Before long he returned with his intended capture. A Bulgarian soldier, whose dress and demeanor showed him to be a leader, followed Philip's horse in chains; for this wild people knew nothing of the fair knightly custom by which the word of a prisoner is given and taken, so that the captive must be closely watched, or he would

The chiefs assembled, and the prisoner was brought before them. It was supposed that threats would be necessary to extort the cause of the rejoicings in the enemy's camp; but the Bulgarian looked boldly and scornfully at his victors, and answered at once, "Ye would know wherefore ye are lost! Well, then, I can afford you that joy; for you are and must be lost, as surely as the north wind brings cold, and the west wind rain. Know that the mightiest hero of our nation, the young Prince Wladimir, has arisen for your destruction. He sat still for long in his castle, and was not moved by the ruin of our land. Whether warrior fell, or village best and most zealous Protestant friends. In spite was destroyed, or cabin was burned in your wrath, it troubled him not; for he was angry with us because he thought that his bride, the beautiful dumb Wlasta, had been sacrificed on our altar, or frightened away into the wilderness, where dwell evil, crafty beasts of prey. But now he has learned that ye Greeks have stolen her from him; and he has lifted himself up with lance, and sword, and arrow. And at the same time will our great high priest come down from the mountains, bringing with him that ancient armor which none but himself may bear, and which is almost heavier than your armor. It comes to us from the old heroic times; and soon will he and Wladimir be here. But Wladimir we value in all probability be now the master of the Tuileries; most. Water, air, fire, all have you in their power! Ha! ha! ye are lost, ye men of Greece, lost!" He gave out the last words in a halfsinging tone, and then made a joyous leap.

He was set at liberty; and almost all the chiefs laughed, and hastened to spread through the camp how slight, or rather how groundless, were the hopes of the enemy. Their careless assurance soon had influence over all the troops, and they again looked forward with renewed ardor to advancing. But Thiodolf, who had remained alone with Helmfrid, said to him with a look of earnest brightness, " Now, indeed, the case seems to be more important than the talk of ambush and surprise could ever make it. A hero leads on the enemy—a hero burning with leve and vengeance! But, thanks be to the of our own country a prison, a scaffold, and a felon's gods, now we are coming near to a combat tomb; and all those who of late years have been which may bring us some honor !"

" it is as thou sayest, my brave comrade," answered Helmfrid; and they parted with a kindly greet ag.

(To be Continued)

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE OLD BIG LIE.

CLD SHAFTESBURY TURNED WIZARD OF THE NORTH .-POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT-GREAT ATTRACTION. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Voltaire in the early part of his infidelities, used to eay that "if the merits of Christianity were to be polyed by the malice of the sectaries who boast being its disciples : or by the blood spilled in its name, would appear rather the invention of the devil than the inspiration of God." And following up the idea if the French deist, one might add that this incongrands hypothesis has been literally verified in Ircrand where grinding persecution and human wees in The foreigner who reads the present statute-law of followers of Voltaire and won the victory.

England in reference to Ireland: and then compares

And in addition to the English the parchaient writing with its practical administraand a lie, and the stranger who contrasts the official ingisiation of the Established Church with its practical character, must pronounce the system as a comconation of plunder, malignity, and imposture. No wonder that one of the Irish Viceroys declared the moral impossibility of governing Ireland on strict principles of equal justice seeing such an antagonism in the raws, such a mockery in religion. Parliament jary, but the Attorney General and the Grown Sowith the sworn enemies of the prisoner, rendering the vertice a perjury: the sentence of the judge a legal prockey; and the execution of the culprit an undisputed murder. Again, a state religion is established amongst as purporting to perpetuate on earth the s recessors of the apostles to teach the revelation of heaven, and to unite all men in peace, in justice, and This is the benevolent theory put forth from the Senate and sanctioned by the throne. But the strict examination of the practical facts of this the wasted people are the mournful evidence of the boly programme, we learn that this establishment is more like a den of thieves, than the inspired brotherfored the Irish poor, the Irish orphan, the Irish or esthood of the enormous sutual sum of upwards of the million sterling since the year 1558; that they have changed the words, altered the meaning, muti-isted sentences, and expanged whole books of reveletton: that they have, therefore, not only robbed the micrepresented, mutilated, and stole several essential wires of the new law from their followers; and in that they are the preachers of division, the teachers of social enmity, the apostles of discord, and the haven propagators of religious slander through every part of this unfortunate island. Need it, therewere he wondered at that a high minded English statesmen has been shocked at the political and goral condition of Ireland, in reference to the administration of the laws, and to the efficiency of the Protestant gospel, seeing the partiality and the inserior of the one and beholding the mockery and the becauterfeit of the other. i am far from believing, or asserting, that there is

a t much liberality in both Houses of Parliament, slave whatever rights and liberties we possess we wave received at their hands. Nor do I wish to be and of local to convey to my renders that the Protestand in policy. The numerous examples of the highest na sea, the most eminent talent in Irish Protestant so wiy - which examples are found in the daily transposions of this country, as well as in the Protestant advocacy of our interest in the Senate-house -prove the limits and the meaning of my censure. These examples stand before the grateful hearts of all Catholics: and they can be seen, not only in the timy can be read in the noble generosity of giving eles to our churches and our schools, in contributing undisquised respect to our Hierarchy and Clergy .to the Orangemen at the Bar, on the judicial Bench, at the Poor-law Committees, in the staff of the Naamong the people in a cheap form, so that the Irish gy, with such assistance as a few charitable ladies tion.

tional Education Schools, in the Grand Jury-room, at the Agricultural Exhibitions, and at the meetings of the exterminating Landlords. These two sections of Irishmen are the insuperable obstacles to the good government and the peace of Ireland, to which the noble Viceroy alluded when lamenting the deplorable condition of this country; and it is true to say, no matter what schemes of amelioration may be devised, that until Orangeism in the administration of the Laws, and persecuting malignity in the Pulpit, be suppressed by a wise Government, by a prudent Cabinet, the case of Ireland will always present a

population discontented, rebellious, and unhappy. The power of these two sections of Ireland under discussion are, in the present century, too powerful to be wholly and suddenly disarmed of their anti-social anti-Christian weapons of offence; they are the descendants of the old political and religious factions which oppressed our fathers and steeped our country in bleeding affliction during ages of wee. At this moment the liberal feeling of the Legislature is against them; the generous Protestant sentiment of Ireland is long enlisted on our side; and yet the descendants of Wentworth, the disciples of Jefferies, and the followers of Craumer fill all our public offices in Church and State, defeat the combination of our of our own efforts, and this liberal Protestant support, they occupy the jury box, direct the poor law, corrupt our schools, level our villages, banish our peasantry: they fill the emigrant ship, slander the ashes of our fathers, maliga our creed, ridicule the Blessed Virgin, put chains on the cross of Christ, and extinguish our race. Yes, they are powerful, no doubt; but the Queen ought to know that this odious power in the subject tends to produce dissatisfaction for the Crown, and to weaken so far the power of the throne. The Cabinet ought not to forget that if they grant insolent domination of one party over another they so far rob the monarch of due allegiance and inflict an injury on his reign. If Louis XVI. had learned this social theory the Count de Chambord would now sit on the throne of France; if and if the Emperor of Austria had understood it Napoleon III. would not at the moment while I now write assume the command of three hundred thousand men near the field of Marengo, and expel (as without doubt he will) the Austrian host from the whole Italian soil. The English Cabinet would act as learned historians as well as prudent legislators by learning this theory thoroughly, practising it in due time, doing justice to Ireland, silencing Orangeism and bigotry wherever it may appear, restoring to the Queen the respect and the allegiance due to her Crown, and giving stability and permanence to the throne of her ancestors. Till this equal justice shall have been accomplished the children of Ireland will keep up their cry of distress, their lamentation on liberty, from age to age, from generation to generation during our disastrous destiny.

Every one in Ireland, except the children trained under the National Board of Education, are acquainted with the sad history which for centuries had made able to read the newspapers must know the various assaults which, under the garb of the Gospel, have been made by seduction, bribery, and persecution against the faith of the poor, the venerable creed of our ancestors. Thousands, tens of thousands, and millions, and tens of millions of pounds sterling have been, without doubt, expended in this Lutheran scheme to rob Ireland and Christendom of Catholicity; to blot out the memory of the English heresy, to efface the history of our race, nation, and creed; and thus by mixing us up with the torrent of the British apostacy, to take away and wash out the crime and the remembrance of their infidel primaval separation. As long as the cross is seen on one of our spires, or the effigy of the Blessed Virgin in one of the niches of our cathedrals, they stand in mute eloquence at the thrilling evidence to decry and ridicule the religious emblems of the lion and the unicorn, whose images impart such an air of Christianity, holiness, and devotion to the Protestant com-munion table! How incongruous would be the picture of St. Paul or St. Peter beside the blessed representatives of these divine zoological helps to sanctification!! Poor Ireland has rejected the million bribe; faithful Ireland has resisted the powerful seduction; noble Ireland has stood in firm courage betheir worst form, clothed in the masked garb of the train worst form, clothed in the masked garb of the train worst form, clothed in the masked garb of the trying persecution; and religious Ireland, masked, have exterminated and banished the people.

> And in addition to the English treasury, Ireland had also to encounter the talent of their scholarsthe learning of their universities; and on this point the future ecclesiastical Irish Catholic historian will publish with pride to the coming generations of the ancient creed that the Irish clergy, the pupils of St. Thomas, the disciples of St. Jerome and Augustine have met the reformed divines in written and oral disputation; have proved themselves the worthy descendants of the early defenders of the Catholic faith: and now as every one carry in their mouths the imperishable Gospel, and support on their shoulders the invincible cross.

Beaten at all points the English press was employed to print misrepresentation, to publish lies, and to circulate floods of slander over the entire surface of Ireland. Distributors of Bibles infested the villages. swarms of preachers stood in the market places, and paid slanderers and liars, bired by the day, followed the people along the roads to force them to worship the lie, to adore the swindle. The magistracy, the grand jurors, the landlords joined in this stratagem, and the depopulated lands, the descried villages, and passage of this scourge over the sainted soil of Ire-These professional slanderers are now nearly land. banished from Ireland; and they now visit every town in England to excite the enmity of the English people against this country, to belie our creed, and to raise funds for the failing swindle. Amongst many examples of this eternal lying, hear one from Wolverhampton :-

TRISH CHURCH MISSIONS .- MEETING IN WOLVERHAMPNOD. The annual meeting of the Irish Church Mission Society was held in St. Mark's School Room, on Monday evening last, the Rev. W. Dalton, D.D., presiding The Rev. gentleman, in addressing the meeting, observed that the object of the Irish Church Mission Society was to extend the Gospel to the poor people of Ireland, and to counteract with that Gospel the doctrines, the dogmas, the inventions, and the traditions of the Church of Rome, and so to place before the people those two things, viz., truth and error, that they might choose the good and eachew the evil The formation of the society gave rise to extraordinary excitement, and large numbers left the Church of Rome and became converts to the cause of Protestantism. The number of converts openly coming over from the Church of Rome had not of late been so great; but if they considered the matter dispassionately, it was just what they might have anticipated. Ten years ago there had been a people prepared for that great crisis, and after that the question was, whether they would stand the test of persecution? They had been most sorely tried in that respect. A well-organised system of persecution had been carried on towards those converts, and it was a most interesting fact, that scarcely any of them had gone back to the Church of Rome: they had stood, like the primitive Christians, to their principles, and defence and the support of our political liberties, but they had maintained the doctrine of the cross of Christ, at any cost, and at any sacrifice, and had thereby exhibited to the world one of the most beauto the support of our public charities, and in paying tiful instances of enduring persecution for Christ's condequated respect to our Hierarchy and Clergy.— sake. Amongst other proofs that God was calling No, no; I do not include all the Profestants of Ire-land in the preliminary charges of this letter. No: i only arraign the Orange section of one party, and I themselves had been compelled to publish the Word of plane the inappeasable bigots of the other. I refer God in a cheap form; they had been driven to the

sion of the Bible for the small sum of three shillings, and have it themselves without let or hinderance.— He was also informed that now, at the controversial classes, and at the house of the Rev Mr. Carus, the Irish people met together, with their own Protestant Bible in one had and the Roman Catholic version in the other, and compared and discussed the two; and there were never more copies of our own Bible sold in Ireland than at the present time. The spirit of in-quiry was going on in a very satisfactory manner."

"The Rev. Dr. Armstrong, rector of Tunstal, who attended as a deputation from the Parent Society, next addressed the meeting. He commenced an elo quent address by observing that the Chairman had referred to the pleasing fact that the operations of the Irish Church Missions Society had compelled the Roman Catholics to issue a cheap edition of their version of the Scriptures. They were aware that when any nation engaged in war it was their policy to try and keep the enemy at a distance. He believed the greatest enemy to England was Rome-and why? because in England the blessed Bible, the book of God, has free access throughout the length and breadth of this happy country, and therefore Rome knew very well that she had little chance unless the Devil should get in and pervert people from the Word of God. In speaking of the most efficient method for checking the growth of popery, the speaker expressed himself strongly in favor of the circulation of the Scriptures printed in the Irish languago, and of sending out missionaries to address them in the same tongue. The reverend gentleman then gave an account of the establishment by him some years ago of services at St. Paul's church, Bermondsey, in the Irish dialect, for the express purpose of inducing large numbers of Irish people who lived in that parish to come and hear the Protestant service. At the conclusion of the first service some of his poor hearers came up to him and expressed their gratitude to him, saying it was what they had never heard from their own priests. In seven weeks from the time those services were commenced no fewer than twenty-seven Roman Catholic persons openly recented in that church, and they went on week after week until the number at last amounted to something like two thousund. In conclusion, the speaker remarked that Popery could be crushed if there were that spiritual energy in England which there ought to be. He conjured them to make a steady and determined resistance to the advances of Popery, which he characterised as the common enemy of their souls and bodies, and exhorted them to contribute their support to the Irish Church Mission Society, by means of which so much good had already resulted."

The readers of the Catholic Telegraph cannot for get the speech and sermon made in England within the last year by a Reverend Mr. Smith, from our own Kingston, in which sermon "the reverend gentleman asserted that he not only visited in his preaching character several of the benighted Popish towns of Ireland, where ignorance dark as pitch covered the wretched natives: but he also told to an enlightened and pitying audience (who must have been all adepts in geography), that he also visited the fifty three islands which surrounded Ireland. that he met there the savage inhabitants and opened the eyes of the poor creatures on the all-saving truths of the Gos-

By publishing occasionally this system of base ly ing on religious subjects, a great service is rendered to the cause of truth. These vendors of slander, and apostles of lies, are ultimately discovered, known, and exposed: and are shunned, and ridiculed, and execrated as paid perjurers, hired blasphemers, demons in human shape. This is the fate of all those who had been engaged in the late Souper outrage: the public horror has been excited against the brilled apostates who scattered the lying tracts; against the Protestant Bishops, who encouraged the lying preachers: against the Protestant Curates, who were employed at a salary for aiding the lying system; and even against that portion of the Protestant press which published their lying stories of Catholic conversions. The whole Irish souper campaign is now at an end, and after having expended nearly half a million of money in this diabolical heax, when it was expected that apostacy, perjury, bribery, blasphemy, and the malice of the Devil could impress on the followers of this thing, the perfections of honor, truth, constancy, faith, love of God and holiness, and all the virtues of the new Revelation! If these results could come and could flow from these premises, then cast-iron can be made into gingerbread, the hill of Howth can be rattled in a child's mug, young turkeys can pick stars out of the skies, and Satan can sit supreme on the throne of God!!

As might be well anticipated, the public cry of shame on this subject has travelled from Kells and Kilkenny to the far famed platform of Exeter-hall; and there, even there, even in the Exeter-hall, neither Shaftesbury, nor Spooner, nor Drummond, nor our Whateley, nor our Whiteside could get up the old audience against Popery and in favor of the old Bible dodge! The swindle is discovered and hooted; the funds are not supplied, and the perjury, and the sermons are adjourned sine die. The Continental war is the predominant topic of the metropolis; England, too, is unwilling just now to gibe the creed of the French Emperor; and the fourth Reformation is therefore abandoned to the ides of June! The Times will not even publish thair advertisements; and "the tumble," therefore, will not be known to the disconsolate saints. If Lord Derby will learn a lesson from the humble individual who pens these lines of warning, he will take care to make perfect the military and the marine of the empire, to silence Orangeism and bigotry, to unite all the subjects of the Queen; and to prepare for a contingency, which was as little contemplated by Austria on the 10th May, 1857, when the Indian mutiny broke out, as such a result is at present thought of by England, when the Italian soil will be drenched with the German blood, and for ever liberated! Verbum sat.

D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

May 14th.

THE ARCHEISHOP OF DUBLIN .- His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen has arrived in Paris, on his way from Rome to Ireland. We are happy to learn that his Grace is in the enjoyment of excellent and renovated health.

ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE, DURLIN .- On Holy Saturlay the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan in the abscence of his Grace the Archbishop, promoted six of the etudents of All Hallows College to the Holy order of Subdeaconship, viz.—Rev. Messrs. Thomas O'Neill, destined for the Mission of Sidney, Australia; James Curran and Michael Connolly for Buenos Ayres; John Fay for Liverpool; Edmund Hannan for Scotland (E.D.,) and Michael Rennahan, for Chicago (U S.) The ordination took place in the metropolitan church, Marlborough street. On the previous Wednesday his Lordship conferred tonsure and minor orders, in the College chapel, on twenty-four of the

CONVENT AT MACROOM--COUNTY CORK.-In Cork the good citizens have given to the Church a convent, "St. Mary's of the Isle," eclipsing that of old. On an island of the Lee, almost beneath the shadow of St. Fin Barr's, they have erected a sacred edifice such as that holy man could scarce have contemplated, when eleven centuries before he founded his monastry on another of Lee's lonely islands, in distant, beautiful, and "lone Gougane Barra." About mil-way between both is now in course of erection the Convent of Macroom, and nowhere have the blessings of religious instruction been more required. The centre of the largest district in the country, consisting of ten parishes, with a population of over forty thousand souls, Macroom has heretofore been dependent for the training of its youth in the "way of the

Roman Catholics could now purchase their own ver could afford. Fortunately, the pisty of a neighboring pastor induced him some years since to bequeath the worthy parish priest, Rev. Thomas Lee, to begin the good work, trusting to that sacred spring of charity with which this country abounds, for the means of completing it.—Examiner.

> The Derry Journal contains the following, which it gives on the authority of a London correspondent :-You may state without fear of contradiction, that it is Her Majesty's decided intention to visit Ireland this summer, and that the sovereign will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales, for whose return to England from Italy her Majesty has sent special directions. I have already hinted at the likelihood of his royal highness acting as Chief Governor of Ireland for his royal mother, and I have now still further reason for believing in this arrangement."

> MONUMENT TO THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD-It is intended to crect a monument to the late Marquis of Waterford, and the subject has been referred to the Earl of Howth, Lord St. Laurence, and Lord Ingestre. One idea is that of a bronze equestrian statue, which would cost about £1,500, in the demesne at Curraghmore; another, a monument in the centre of the people's park in Waterford; and a third to imitate the example lately set in the Wellington memorial, and to build and endow an institution for the relief of jockeys or huntsmen who are disabled by accident or overtaken by old age .- Dublin Builder.

> PEACEFUL TIPPERARY .- Nearly five hundred of the police force from this county have been despatched on special election duty to Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Clare, &. This fact is a remarkable illustration of the tranquil state of Tipperary, when so many of its "peace preservers" can be absent at the same time without any want being in consequence experienced.—Free Press.

> IRISH ELECTIONS .- The following are the names of the Members returned up to the 12th ult.:—Armagh, Eond—Armagh County, Sir W. Verner and Close; Antrim County, Pakenham and Upton; Athlone, Ennis; Bandon, Colonel Bernard; Belfast, Sir H Cairnes and R. Davidson; Cavan County, Maxwell and Annesley; Cork City, Beamish and Fagan Cork County, Deasy and Scully; Carlow, Acton Carlow County, Bunbury and Bruen; Clare County White and Vandeleur: Clonmel, J. Bagwell: Coleraine, Dr. Boyd; Down County, Hill and Forde; Donegal County, Connolly and Hayes; Downpa-trick, Ker; Drogheda, M'Cann; Dublin University, Whiteside and Lefroy; Publin City, E. Grogan, Bart., and Vance; Dublin County, Taylor and Ha-milton; Dundalk, G. Bowyer; Dungarvan, J. F. Maguire; Dungannon, Hon. Colonel Knox; Ennis, J. D. Fitzgerald; Enniskillen, Hon. J. L. Cole; Fermanagh County, Colonel H. Cole and Captain Archdall; Galway, Lever and Dunkelin; Kerry, Castlerosse and Herbert; Kildare, Cogan and Ferral; Kilkenny, Sullivan; Kinsale, Arnot; Limerick City, Russell and Gavin; Lisburn, Richardson; Londonderry, Sir R. A. Ferguson; Longford County, White Greville; Mallow, Longford; Menth, Corbally and M'Evoy; Newry, Quinn; New Ross, Tottenham Portarlington, Captain Damer; Queen's County Colonel Dunne and Michael Dunne; Sligo, Wynne Pipperary, O'Donogue and Waldron; Tralee, Daniel O'Connell; Tyrone County, Corry and Hamilton; County, Esmonde and Talhot; Westmeath, Levinge and Urquhart; Wexford, Redmond; Wicklow Co. Lord Proby and Hume: Youghal, Butt.

> AN ALLEGED "PHENIX" AND LORD EQUINTON .- One of the prisoners who is confined on the information of the approver, Sullivan Goula, and whose trial was postponed on Mr. Whiteside's motion, is, it appears, a voter for the Cork County; and he has written a clever letter to the Lord Lieutenant, giving various reasons why, on constitutional grounds, he should have been allowed to vote the election for the county and for that purpose permitted abroad. The Lord Licutenant does not argue the question, but denies his power to comply with the request.

We perceive that the gentleman who was so grievously libelled by the Attorney-General in his ineffectual efforts to justify the insulting conduct of the crown officials in striking off the independent Catholies and Presbyterians returned on the panel for the last Antrim Assizes, has taken proceedings against the proper party. Mr. M'Caldin has served a sum-mons and plaint upon Mr. Whiteside for the publication of a libel by having handed to a gentleman connected with the Times, a paper in which it was stated amongst other things act the Attorney-General has removed the only bar amenable in an action at law for the libellous imputation upon Mr. M'Caldin's character.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GURBAGE .- Wednesday while a firing party of the 14th Regiment under the command of an officer, were shooting at a target, a private soldier, who was acting as "buttsman," accidentally shot dead, in consequence, it is said, of the neglect of the party in command. The duty of the deceased was to ascertain where the several shots hit the target; and when so engaged, it was the duty of the officer to have the hugle sound " Cease firing." The precaution was not, we understand, observed, and led to the poor soldier losing his life. The de-ceased had been all through the Crimean campaign, and escaped without a scratch. The officer who was in charge of the firing party has been placed under

From the report of Mr. Arnett, J.P., Mayor of Cork for the present year, it would seem that, a short time ago, an inquiry had been instituted into some proceedings of an unpleasant character which had taken place at the workhouse of that city. In the the most frightful disclosures connected with the physical condition of the pauper children has been the result. Mr. Arnott says :-- I have been shocked--! them, and let them attain the mercy of death, rather than be deformed, maimed, and diseased objects, through the system of feeding them to which, I have reason to believe, their terrible state is attributable. For want of proper nutriment and change of diet, these young creatures bear pain and frightful tokens that their blood had been wasted to that degree that the current which should have borne vigour and health to their frames was only a medium to disseminute debility and disease. Not to speak of some fifty children sent from this institution to the Blind Asylum, for ever lost to the first blessings which God poured upon creation, from scorfula , engendered by the diet here, not to dwell upon the cruel spectacle of the infirmary, where in every phase this shocking infliction may be seen in its most revolting forms, I will only point attention to the children who are still able to attend school. As I have said, there is scarcely one of these not diseased; but, besides 115 that can move about, and are not perfectly ruined, there are in an upper schoolroom forty-eight young creatures, so stunted in growth and intellect, and awfully affected, that no human man could look upon them without the deepest compassion. In the female school the same general remarks apply, but there are nine-two girls still presentable, and eightyfour in the infant class-but there is another lazzar department of sixty-four as fearful objects as those I have described. There is no separate register of the deaths of childrens kept in the house, but I have been told and can well believe, from what I have witnessed and detailed, that four out of every five die before they are adults, and that the survivor is, in the majority of instances, destroyed in constitu-

MURDEROUS ATTACK OF THE POLICE AT-LIMERICE. The moment the result of the poll was ascertained a sum of five hundred pounds for the erection of a lit is impossible to describe the extraordinary enthu-Convent, which, aided by a small collection, enabled siasm with which the entire population was select siasm with which the entire population was seized. At the Englishtown side of Baal's Bridge, in a line with Mr. Meskill's house, a detachment of soldiery, at the head of which was Dr. Gore, J.P., was drawn with bayonets fixed, and the people passing on cheered them vociferously. Passing by the house of a person of the name of Richard Gamble, in Broad-street, some few of the small broken stones on the street were flung at the windows by two or three boys in the crowd, and a few panes of glass were broken. Missiles were in return flung from the upper windows of Gamble's house, and the people at once interfering, an immediate stop was put to this mark of the indignation of those persons who foolishly wreaked their resentment on this individual for voting for the Derbyite candidate, for whom, it is alleged, he worked with wonderful zeal and assiduity during the election. Major Gavin was considerably in advance when this occurred, and was totally unaware of the circumstance-it did not occupy one minute, and created no sensation. Opposite Gamble's house a party of police under Sub-Inspector Milling, and commanded by Mr. E. Gonn Bell, R.M., was drawn up at this time; as the Major and those immediately about him were passing, some missiles were thrown from Gamble's second-floor window. It is said by very many that there were no stones or missiles thrown until this occurred at Gamble's. Stones were then thrown at Gamble's windows, and some panes of glass were broken, but no further injury was done; neither the sashes, the doors, the shutters the walls, or any other portion of the house were in the slightest degree damaged. The police, then, with fixed bayonets, charged by order of Mr. Bell. a large number of persons up the street, towards Old John's Gate, or the Market House, and the crowds, separating in every direction, ran as rapidly as possible into the adjoining lanes, West Watergate-lane, Flag-lane, crying out "murder," and in the greatest possible state of alarm. The police then came down the street again in a body, headed by Mr. Bell, but between the old markethouse and Gamble's house there was no crowd whatever, and very many females had the windows up enjoying the enthusiastic scene before them. At the Market-cross the police were observed loading by those down the street, who could not imagine why they loaded, particularly as the streets were nearly emptied, with the exception of some twenty or thirty boys and girls who were throwing stones at Gamble's windows, some of which, it is said, fell on the police, but none of that body sustained anything like injury. It is said that Mr. Bell read the Riot Act, and gave orders to the police to fire! To the inexpressible horror and dismay of the unfortunate people, no sooner was the word given than it was instantly obeyed! One tall policeman walked a few paces in front of the others and fired. A volley was then fired by the platoonthen another-then another volley-in all about fifty shots of ball cartridge! on a retreating, powerless and defenceless people, the majority of whom had nothing whatever to do with the stone-throwing at Gamble's windows! In a moment the scene was converted into one of utter horror and agony. A line young man named Grace, a carpenter, about three months married, was shot through the mouth, the ball passing out through the back of the head; his Waterford City, Hassard and Blake; Waterford fate was instant death. He was not near Gamble's and had nothing whatever to do with the stonethrowing. He was returning to his house after his day's work-a home of sorrow and desolation which he was never destined to behold! The wounded persons were conveyed to their own residences amidst the screams, curses, and lamentations of the multitude. Three men were carried to Barrington's Hos-pital. Grace was already dead when laid on the table of the surgery. The piercing cries of his wretched wife, who was carried out after fainting away, were echoed by the multitude, very few of whom could refrain from tears. Poor Grace was shot through the mouth, the ball piercing the brain. His countenance were an expression of great anguish. The other victim, who has since died, was quite a lad, and had been shot through the abdomen. third was wounded on the shoulder, the bullet having ploughed up the flesh very deeply; but we have not been informed as to whether the wound is very dangerous or not. Clohessy, the boy, aged about fourteen years, the son of a widow in Garryowen, and an apprentice to a shocmaker named Holmes was shot through the abdomen! His agony was excruciating, and he expired last night at hospital .-His mother, in a paroxysm of grief and terror ran to occurrence, and hearing and a party-man. By this simple and unlawyerlike the dreadful story, fainted in the arms of some female friends by whom she was surrounded. John -the privilege of parliament-to his being made MacNamara, a fine young man from the island, the son of a widow, was shot through the thigh, and he is in a precarious condition in the hospital, the ball having passed through the flesh. John O'Brien, a young lad from the Green, near the Blackboy, was shot through the shoulder, and his case is a very serious one also. A line boy, a son of Mr. Meskill, bootmaker, of Mary-street, was shot, though far distant from Gamble's house at the opposite side of Baal's-bridge, by a spent ball; but we are happy to observe that his wound is not considered dangerous he had a narrow escape. Three balls perforated the shop window of Mr. Meskill's house, which is situated at the corner of Baal's-bridge, at the opposite side of the river from Gamble's; and other members of his family escaped by a miracle of Providence .--Some of the police, firing less murderously than others, hit sign boards and houses over shop fronts—and the sign of Mr. Carr, near Gamble's, was thus struck, and the front of houses in the neighbourhood. The Mayor was speedily on the spot, and his worship asked Mr. Bell had he read the Riot Act. Mr. Bell showed a small card, and said he had read the Riot Act. He also added that he was roughly handled : course of the investigation several facts had ocen but he bore no traces on his person of rough usage; elicited which led the chief rangistrate to make a fur- neither did the police, who were questioned by sub ther survey of the interior of the house, and some of inspector O'Reilly as to the injuries they recoived, and one of them alleged that he got a stroke of a stone on the ankle, but it did not appear to maim or cause him inconvenience. Mr. Crawford, the county may say appalled—from my observation of the state inspector, was soon on the spot, Mr. McLeod, sub-of the children, and the result of my inquiries has inspector, Mr. Enright, sub-inspector, several other led me to the deliberate conclusion that it would be sub-inspectors, and a large police force, and about an a mercy to close the gates of the union house against hour afterwards Mr. Coulston, resident magistrate, and a squadron of the Third Dragoon Guards. Dr. Gore, J.P., was near the spot from the commencement. He stated that he took no part in the orders that were given to fire, and it appears that he did not. We counted twelve bullet marks on the wall

of the house No. 1, Assembly-mall. It is asserted by

very many that no provocation whatever was given

for this murderous outrage-by others it is said that

the police were hit by stones; but the stones did

them no injury; and out of the entire number of po-

lice present, not a man was seriously injured or in-

capacitated from attending to his daty. It should be stated that the Rev. Wm. Bourke and the Rev. Mr

Halpin did all that could be done to assunge the feel-

ings of the people after this revolting outrage, and in

persuading them to go home. Dr. Gore, J.P., spoke

to a number of gentlemen who were standing at Ver-

lin's corner, alleging that there was fear of further

bloodshed; but the doctor took a very erroneous

view of the matter, which he was shown by some of

those who were present. Mr. Joseph Murphy, in the

presence of Mr. Thomas Boyce, J.P., took the deposi-

tions of the poor boy, Clohessy, which stated that he

was quietly coming across Banl's-bridge at the time

-that he was neither standing nor throwing stones

-that he had given no provocation; several per-

sons had a most narrow escape. A young man stand-

ing at his house in Mary-street was near a person

who was hit with a ball as he was speaking to him!!

Groups of females remained till a late hour outside

Barrington's Hospital, and their cries and lamenta-

tions were piteous in the extreme. At three o'clock

yesterday the Mayor, Captain Gavin, Mr. Barron, R.M., Mr. Hartigan, and Mr. M'Mahon held a courtat

the city courthouse for the discharge of persons who