voceign Mews.

THE BATTLE OF CASTELFIDARDO

On the storming of the 20th the following bulletin was posted up at Turin :--

JESI, Wednesday, Sept. 19. In consequence of the battle of Castle fidardo, gained on the 18th by Lieut-Gen. and of the measures which he took in the following night, a body of more than 4,000 men, chiefly foreigners, with more than 50 officers, the guides of Gen. Lamoricuere, six guns, with ammuni-tion and baggage, capitalated on the 19th, and came to Loreto to lay down their ims to Buonati, Gen. Cialdini, interrupting the generous

intentions of his Majesty, has concerded the honors of war to this corps, and officers and men are allowed to return to their respective homes.

Gen. Lamoriciere, accompanied by a

few horsemen, fled from the field of battle on the 18th, and, following the road by the sea through the defiles of Conero, succeeded in reaching Ancona. All the prisoners and troops that have capitulated are indignant at his conduct. Nothing remains of Lamoriciere's army except the troops shut up in Ancona; all the rest are in the hands of the ropal troops, with the exception of 2,000 men dispersed in the

The Turin journals publish Gen. Cialdini's report of the tattle of Castelfidardo, addressed to Gen. Cucchiari' at Bologna

It is as follows :Osimo, Sept. 19.-Gen. Lamoricere attacked my extreme positions at 10 oclock, on the junction point between Castelfidardo and Crocetta, leading towards the sea. All the presoners affirm that he had 11,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, having anded to the troops of Forgno all those of Terni. Oscali, and other places. To support the attack 4,000 men made a sortic from Ancona. These troops attacked us with great fury; the combat was short, but sanguin-

ary; it was necessary to carry every point. Many of the wounded used their daggers against our men who went to

succour them.

The results of the day are the following:—The junction of Lamoriciere's torce with Ancona has been prevented; we have taken 600 prisoners, among whom are more than 30 officers, some of them of high rank; we have taken six guns, among others those given by Charles Albert to the Pone in 1848, one standard and numerous ammu iton wagons, &c. All the wounded, including Gen. Pinodan, who led the attacking column, are in our bands, and a great number of killed.

The column which made a sortie from Ancona was obliged to fall back, but I hope to catch some of them to-night.

The fleet has arrived and has opened

fire against Aucona.

CIALDINI.

The Patric publishes the following account of the battle before Ancona:

Gen. Lamoriciere, who commanded the Gen. Lamoriciere, who commanded use First Corps, was joined at Macerata on the morning of the 19th, by General Pim-odan. He decided that on the morrow he would attack the Piedmontess lines, which intercepted his route, and throw

himself and army into Ancona.

The attack was made on the morning of the 18th, when a terrible combat en-surd. The two armies showed equal courage, and both sides suffered consider-

able loss.

The Piedmontese lines were formidably placed, and the Pontific al troops could not force them. Three times they at-tacked the position, and three times they were driven back. On the third attack Gen? Pimodan was hit in two or three

places, and carried away dying.

Gen. Lamoriciere, at the head of a small column, succeeded in traversing the enemies army, gained the mountains, and

entered Ancona.
Gen Pimodan died from his wounds in
the night between the 18th and 19th.
The town of Ancona, despite the courage of General Lamoriciere and his little army, being invested by land and sea, is inevitably lost. It is said that the Sardinian army, which has just obtained a decided advantage, intends, with a view to need not despair. Our cause is the sparing the critizens of Ancona, to keep up a strict blockade, and oblige the gardespite adversities, triumph. We rison to surrender.

The Perseveranza, of Turin, announces that the Sardinian Government has offered to the English Government to set all the brish prisoners at liberty. The latter is said to have sent a courteous reply, leaving it entirely to the Sardinian Government to take such resolutions as it might deem most suitable. The Sardinian Government has ordered

the release of all Frenchmen taken pristories, so may this defeat which the oners from Lamoriciere.

will surrender Ancona. The defence does not seem possible. According to the call in the first place, this election not seem possible. According to the cal-

Caldmi in a brilliant manner. The King came in from Racconigi to attend the

The issue of the struggle must soon take place, if our information is correct.

It is amounced that the siege batteries of Gen. Cialdini have made a breach in the south side of the walls of the town, and that consequently the assault will be given very soon. This news bears date the 22nd of September. The fire was opened on the 18th, against the fortress by six frigates—the Marie Adelaide, the Victor Emanuel, the Carlo Alberto, the San Michele, the Gowernoir and the Costituzione. It is true that, after a bom bardment of nine hours, which was vigorously replied to by the estadel. Admiral Persona being informed that Gen. Cialdini was not yet ready for the assault, ceased firing, to spare the city as much as possible. Doubtless the bombardment has been resumed, but the Corriere Mercantile; which publi her these details, dees not mer tion how long the suspension lasted. The advices from Turin do not mention the opening of a breach, but simply announces that the siege artillery had been landed before Ancona.

THE SICILIAN REVOLUTION.

THE DECISIVE STRUGGLE FOR THE THRONE OF NAPLES.

The King of Naples, according to the correspondence of the Paris Debats, is in a much stronger position than was generally supposed, and has fully made up his mind to make a beld effect to retrieve his fortunes. The following proclamation to those of his soldiers who had followed

those of his soldiers who had followed him to Gaeta was issued on the 8th:—Soldiers—It is time that you should hear in your ranks the voice of your sovereign, who has grown up in the midst of you, and who, after devoting to you all his attention, has come to share your dangers and your misfortunes. Those who, deluded or seduced, have plunged the king dun into calamnties and mourniar, are no dom into calamaties and mourning, are no onger amongst us. I now come to make an appeal to your honor, to your loyalty and to your reason, that you may face the shaine of cowardice and the infamy of treason by a seriesof glorious combats and noble enterprise. Our numbers are still sufficient to meet the enemy who uses no sufficient to meet the enemy who uses no other weapons than those of seduction and deceit. Hitherto I have been unxious to spare many towns, and especially the capital, the shedding of blood and the horrors of war; but having now retired to the banks of the Vulturon and the Garigliano, shall we add further humiliations to our condition as soldiers? Will you suffer your sovereign to fall from his threne through your fault, and thus cover yourselves with eternal infamy? No, no, never! At this supreme moment we all press round our standards to defend our rights, our honor and the Neapolitan name, already too much disgraced; and if there our monor and the Scapnoral mains, are ready too much disgraced; and if there are still seducers who would entice you to follow the example of the deserters who have gone over to the enemy you will only follow that of the brave and loyal soldiers, who adhering to the fortress of their King. Ferdinand IV, won universal applause with the benefit and gratitude of their monarch himself. Let this noble example of fidelity be for you an object of general emulation.
and if the Lord of Hosts protects our and if the Lord of Frosta profess oc. cause you may also hope to win what you will never obtain by acting otherwise.

FRANCIS.

> New Advertisements. Novelty in the Art World.
> Dentistry—by W. C. Adams.
> Apprentice wanted—W. H. Myers.
> Store to Rent.

Che Pork Herald

RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 12, 1860

The Late Convention in Klng's

So the battle is over and the victory is won, not by us, however, but by the Clear Grits. An old, able and the Clear Grits. An old, able and independent public servant, has been defeated by a political babe, who heads the poll by a majority of Such is; the plain naked 721. despite adversities, triumph. We believe that a dissolution of the Union would be a Provincial calamity; and therefore we worked hard to secure the triumph of Mr. Gamble during the short time that clapsed from the Nomination day to the Polling days; and as many a general has learned from defeat lessons that conduced to future vic-

large a majority, still he did not re

votes. The total number polled by A Turin letter, dated the 23ud alt., him being 1724, whilst in the D nm being 1724, whilst in the Division there are nearly 9,000 voltages and few actual seat of war. The operations are confined to the siege of Ancona. It is now said that M. Quatrebaries and Gen. Lamoriciere intend to make a desperate resistance. Our loss at Costellidardo amounts to 1,000 killed and wounded; fifteen officers were placed hors de combat, three of them soperior officers."

The Constitutional publishes the following in prominent type:

"All eyes are now turned towards the Citable of Ancona—in fact, it is there that the final and decisive struggle must vision wants a dissolution, shows take place, of which the battle of Castelfidardo was the prelude, between Gon.

Lamortoire and the Piedmontese fore 5.

and that is, if Mr. Recsor's votes

were so few, how is it that Mr. Gamble, who is emphatically for the Union, polled fewer votes still? when it is still further remembered that for ability and thorough honesty of purpose, Mr. Gamble is second to none in the Province, how is it, then, that a mere stripling has beaten this veteran politician? It would be an insult to Mr. Gamble for a moment to compare his successful opponent with him. On the one side are hairs grown grey in the public service; and the gentleman whom they adorn, although somewhat erratic, has always voted conscientiously, and has done much service to the Province. On the other side is one who for vears has been striving for office with untiring zeal, and whose only qualifications for the office are, that he will play second fiddle to his brother-in-law and his master, George Brown. We think that one answer to the

question is, Mr. Gamble owes his defeat to the foolish and mad advice of certain very bad friends, who knew no more about the feelings of the electors of King's Division than the man in the moon. By these men he was usged to act shabbily to the Markham Convention, and set aside its decision; indeed Mr. Gamble himself stated that these friends had represented to him that he would sweep Etobicoke, and have large majorities in Vaughan and Scarboro'. He will now know what value to set upon these bad friends assurances. We told him friends assurances. We told him he was too late, and could not be elected, and the result has proved that we were right. Mr. Perry received a unanimous vote in Markham Village; he also canvassed with great ability and untiring energy King's Division. When he received the nomination, everything looked gloomy, but by his superior abilities and energy, he turned the scales, and everywhere the prospect of success increased; and after all this was done by Mr. Perry, Mr. Gamble's friends very unfairly compelled him (Mr. Perry) untarry compelled him (Mr. Perry) to retire from the field under a mistaken notion that they could re-turn Mr. Gamble. To this cause Mr. Gamble owes a kumiliating defeat; and what is much worse, he contributed to the success of a party we well know he thoroughly abhors; for we found it utterly impossible to get Mr. Perry's friends to vote for Mr. Gamble. They felt, and justly, that Mr Perry had been hardly dealt by, and stayed at home, some of them out of revenge voting even for Mr. Recsor.

As to the complaint of the Moderate Convention being packed, we do not believe it. We shall need much better evidence than the assertions of those who so falsely led Mr. Gamble into an unequal and ruinous contest, and completely destroyed every chance of success. There can be no doubt whatever that the Moderate party owes its defeat to the dogged obstinacy of Mr. Gamble's friends, who, in spite of every argument and remonstrance, persisted in the determination to go to the polls.— On them rests the responsibility of electing a disunionist to represent King's Division. As to the remarks that have been made derogatory to Mr. Perry, we state without fear of contradiction, that no gentleman could behave in a more fair or honorable manner than he has. No man could work more faithfully to secure the election, and what is still more, he said to his friends, on the evening of the nomination, that if they wished him still to run he would continue in the field, even against Mr. Gamble; he left him self entirely in their hands-they advised him to retire, not because they thought him a weaker man than Mr. Gamole, (quite the reverse was the case), but because as Mr. Gamble was determined to run at all hazards, it was perfectly useless for him (Mr. Perry) to run.

. These are the plain facts of the case, and we assure Mr. Perry that through the western part of King's Division he never had so many warm friends as now. With him, Constitutional party has sustained, as our candidate, we should have cause, it wisely improved, future conquests; for although beaten in onquesis; for annough both to endeath and the strife, there is still much to endeath and the strife, there is still much to endeath and the strife, there is still much to endeath the strife, the strife, there is still much to endeath the strife the strif cutation of his own friends, the garrison numbers at the outside 7,000 men. Probably 4,000 is nearer the mark.

Turis has celebrated the victory of Endlum in a belief of the provential than the first place, this election by Mr. Reesor shows conclusively that had we only been united heart of the provential than the provential provential provential than the provential prove and soul to support our nominee, Mr. Perry, instead of deploring a defeat, we should have been rejoicing over a victory.

King's Division.

THE following was the state of the poll at the close :-

REESOR.	GALBL
Whitby Town, 86	57
Osliaws,	51
Whi;by West,	25
Whithy East,	42
Markhem415	213
Pickering, 278	112
Scarboro'	118
Vaughan,	209
Etobiceke, 99	176
1.724	1,003
1,003	•

Resear's majority

Autumn Fair.

The East Riding of York and the Markham Agricultural Societies will hold their Union Fall Fair and Cattle Show in Markham Village on Tuesday next, the 16th instant, when upwards of \$1,500 will be offered as prizes. This fair is a very important one, and we hope will be largly patronized by the youmen of the surrounding country.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR CLOTHES. On Tuesday evening the 9th inst., the clothes lines on the premises of Mr. John Harrison, Plank Road were stripped, also from the pre mises Mrs. Benson, of this village We believe the parties made a clear sweep of everything. We hope all will take the hint and not leave heir clothes out over night in future.

Correspondence.

At about 12 o'elock tife brig Minnie Schaffer saw our signal, and bore down to us. At 7 in the evening we commenced embarking the passengers, the brig having a hawser to the steamer's starboard wide. It was now sure had a 0.20. We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinious expressed by correspondents through our columns.

MR. EDWARDS AND SETH

Sin, -- Innumerich as I have been called upon by Mr. Seth Ashton and Mr. Edwards, editor of the York Herald, to write the conversation that passed be-tween them at my store some time ago, I have concluded to do so, without lear of favor, so far as memory serves me.— The above mentioned parties called at my store for the purpose of settling a dispute that arose from some personal remarks, written by Mr, Ashton and published in the New Era. Mr. Edwards ascused Mr. Ashton of publishing a falsehood, when he stated that he (Mr. Edwards) had taken tea at "Handy Andy's," and then and there shown Mr. Ashton's com-munication. I gave them the Era they wanted. Mr. Edwards turned to the etter and read, and took tea at " Handy Andy's." Mr. Ashton replied, it do s not read thus, and, pointing with his finger read,—and report says took tea at "llandy Andy's." Mr. Edwards said it was false, that he had not taken tea with any one at Aurora that day, nor did he show Mr. Ashton's letter to anybody, or mention its contents. Mr. Edwards said he might have stated that he had a 4,000 tuns burthen, and had five water tight compartments. communication from Mr. Ashton, but nothing more. Mr. Ashton replied, perhe gave it that report said so him. Mr. Edwards denied there ever being such a report, and told Mr. Asiton it must have originated in his vivid imagination. Mr. A. said he could produce responsible parties to prove that such a report had been circulated in Aurora. Mr. E. then

Yours fruly, C. S. LLOYD, Aurora, Oct. 10, 1860.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

BURNING OF THE MA STEAMER "CONNAUGHT."

up to this city.

Captain Leith, of the Connaught, regained rapidly, extinguishing the fires.
At 9.30 smoke was discovered issuing from the aft stoke hole. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions the fire gained, and

ASHTON.

To the Editor of the York Herald.

to prove that such a report had been a circulated in Aurora. Mr. E. then offered Mr. A. his horse and buggy to get his proof, which was declined by Mr. A. Mr. Edwards then charged Mr. A. with the lie, and told him he must lie under the charge watth he (Mr. Ashton) furnished proof to the contrary. Mr. E. admitted he did not publish all of Mr. Ashton's letter; but the part omitted was so defaced that it could not be read, as it was written in pencil, or lad been previously published in the New Era. Mr. rivosly published in the Neto Era. Mr. E. said he told William Mosley. Esq., that he had a communication from Mr. A, but nothing more; and did not show it, and defied contradiction. Mr. A, then asked Mr. E. how it came to be circulated that his letter would not be pub-lished as written, which was not ex-plained. The above is a fair statement of the conversation that took place beof the conversation that took place between the above-mentioned parties in my hearing at the time above spoken of. Mr. Edwards refers the public to me for the truth of the matter." Mr. Ashton refers any one who wishes to learn the "real facts of the case, to Mr. Jared Lloyd, who was present, and no doubt recollect, what transpired. I will just state, Mr. Editor, that Mr. J. Lloyd, who is supposed to know the "real facts" of the case, was not present during the whole case, was not present during the whole of the conversation. Mr. Editor, as Mr. Ashton has referred the case to Mi Jared Lloyd, and Mr. Edwards to me, move we refer it to a third party, namely—

Mr. A. E. Kennedy, who was present during the whole of the conversation.

less night.

The gallant little Yankee brig sailed alongside and hove to, seeing our deplorable situation, and showing every sign of anxiety for us; but we began to think it would be impossible to store all our num-The steamship Connaught, from Galway, via St. Johns, sprung aleak on Saturday morning, about 140 miles from the Boston light.

It is reported that all her passengers and crew were saved by the brig Elinnie Schaffer, and brought to Scituate. A steam tug has gone there to tow the brig put to this city.

LATER.

Contain Luith of the Countrieft.

and take a hawser from on board, and the

Captain Leith, of the Connaught, reports that on the 6th, at 8 o'clock in the evening, 150 miles east of Boston, she sprung aleak in the engine room. They succeeded in keeping it below the firest till 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, when it 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, when it 1 captain Leith and his first officers remained. all were got on board the brig by 11 p.m.

'Captain Leitch and his first officers remained
on beard until slinos: surrounded by fines
and until every soul was saved. Capt. Wilson
their sent slongalds to beg him to come away.
The flames were showing up the maste,
throwing a strange and melauchely light ever
Scarcely a parcel of baggage was saved—
The tranks and even the money of the cabin

the utmost exertions the tre gamed, and soon drore the cabin passengers on the deck, the water and fire both gaining. Boats were got ready, but a heavy sea prevailing, the first boat lowered was store in. Six others were launched auc-The trunks and even the money of the cabin parsengers being left below, during the con-tinuous and alarm which called them on deck in the morthing, after which communication was cut off by the water and flames.

ANOTHER MARINE MYSTERY

be embarking ine paracagas, such and side. It was now very hot at 9.30; got all the passengers aboard the brig, saving all the mails. Captain Leith was the last to leave the wreck.

The weather was pleasant after leaving S. Johns on Wetherday, 2 p.m., until Saturday, when it blew very heavy from the south-west.

When the Commanght was last seen she was a mass of flames. She had 20 cabin passengers, 417 steerage, and 134 crew—all were saved. Passengers saved and had been such as the contains a such and the commander of the county. N.Y. The general markets of the county of the friends of deceased, as well as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to has death by foul and the captain came to has death by foul as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to has death by foul as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to has death by foul as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to has death by foul as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to has death by foul as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to have death by foul as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to have death by foul as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to have death by foul as all others acquainted with the facts, is that the Captain came to have death by foul as a captain the same and the passengers. as an overs acquainted source inces, is that the Caphain came to has death by foul play. On Sunday for-noon, Sept. 30, the Catharine Margaret was discovered sympat anchor about a hundred yards from the Hiboken Ferry, loaded with brick, with her signal light burning, and the vestil in a sixture condition. Swerza per-Captain Leith, and Mr. Cox. passenger. landed at Scituate this morning, arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock.

It is supposed the fire had been smoothering for a long time, from the rapid progress the flames made after being discovered. The Captain is unable to account for the leak, which filled the vessel so rapidly against all the efforts of the rapidly against all the efforts of the rapid progress of the rapid p

pumps.

The Connaught was valued at £120, o00, and is fully insured in England. She was built of iron, and launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne in April last; of over 4,000 tuns burthen, and had five water tielt connartments.

Since that time the friends of the captain the the captain the connartments. have been on the look out to ascertain the Trust Compartments.

Further Particulars.—Mr. II

Whittelf, of New York, a passenger in
the Connaught, furnishes the following
statement as to the loss of that fine steamstatement as to the loss of that fine steam—ship:

Its says while leading westerly, the wind blowing a northerly gale, the ship began to roll to the larboard with a singular motion, going far down and kerping that way a long time, which caused some laarm. Meantims the Captain was heard giving orders about steering, manning the numps, &c.

Firemen under the lee of the paddle boxes were observed whispering, and there were other manifestalions that some thing was not right. Considerable water line was not right. Considerable water line was not right of the as to considerable water line was not right. Considerable water line was not right of the says the manifestalions that some thing was not right. Considerable water line was not right to to take was mentally and the same that the same line was not right to the water line was not right to to take was mentally as the same line was not right to to take was mentally as the same line was not right to to take was mentally as the same line was not right to to take was mentally as the same line was not right to to take was mentally as the same line was not right to to take was mentally as the same line was not right to to take was mentally as the same line was not right. Considerable water line was not right to to take was mentally as the same line was not right to the sa there were other manifestations that some thing was not right. Considerable water was observed through the gratings. The engines soon after stopped for awhite.

After strenuous exercions by Capitain Leitch and erew, the ship righted and the wheels commenced turning, when the passengers became more composed. The way was rough, the wind blewing what sailors call an ordinary gale. Alost of the passengers turned in hit passed a rest. It is a colored man, but could not be positive on a count of the darkness. Capt. Kelless night. ly's face was considerably eaten away, but

less night.

SUNDAY, 8 a.m.—The ship began to roll again with that shaggy motion, similar to the evening previous. The captain and crew could neither ske hors wear the ship.

Soon after the engines stopped, and steam could not be raised in the boilers. The dissatisfied with the manner in which Juseouu not be raised in the boilers. The dissatished with the manner in which Jusship rolled frightfully to the larboard and the pumps were manned and gangs of men commenced bailing with bockets.

At ten o'click it was reported that the

The inquest was commenced at 2 p.m., when the look and if the wind would stiffen we would reach Boston that night.—
But these hopes were soon changed to extreme terror, when the word was passed around in low tones—the ship is on fire?—accompanied by the smell of burning wood. The fire appeared between the looks of farms, when the following evidence was takea:—Hoboken ferry boats, testified to finding the body floating in the river, and causing it to be towed to the Hoboken shore. Capit. John lackson testified—I reside with pumps and buckets to extince the looks of the street when the looks of the first point in the first pumps and buckets to extince the looks of the first point in the first pumps are the looks of the first point in the first pump. The line of the looks of the look of the looks of the looks of the looks of the look of the looks of the decks. Gangs were innuediately formed street; have viewed the body now lying with pumps and buckets to extinguish the flames, taking the water from the sea and passing it in buckets. As the fire gained the boilers began to slacken work, all eyes staring around the horizon in hopes staring around the horizon in hopes to see some means of safety.

Several Galse reports of a vossel in sight were made, but at last we discovered a sail to the northward, and soon after an

MAIL would hiss and make steam of the sea cep Wm. Hooper; think he has been with the Captain two or three months.

The Coroner here decided to adjourn the investigation, for the purpose of procuring forther evidence, and, if possible to find the yast, which may lead to other developements. His theory is, that a drunken fracas may have occurred between thooper of Coron Kathe united the procure of the pro and Capt. Kelly, which may have resulted in the death of the latter.

NEWS FROM ITALY—THE POPE ON HIS LAST LEGS.

From the Leader of Thursday THE principal events in the news by the Africa are the capitulation of Ancona, the

eapture of Lamoriciere, the leader of the Papal troops, who, with all his men, is a prisoner of war, and the resignation of the Cabinet at Naples. The latter implies a possible quarrel between Garibaldi and the resigned Cabinet, and a certain difficulty for him. Ancoas required for its thorough defence 30,000 troops; but Lamoriciere pretended to have devised a plan by which 7,000 or 8,000 would answer the purpose; though the supplementation of the property of the property of the purpose of the pu 7,000 or 8,000 would answer the purpose; though this number was afterwards largely exceeded. It was busited that the place contained six mouths' provisions; but the combined fleets of Saydinia and Naples, logether with the land forces by which it was invested, prebably exceeded considerably the forces at the disposal of the Pope's general. Ancoma was the strongest place in the Papal dominions; and nothing but the presence of the French troops at Rome prevents an easy completion of the conquest of the States of the Church, Ancoma is situated on the Adriatic, in the centre of the State of the same name; and is built on the side of a white hill between two mountains; the citable being together with the land forces by which it tween two mountains; the citadel being on that which rises on the bouth. The population is only 25,000. The combined forces of Sardinia and Naples, have now repeated the achievement of the French in 1797. The French again occupied the place from 1831 to 1838. No other the place from 1831 to 1838. No other seaport town in the Papal States is capable of making any serious resistance; and in a strategical point of view the news we publish this morning is of the greatest importance. Since Lamouciere has been taken prisoner the Pope's army, Irish volunteers included, is denothisted; and his sole detendence is henceforth on foreign unteers included, is demolished; and his sole dependence is benceforth on foreign assistance, while it is highly improbable that France will consent to of any Austrian troops into Rome while she undertakes to guard the eternal city. Another successful blow only is wanting to put an end to the civil power of the

Pope for ever.
Lamoriciere, the captured General of the Pope, was born in Breton, France.

Strongly attached to the Bourbons, the Strongly attached to the Bourbons, the fall of Charles X. was the first great reverse he had to deplore. The taking of Algiers was the first decided military suc-Algiers was the first decided infiliary success in which he participated. The school in which he studied was Alrica; where he served in the war from its commencement to its close. He was at one time second in command of the Zouves. He afterwards conquired the Arab language; and was placed in an administerative position among the tribes. He was still at the head of the Bureau at Algiers, in 1933, when he fullowed some troublesome tribes. when, he followed some troublesome triber into the desert and chastized them. At with the siege of Constantina he was again with the Zonves, where, being at the summer of the breach, when hy a tremendous explosion he was buried in the ruins, eapposen he was buried in the ruins, though he managed to escape, with little injury. After leaving Africa, he become a member of the Chamber of deputies; where the pet colony of France was always the applies of the colony of always the subject of his speeches. He made a free use of the liberty of speech and became suffi a atly decided in the op-position. His followers consisted of three old African soldiers. He was even a con-uitonal republican, when republicanism beuitonal republican, when republicanism be-come fashionable. "I accept? he said, "the republic," and I will sustain and be faithful to "it, provided the republic, in its turn, respects "the army and preserves it intact;" so that he has been every thing by turns. He was among the chief mil-tary defenders of the Republic; and in the Jude insurrection played a conspicuous part, under Cavignac. Lamoriciere ac-cepted from the Republic a mission having for its object the defence of the right of anylum for the conqured Hungarians, in for its object the defence of the right of asylum for the conqured Hungarians, in the Otterman empire, against Russia. After this, we miss him for some time, till he takes charge of the mixed brigade of the Pope, including some degenerate some of Ireland, with whom he now shares a

THE DUKE AND THE OR ANGE-MEN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was seld in the St. Lawrence Hall on Friday night last, to consider the question between the Duke of Newcastle and the Orangemen. A resolution was passed unanimously consuring the course the Duke had pursued we mean the Leader.

We may the mean the Leader with Leader with Leader the Leader was the Le