus proposing to subject the state-manlike arrangement of Sir Robt. Peel, and to open to another annual source of sectarian fac-

mosity. That his object was to get rid of the grant altogether, this benevolent senator did not condescend to deny. "It was impossible that the grant could do any good," and he did not think it proper that a Protestant nation should be called upon to pay for the idolatry of others." Mr. Newdegate, of course, supported the motion, in one of his dearest harangues; quoring the evidence of that veracious traveller, Sir Francis Head, as to the present condition of Maynooth, and defying any representative of a Protestant constituency to vote in favor of the grant. Mr. Gardner, in a speech somewhat more remarkable for humor than consistency, supported Mr. Spooner, because he regarded that gentleman as "an instrument raised up by Providence to bring about the destruction of the Protestant Church as by law established in Ireland. It was only because he was opposed to the principle of an Established Church, and in particular to that most detestable of all church establishments—the one existing in Ireland—which he considered the present motion jeopardised—that he should vote with the hon. member." There were only 196 members present when the House divided, and 90 went into the lobby with Mr. Spooner, leaving a scant majority of only 16 between the fanatics and Maynooth.—*Nation.*

ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—Archdeacon Wilberforce has thrown down the gauntlet to the Hull clergy, and challenged them to bring him into the Ecclesiastical Courts, if they think his doctrines on the Eucharist heretical. However, the Hull clergy do not seem inclined to take up the gauntlet, because they "cannot conceal from themselves the fact that they (the ecclesiastical laws) are less definite than might be wished."

THE "MISSION OF THE HUNDRED."—There is much difference of opinion in Evangelical circles in London, as to the wisdom of a renewed "Mission of the Hundred." The dissenting denominations, by whom the first experiment was originated, seem to question the propriety of a second attempt. The *Patriot* says:—"It is not only a question, whether the repetition of such experiments every summer is the best way of seconding the labours of the ministers and missionaries who are always on the ground, but it is also a question, how the interests of existing societies for missionary purposes, at home, in the colonies, or in foreign lands, would be affected, should the practical result of the Evangelical Alliance be set in motion a series of evangelising operations analogous to those which, by way of experiment, have been first attempted in Ireland. That the Gospel should be more extensively preached, whether in foreign countries or on British ground, is, doubtless, matter for congratulation among all Christians; yet in establishing new agencies, it will be well to bear in mind two facts:—First, that every Evangelical domination already has its machinery for this purpose; and secondly, that several of the most efficient institutions for foreign, home, and even Irish missions, which, in their origin were inclusive of all Evangelical Christians, have since become, some avowedly, and others virtually, denominational."

The following, from the *Clerical Journal* are somewhat curious:—"Wanted, a Title for Holy Orders.—A Gentleman, unmarried, who has been a Dissenting Minister, is earnestly desirous of obtaining a Title for Holy Orders. As the Bishop of Exeter has kindly consented to obtain him Deacon in the event of his being able to meet with a Title, that diocese will be preferred. He can produce most satisfactory testimonials from the parish in which he resides; and, having had much experience in parochial work, he is willing and anxious to devote his whole energies to the service of God in the Church of England. He has a loud voice; and is not afraid of any amount of hard work. Stipend, though important, yet not a primary consideration. Address, 'A. B., 15 St. David's Hill, Exeter, London.'"

THE STRIKE AT PRESTON.—Messrs. Richardson and Whitworth, the secretaries of the associated masters, in a report on the above strike just issued, estimate the loss of the employer during the 36 weeks at £165,000; of the operatives on strike, £250,000; of the contributors to the working people's strike fund, £97,000; to shopkeepers, £21,250; making a total loss to the community of £533,250. [The only injury sustained by the community, comments the *Liverpool Journal*, was indirectly through the injury done to individuals. There was not less cotton spun or exported in consequence of the strike, and the foreign trade of the country suffered no abatement. If less work was done in Preston, more was necessarily done in other places. When will newspaper writers cease to publish nonsense?]

MORE TROOPS FOR THE EAST.—By the London Observer of the 4th instant we learn that the following regiments were ordered to embark immediately for Turkey, to reinforce the British army in the Black Sea:—"2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), 4th Light Dragoons, 20th Regiment of Foot, 21st, 34th, 46th, 63rd, 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. Every one of these regiments is prepared and ready to embark at a day's notice. Each regiment of infantry will embark 1,000 rank and file, besides officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers, band, &c. The rifle battalion will be 1,200 rank and file. The infantry will form a fourth division, with a general and two brigadiers, the latter to be selected from the senior colonels of the regiments. No general of division is yet appointed. It is not unlikely that Sir George Cathcart (who is daily expected) may arrive from the Cape of Good Hope in time to take the command. The whole of the troops will go out in steamers, and will proceed direct to the Black Sea, without making any stoppage by the way. The Himalaya, which has just returned to Southampton, in eleven days from Yarna, whither she had carried the 5th Dragoon Guards, with 320 horses and some 500 infantry, is now quite ready to convey another cavalry regiment, horses and all, and a large portion of infantry besides. The other cavalry regiment will probably be taken out in the new steamer of the Peninsular Company, which had just been tried in the Southampton waters, and ordered to be fitted out for the conveyance of horses. The 2nd and 4th Dragoons will not be formed into a separate brigade, but will be added one to each of the cavalry brigades already with the army. The two cavalry brigades in active service will then consist of five regiments, instead of four regiments each. The entire British land force in the Black Sea will now consist of something like 30,000. Before this last addition there were thirty-one regiments, besides artillery, staff, commissariat, &c. Each of the infantry regiments is now at least 1,000 strong. Last week 450 men and 12 officers of the Guards were embarked to reinforce the three battalions at Yarna, 150 men to each battalion, to bring them up 1,000 men each."

The soldiers' wives who have followed their husbands to the camp at Yarna, complain of being unjustly, indeed, inhumanly treated. They have no tents, no quarters, no conveniences. They are not even recognized as the wives of the soldiers. The married women of the 5th Hussars are especial objects of their cruel disregard.

The Scotch militia are to be called out for training at the end of August. The officers have received circulars from the adjutants of the different regiments, requiring them to be prepared to join and do duty.

FEAROUS O'CONNOR'S SISTER.—After the disposal of the night charges, which were very numerous, a gentleman, whose name did not transpire, introduced to the notice of the sitting magistrate, Mr. Broughton, a middle-aged respectably attired female, of Irish appearance, whom he stated to be the sister of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. The lady, under feelings of much emotion, said that she was now residing at Bayswater, and that at the present period in extreme distress. Her name was Harriett Bernard Brown O'Connor. Her brother, upon whom a commission de lunatico inquiring had been held, was confined at a house in Cl'wick, and in consequence of his being improperly detained there, as he was in his proper senses, and "as quiet as a lamb," she was reduced to the lowest state of poverty, inasmuch as he was thereby kept out of property to which she was entitled. She was willing to release her brother, and have him under her care, and but for the trickery and chicanery of certain lawyers in the matter, her object would, no doubt, ere this have been attained, and she would have been in such a position as to have rendered it unnecessary to come forward, as she had been compelled to do, with a tale of distress. Mr. Broughton, to whom numerous letters, one of them from the Rev. Baptist Noel—were handed by Miss O'Connor, had some conversation with her in the clerk's office, and our reporter understood that the worthy magistrate afforded to the lady some pecuniary assistance, which he felt satisfied, she so much needed.—*London Paper.*

Amongst the "wares" recently sent out to Melbourne, a Liverpool firm shipped a cargo of coffins of different sizes, fitting into one another like pill-boxes.

UNITED STATES.

Cholera is raging at Chicago. The *Western Tablet* of that city mentions the deaths of four Sisters of Mercy in the Convent of Mercy. The names of these religious were Mother Agatha (Margaret O'Brien)—Sisters—Mary Bernard Hughes—Mary Louise Connors—and Sister Mary Veronica Hickley. "The death of Mother Agatha," adds our contemporary, "leaves now but one, namely Mother Vincent, of the original band of Six Sisters, who founded the Order in this Diocese."—*Requiescant in pace.*

The corner stone for a new Catholic church in Lykens town, (Bear Gap), Dauphin county, Pa., was laid on Sunday, July 2d. This is the third church which has been commenced, and the corner stone laid by the Rev. Mr. Eagle, the zealous Pastor of that district, although the Rev. gentleman has been but two years on the mission.

During the past week, three Protestants of this city, on their death-beds, sent for Catholic clergymen, and were received into the Church of Christ. Thus, in the days of persecution does God make amends to his Blessed Spouse by these triumphs of grace.—*Cincinnati Telegraph.*

Three conversions of the same kind took place here, during one week, in a parish of this city.—*Ed. Boston Pilot.*

An attempt was made to burn the Catholic Church in Clinton, Ms., last Friday. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done. A reward of two hundred dollars has been offered by the Selectmen for the detection of the rascal who did the deed.

A private letter from Chicago, according to the *Gazette*, states that nearly 6000 persons have left that city within a week, to great is the fear of being attacked by the cholera.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a list of steamboat disasters, during the first half of the year, which is unparalleled by any period of the same length of time in the history of navigation on the waters of the West. The number of accidents, caused by collisions, fires, &c., is considerably over one hundred, involving a loss of little short of \$2,000,000 of property, and resulting in the destruction of more than three thousand lives.

FOOD FOR THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—A Worcester paper makes the following appropriate remarks relative to the recent conflagration in that city:—"When the flames raged the fiercest, what native American or Know Nothing was there who felt any easier to scoff at the sons of Erin who plied the axes, passed the water, and gave their broad shoulders to the heaviest burdens that could be put upon them, to be borne to places of comparative safety? And what son of the Emerald Isle or other distant country was there that stopped to inquire whether the property he was saving belonged to friend or foe?"

Governor Baker of New Hampshire, has taken a very decided stand against the prohibitory system.—It is very evident that no Maine law bill, should one such pass the Legislature, can receive his signature.

A PROTESTANT'S OPINION OF THE CONFESSORIAL.—The Newburyport *Herald* has recently published a series of sound articles upon intolerance, from one of which we make the following extract:—"On the subject of licentiousness our northern community is not so pure as to be entitled to cast stones at the south. According to the testimony of those who have the best means of knowing druggists, physicians, and others, there is a fearful and increasing amount of it at the North. To say nothing of the higher class of society, where, as one says the pollution is covered by a thin crust of decorum which keeps it out of sight, there is among the lower classes in both city and country, a fearful amount of this vice; and honor to whom honor is due, there is reason to believe that were it not for the Catholic Confessional, which holds the great mass of foreign females, who compose so large a portion of the community; in check, it would spread like a horrible cancer in society, and eat out its very vitals. There is satisfactory evidence that the Catholic females in our country, are, as a class, among the most chaste in the community; and when their physical organization, and their lack of education is considered, this can only be attributed to the powerful influence of the confessional. Occasionally some break through this barrier; and then the testimony of police officers and other observers is that the degradation is of the worst and most frightful kind."

A Nice Know-Nothing.—A correspondent of the Bee who writes from Providence, against the Catholics was engaged in the riots in Glasgow, Scotland, in '48 and was convicted of stealing watches, &c., for which he was imprisoned for two years. He makes a capital Know-Nothing.—*Boston Pilot.*

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, OF THE CITIZEN, AND JAMES A. MCMASTER, OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL.

The vicinity of the intersection of the First-avenue and Sixth-street, was the scene of not a little excitement yesterday afternoon, occasioned by a meeting between Thomas Francis Meagher, of the *Citizen*, and James A. McMaster of the *Freeman's Journal*.

The first statement taken was that of Mr. McMaster. His statement was, that during the forenoon of yesterday, Thomas F. Meagher called at his office, with a whip in his hand, and inquired for him. He was expecting an attack, and therefore sent to the Police for protection. Mr. Meagher did not again make his appearance at the office, but about five o'clock he started, with the purpose of going to his dwelling. On passing the corner of Sixth-street and the First-avenue, he was set upon by Thomas F. Meagher with a whip, and struck over the head several times. He attempted to defend himself with his cane; when Meagher pursued him, overtook and seized hold of him. He (McM.) drew a revolver and fired. He was then knocked down, jumped upon, and kicked.

Thomas F. Meagher, did not deny the main facts. The Justice inquired if Mr. McMaster had any complaint to prefer. He replied that he had no complaint to make.

Justice Wood, after a few words reprimanding the parties for making such an exhibition of themselves, and the statement that there was, in the absence of any criminal complaint, no ground for any further proceeding, he would hold the parties severally in \$500 each to keep the peace.

Mr. Meagher appeared rather flushed and worried, as though he had gone through a pretty unpleasant job; but Mr. McMaster seemed very cool and collected, although a slight flesh wound or two about the head, and some spots of blood on his coat, might have led one to anticipate not a little concern on his part. It is thought by their friends that this will be the last of this belligerent contest between these gentlemen.

The following is the article which is understood to have been the immediate cause of this "attempt at distinguished gentlemen to take the law into their own hands."—*Freeman's Journal.*

"Poor John Mitchell, in his crazy sheet, *The Citizen*, has been publishing a series of articles written by Thomas Francis Meagher—ho of Australia and the clock that ticked in the Bastille. These articles began with the high-sounding threat that before they were finished the Catholic press of this country would be shivered to pieces. The articles have come to an end, and they have produced but one effect—that of impressing on the minds of a public that was ceasing to recollect that such persons as Mitchell and Meagher existed, what very silly and bad and contemptible boys they are. We have refrained from any notice of *The Citizen* since the first month of its existence, because the erratic and foolish course of zig-zag blunders which alone distinguished it, proved to us that nothing could prevent it from bringing on its own destruction and speedy end, except attributing to it a character of importance, by making it an object of opposition and attack. Its base and inconsistent career is now fast and inevitably winding up, and its conductors thinking, like many others, that mere noise is enough to give lasting vitality to a paper, set up a loud yelling at the Catholic press throughout the United States, as if by begging from them the alms of a little notice—no matter how unpalatable in kind. For an occasional dash of unaffected irreverence, whether towards Christ or toward His Vicar on earth, or whether toward the Catholic Hierarchy or toward O'Connell, the glory of Irish statesmanship throughout the world—John Mitchell would have been the one to furnish it. But for a set and studied effort at vituperation of Catholic principles and interests in Ireland and in America, Mitchell has had the good nature to call in the services of his bombastic and shameless compeer. The latter, in addition to his being a sham, and framer and utterer of shams in general, possesses a qualification for the task the malice of the apostate and the spite of the traitor. But he has done his job in a very meager and feeble way. No one will be weak enough to think his idle words deserving of a rejoinder. The only consolation we have to offer to Messrs. Mitchell and Meagher for the misgo of their attempted onslaught on the Catholic press, is the very consideration that it was not possible of late for either of them to have injured himself in the estimation of the public. Irishmen here look on them as part of the vain, blustering set of braggarts that did so much to spoil the work of O'Connell, and to make Ireland a laughing-stock to the world.—We of this country (except those of us who are narrow-minded enough to judge a nation by its repudiated obnoxious) look on them as two of the very worst specimens of an excrescence or false growth of the Irish soil. Spouters, without industry to work for their livings, without modesty or prudence to keep themselves out of scrapes with the police, without courage to strike a blow when nabbed in the very midst of their brag, without brain to understand or else fortitude to abide by the condition they accepted in the convict colony, and without shame to make them hang their heads in silence, instead of vaporing and blowing, and making a noise in a country where, from their first arrival, they have been understood, and quizzed, and sneered at, and despised, even by those who, (either for the fun of the thing; or because humbugging the last new comer is "an American institution," or for whatever other reason) for a while made mock-heroes of them."

Rev. Mr. Balm, of Chicago, (Ill.) inserts a prayer of his own, in the Olive Branch of that city, which runs thus:

"O, Lord! have mercy on our special rival preachers! In mercy and goodness, we humbly beseech Thee, keep them from taking ladies who become converts on their knees, and folding them in their arms, and kissing them!"

Here is another, cut from a Protestant haberdashery in N. York:

AN AWFUL ASSERTION.—We heard a clergyman last Sunday boldly assert from one of our city pulpits, that a majority of church members are big game hunters. The Reverend gentleman, did not even except his own denomination from the horrible charge.—*Boston Pilot.*