

mates and other facts of interest, and would desire further personally to inspect its departments. Disarmed of all suspicion, the lady led him through the convent and gave him the desired information. But among all the sisterhood he could find nowhere his daughter, and heartsick, weary and dispirited, he was about to leave, when the Superior asked if he would like to see their school of orphans. Certainly—and into the room he was ushered. In passing a side door which was partly open, his quick glance discovered his long-sought daughter stretched upon a sick bed!

In a moment he sprang to her side and clasped her to his arms. She was so wasted that he could scarcely recognise his child of six weeks before. She in her return was overjoyed to see him. He immediately turned upon the Superior, who stood transfixed with astonishment, and vented upon her his long pent-up feelings. She stammered out an excuse to the effect that she was only obeying the orders of her Superior at Montreal, and had no discretion in the matter.

Other conflicting accounts are given in some of the papers; but Mr. Starr himself throws light on the subject in the following letter to the Commercial Advertiser:—

SIR,—I regret that publicity has so soon been given to the circumstances of my daughter's rescue from the convent; for, after consulting with eminent counsel, I had decided that the facts should be elicited before a Court of Justice, and the conspirators (there are four) punished as their base conduct merits.

I hasten, however, to correct one or two errors in your statement of to-day. My daughter has not renounced her newly-acquired Roman Catholic faith, although she has been painfully convinced that she is not destined for a convent life, and that she can as well serve God in the world as within the walls of a cloistered nunnery. Her parents have no desire that she should renounce her new religion. She is now of age, and capable of judging for herself; and as she conscientiously believes her newly adopted faith is the true one, we, her parents, can only pray that she may live the life of a devout and holy Catholic. I have many dear and valued friends belonging to that church, and it is not because I have discovered vile miscreants of that faith (and they are to be found in all religious sects) that I think the less of the Roman Catholic Religion, which I know, teaches emphatically to children the duty of obedience to the commandment—"Honor thy father and thy mother."

Indeed, in the course of these six long weeks of mental agony and suspense, I have received as much sincere and heartfelt sympathy from Roman Catholics as from Protestants, and among whom I may name His Grace the Archbishop of New York, the Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Perry at Montreal, and the Bishop of Quebec, and my old and valued friend—the Vicar-General—Mr. Cazeau; besides numerous ladies and gentlemen of that faith; and to Mr. Coursol (also a Roman Catholic) I owe much gratitude for his honest sympathy and untiring efforts, in aiding me to discover the place of my daughter's retreat.

In your remarks this morning, there is an indirect hint that the Bishop of Montreal was among those who deceived me. I believe, on the contrary, that his Lordship was himself most egregiously deceived by others; for he took great pains to discover where my daughter was sequestered, and at all hours was ready to receive my visits and to aid me to the extent of his power. When I vined my long pent-up anger on the woman Blondin (who is the Superior of the convent at Toledo), she replied, "Don't blame me, Sir; why did not Bishop Charbonnel tell you where your daughter was; he knew all about it; your daughter will tell you so; I acted only under the orders I received." When I asked her from whom those "orders" emanated, she replied: "My Ecclesiastical Superior"; and when I demanded who her Ecclesiastical Superior was, she replied, "I will not tell you"; but if I had to go over the same ground again I would act differently. Now, the question is, Who is the Ecclesiastical Superior of the Branch of the Grey Nuns of Montreal at Toledo?

One remark more. I am finally and conscientiously convinced, that had even another week elapsed without finding my daughter and rescuing her, her illness would have led her to the grave; and that her parents would have dragged out a miserable existence in all the agony of doubt and uncertainty, for ever, of the fate of their beloved child.

Your obedient Servant,
J. LEANDER STARR,
Of Halifax.

18 Great St. James Street,
July 26, 1859.

The Presbyterian Witness of last week, concludes an account of the above, with the following paragraph:—

"We have often been pained with the folly of parents in our own City trusting their children to the emissaries of Rome. We have it on competent authority that pupils make less progress in three years at a Convent School than they do in three months in an institution like the Sackville Female Academy. But notwithstanding this important fact, we learn with regret that even Wesleyans still continue to send young ladies to the Nunnery School!"

We do not think that Wesleyans are the only denomination of Protestants guilty of sending their young ladies to the Nunnery School. Other denominations,—NOT BAPTISTS,—we believe, set them the example.

We have no desire to question the correctness of our contemporary's impression respecting the Sackville Academy, yet, we hesitate not to offer our own opinion that the SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES AT WOLYVILLE, or the CLARENCE

SEMINARY would be found fully equal to either of them in respect to giving an education of real utility; and probably from the eminently practical character of the instruction given, they would afford greater satisfaction to Protestant parents generally.

We regret to hear Mr. Starr say that "Her parents have no desire that she should renounce her new religion. She is now of age, and capable of judging for herself; and as she conscientiously believes her newly-adopted faith is the true one, we, her parents can only pray that she may live the life of a devout and holy Catholic."

We have but little respect for the Protestantism of one who would manifest such indifference to religious truth.

Latest European Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Cunard Steamer Arabia arrived yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, with dates to the 30th ult. The news is of but little interest, compared with the startling intelligence we have been receiving for some few weeks past. There appears but little satisfaction arising from the Peace between the two Emperors.

In the House of Commons on the 28th Lord John Russell made a statement with regard to the foreign relations of England.

The noble lord read selections from a despatch of Count Walewski, in which he stated that a Congress of the various Powers was to be held Zurich to confer on all the questions raised by the actual state of things in Italy. Her Majesty's Government had not yet given any definitive answer to that despatch, but Her Majesty's Government had two things on which they wished information—first, that they should see the treaty of Villafranca, or whether it was to be an extended treaty referring to the general affairs of Italy.

One of the earlier portions of the treaty related to a confederation, but it did not say that a confederation was formed, or that it should be formed, only that the Emperors would further such a confederation. He doubted whether the time had come when such a confederation could be usefully carried into effect. According to the treaty of Villafranca, it would consist of the Pope as President, the Emperor of Austria, two Archdukes, the King of Naples, and the King of Sardinia. He could not conceive that such a confederation would be for the benefit of Italy. Take, for instance, the kingdom of Sardinia, where there was liberty of worship; in Tuscany there was what was called liberty of conscience; but in the Pope's dominions such liberty could hardly be allowed; but when the confederation met how could the Pope and the Emperor of Austria, who had made a concordat with the Pope, agree to that freedom of religious worship which the Piedmontese so highly valued?

There was another question, perhaps the greatest difficulty, namely, the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. He believed the Pope had no objection to become the president of the confederation, but at the same time he felt that as the Vicar of Christ he ought not to engage in wars. These, then, were some of the difficulties which they had to encounter. A confidential agent had been sent to Vienna to settle the basis of it with the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor of the French was desirous that the treaty should give the Italians the benefit of self-government. If they had that government, her Majesty's Government were convinced that independent states in Italy would be for the benefit of a security for future peace.

REDUCTION OF THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.

The Monitor contains the following:—"The Emperor has decided that the Army and Navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay."

ARMAMENTS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The Monitor contains the following important article:—"They are endeavouring in England to attribute to France the cause of the burdens imposed on the English people for the 'national defences.' It is the pretended increase of our armaments that serve as a justification for the considerable increase in the military and naval estimates of Great Britain. The comparison of our budgets with the English budgets will show how erroneous such a supposition is.

The Patrie, with reference to the above, says:—"France has done everything to free England from the nightmare of invasion in order to restore her to calmness and repose. If we do not succeed, England can only lay the blame on herself for the fears which agitate her, and which, if prolonged, would become an affront to our sincerity, feelings and actions."

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the three Powers—France, Austria, and Piedmont—will most likely take place at Zurich, at the end of July, and will probably be of short duration.

Austria does not want a congress, and her journals even refuse to admit certain very natural consequences of the engagements undertaken at Villafranca by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

NEW DIFFICULTIES IN ITALY.

Sardinia has named, as her plenipotentiary at Zurich, M. des Ambrois, a very enlightened man. It is expected that he will go to Paris before proceeding to his destination. Austria, however, refuses to meet any Sardinian representative, but will leave it open to Sardinia to accede to the Treaty after it shall have been concluded between Austria and France.

ABDICATION OF THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, has abdicated in favour of his son, Archduke Ferdinand, born on the 10th of June, 1835.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The Gazette of the Senate publishes a treaty concluded between Russia and China, and ratified by the two Emperors. The treaty contains twelve articles, and was signed at Tientsin. China grants to Russia leave to send ambassadors to Peking, promises protection to Christian missionaries, and authorises a monthly mail service between Kiachta and Peking.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SARINIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says:—"It is now formally announced that neither Victor Emanuel nor any responsible Minister of Sardinia has signed any paper at Villafranca, save and except the armistice, which continues to the 15th of August. Austria and Sardinia are still in a constructive state of open war—no peace terms have as yet been accepted between these two belligerents.

It is stated that the number of spies employed in Paris has been doubled since the peace, and that there has not been such wholesale seizures of English journals in Paris since the coup d'etat.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a report that the Treaty of Peace contains a clause preventing any interference in Italy in future, either on the part of Austria or France.

A letter from Rome says that the French troops were to be sent to Rimini and Ancona, in order to prevent a revolutionary movement.

The Paris Moniteur contains the following:—"The Emperor yesterday received the diplomatic corps. The Papal Nuncio, speaking in the name of the diplomatic corps, offered the Emperor his earnest and sincere congratulations on his happy return, and on his resolution to conclude peace."

The Emperor, in reply, said:—"Europe was in general so unjust to me at the beginning of the war that I was happy to be enabled to conclude peace as soon as the honor and the interests of France were satisfied, and to prove that it could never have been my intention to overturn Europe and provoke a general war. I hope to-day that all reasons for disunion will disappear, and that the peace will be of long duration. I thank the diplomatic corps for their congratulations."

FARM FOR SALE.

IN Cumberland, on East Branch Wallace River, containing 160 Acres excellent LAND; upwards of 60 being under cultivation, and cutting 30 to 40 tons English Hay. A good Dwelling HOUSE and large new BARN, 95 x 30 feet, and other Outhouses. Also, the Farming Implements, Stock, &c. &c. For further particulars, enquire of D. J. M. Higgins, Truro, or the subscriber, on the premises. August 3. 4ms. JAMES HIGGINS.

Bargains in Silks!

LONDON HOUSE, July 30th, 1859.

WE commence this day to clear the balance of our stock of British and Foreign Silks, at a large reduction in prices.

The assortment embraces most choice designs in Fancy Checked and Striped SILKS; two and three Plounced Silk ROBES, of the newest styles and most approved colorings. Also,—A large stock of Black Duces and Glace Silks, in the various widths.

In order to ensure an immediate sale, the prices have been reduced throughout to VERY FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST. E. BILLING JR. & CO.

LONDON HOUSE, Floor Cloth Department.

WE beg to inform our friends that, in view of procuring the various branches of our Drapery business more extensively, we have found it necessary, in order for additional accommodation, to discontinue the above department.

Messrs. McEwan Reid & Co., having purchased the Stock on hand and our interest in the department, we respectfully solicit for them a continuance of the patronage with which we have been favoured. August 3, 1859. E. BILLING JR. & CO.

McEwan, Reid & Co.

HAVING added to their former Stock of FLOOR CLOTH that of Messrs E. Billing, Junr. & Co., now present to the public a large and varied assortment of well-seasoned and best quality CLOTHS, suitable for Halls, Rooms, &c., which they offer at a cheap rate, expecting to be rewarded with a liberal share of the consideration bestowed upon the house of Messrs. E. Billing, Junr. & Co. McEWAN, REID & CO. Cabinetmakers & Upholsters, 105 Barrington Street, Halifax. August 3. 3ms.

Reduction in Sugars, DURING THE PRESERVING SEASON.

At the TEA, COFFEE, and GROCERY MART, 37 Barrington Street, by E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO. July 20.

Vinegar! Vinegar!!

PICKLING VINEGAR, at 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per gallon.

Mixed SPICES for flavouring and Keeping Pickles, 3s. per lb. 200 gallons best ENGLISH Brown Malt VINEGAR, 300 gallons best FRENCH White Wine do., 25 casks Clarified Cider and other Vinegars, At E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S, Grocery Mart, 37 Barrington St. July 20.

CLARENCE SEMINARY.

THE next Term of this School will commence on TUESDAY, July 26th.

INSTRUCTORS: Miss CAROLINE WENTWORTH, Principal. Miss EMMA HAWKINS, Music Department. Board, and Tuition in all the branches taught in the best Seminaries, Music excepted, \$25 per year. Music \$1 per quarter. H. E. FITCH. July 6. 6 ws.

INSTITUTION

FOR THE Education of Young Ladies, HOLLIS STREET.

Conducted by Mr. and Mrs. DAVISON. Assisted by Mr. HENNEBERG, of Hanover, Germany. MR. and MRS. DAVISON respectfully intimate that this Institution will re open on THURSDAY, 1st September. Mr. and Mrs. Davison purpose receiving a limited number of Boarders. Terms may be known on application to Mr. Davison. Halifax, 1st August, 1859. August 3. till 1st Sept.

Health! Health!! Health!!!

Good health will be restored to all who fairly try the curative powers of

G. W. STONE'S IMPROVED VEGETABLE LIQUID CATHARTIC.

THIS great Family remedy is warranted to cleanse the stomach from all bile. It will positively cure the Piles; is a certain remedy for all Affections of the Liver; will remove Constipation, and expel all humors from the Blood; will surely prevent and cure Fever and Ague; invigorates the digestive organs; restores Lost Appetite, and strengthens the whole system. Its use requires no change of diet,—whatever the appetite craves and that which is relished best is the proper food while taking this medicine. Do not get discouraged if its effects are not perceptible as soon as you expect, but continue to follow the directions upon the label of the bottle and its operation will be found sure and effectual.

Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Prepared by G. W. STONE, Lowell, Mass. G. E. MORTON & CO., Agents for Nova Scotia. July 20. 3ms.

GORDON'S

Rheumatic Liniment.

Warranted to remove the most severe attacks of Rheumatism, and a sure remedy for Scalds, Burns, Colds, Sore Throat, Toothache, Sprains, Chills, Galls and wounds of every kind on horses, Cramp in the Stomach, &c. &c.

As a remedy for Rheumatism, the Liniment was prepared, and its efficacy tested first by the proprietor, who was sorely afflicted with Rheumatism in one of his knees for thirteen years, during which time he tried every kind of remedy, without getting any relief, when he fortunately conceived the design of preparing and testing the efficacy of this Liniment, and after a few applications, found that it was removing the pain, and in a short time, it effected a permanent cure, and as a remedy for the other complaints, its efficacy has been fully tested by the proprietor and a great many others. This Liniment is put up in bottles, at 1s. 3d. each, and can be had at J. W. WERNER'S Drug Store, Bedford Row, and at BROWN'S BROS. & Co., No. 3 Ordnance Square, Halifax; at the Stores generally throughout the country, and at the residence of the proprietor, ALEXANDER GORDON, Musquodoboit, Co. of Halifax.

TESTIMONIALS:

MR. ALEXANDER GORDON. Sir,—Feeling that, in the invention, manufacture, and sale of your valuable Liniment, you have become a benefactor to the public, permit me to state my experience in the use of it. I was afflicted with a sprained ankle for three years, and, after trying, in vain, almost every remedy that could be got, I fortunately happened to get some of your Liniment, and, after applying it a few times, got immediate relief; likewise, I found it to be a valuable remedy for Rheumatism. MARGARET H. ARCHER. Musquodoboit, July 22nd, 1859.

MR. ALEXANDER GORDON. Sir,—I have found your Liniment to be the best remedy I could get for the Sore Throat, also, a sure cure for the Toothache and Sprache, and for several other complaints. HENRY LECK, Junr. Taylor's Settlement, July 20th, 1859.

MR. ALEXANDER GORDON. Sir,—I was sorely afflicted with a severe pain or stitch in my back, so that I was scarcely able to move about, when my wife happened to get some of your Liniment and applied it to my back, and I got immediate relief. PETER McDONALD. Gore, Douglas, Co. of Hants, Sept. 21st, 1858. 1 m.

The Baptist Church Directory:

A GUIDE to the Doctrines, Discipline, Officers, Ordinances, and Customs of Baptist Churches. Embracing the Questions of BAPTISM and COMMUNION. By EDWARD HINCOX, D. D. Price 3s. "Christian Messenger" Office, 49 Granville Street, Halifax.