## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -AUGUST 13, 1858.

The Sunday which followed our arrival at Lorenzo requested me to have him conducted to a church, which he named, for he was acquainted with the city. I accompanied him thither myself. He heard mass, confessed, and communicated with great fervor. He passed half the morning at church, supposing that I had returned home. But finding me in the carriage, he excused himself for having detained me so long; expressed his gratitude in the most lively manner; and said that he feared the marquis would be displeased at my baving visited a Catholic church.

2

The kindness of the marquis and his solicitude in my regard, seemed to tell me that I ought to inform him of the eircunstance, and Lorenzo, moreover, urged me to do so. Lord Arthur postively forbade me ever to return to that place, and as I spoke with respectful admiration of the grandeur and majesty of the Catholic worship, he put on a serious air-"I foresaw but too well," he said, " the sad corsequences of an intimacy with a Roman Catholic."

I perceived what might be the result of this observation, and of the bitterness that accompanied it. The quick temper of the marquis was not unknown to me; I promised to follow his instructions on every point, and we separated in peace.

I continued to lead Lorenzo daily to church, but I did not enter; as to Lord Arthur, he acquired a still greater attachment for Lorenzo, whose disposition was uniformly cheerful and amiable. Every evening we had music. The marquis had a sweet voice, played agreeably on the flute, and I accompanied him occassionally on the hautboy.

During our long conversations, we never dared to question Lorenzo on the delicate subject of his misfortunes, or their cause. One evening, however, Lord Arthur asked him if it was in Spain that he had cultivated his voice, and learned the mandolin. " An Italian taught me to sing in Paris, and in Spain I studied this instrument. "Have you never thought of marrying ?"

asked Lord Arthur. Lorenzo smiled; then suppressing a sigh, he said : "It is more than four years since I lost my sight; I was then scarcely eighteen, and since that time I have entertained no projects or desires for the present life."

"Have you never met the friends of your childhood since you lost your sight ?"

Lorenzo again smiled : "It would have been difficult to find them in the places I have inhabited since that period."

" But the strange circumstances which brought you there, might have re-united another with you."

"With God, all things are possibe," he replied, and then soon changed the conversation.

Some days after, the marquis took me aside, renewed all his injunctions on the subject of religion, and said that he purposed visiting his sis-ter (the countess of Walsingham) who resided five miles from the city.

I remembered to have heard Lorenzo speak of Count Walsingham, in his first interview with marquis. I anxiously asked if he could accompany us. Lord Arthur affectionately pressed my hand, and said that that depended on Lorenzo's choice.

I flew to his room, apprised him of all, and solicitously awaited his reply. He appeared much excited. "I cannot express to you, dear Sidbenediction of heaven upon Henry of Walsingham, and Caroline ——; I prefer, nevertheless, that you leave me here ; your interview would be more free, and your visit more agreeable; for I feel that our friendship imposes a painful to me than the sense of my misfortunes. We may, Sidney, endure many things in the cause of friendship, but to suffer the sacrifices which you make must be very painful to a sensitive and high-minded person.' I described in the most lively colors the prename of Walsingham castle. singular attention, and sighing profoundly, " heaven," said he, " has preserved me from a like misfortune," and he seemed to struggle in order to divert the reminiscences which the circumstance had recalled. Lord Henry Walsingham was about twenty-seven years of age ; he had an expression of exquisite sensibility more rare than beauty; yet there was so profound a melancholy depicted in his countenance, that I was astonished to have heard him spoken of as a perfectly happy man. He should be so, however, for he was possessed of distinguished rank and a brilliant fortune; and he had a virtuous wife, and children by whom he was tenderly beloved .---Lady Walsingham, on our arrival, threw herself into the arms of Lord Arthur (her brother) and displayed her three children, the eldest of whom was but three years and some months old. I was very soon at Remember-Hill as though in the bosom of my own family. Esteem and friendsbip established a confidence between Henry and myself. Nothing was forgotten to render Lorenzo's visit agreeable to him. When Henry a chapel in which mass is daily celebrated. You can go there as often as you wish." There had been an apartment prepared for me in a wing of the the castle opposite to that where the chapel stood; but Henry carried his out requiring assistance.

Lady Walsingham received a good deal of late Government; they were anxious to express company. Lorenzo sometimes remained in the their gratitude for the liberality extended to Caparlor; often also he withdrew to his chamber tholic education and the Catholic religion in or the chapel.

One evening, having no visitors, Henry read to the Conservative Premier, was felt towards aloud,; his elder son was on Lorenzo's knee; him both in and out of Parliament since his re-I was playing with little Mary, who was but cent political generosity ; and hence it is unfortwenty-three months old; Lord Arthur was con-versing with his sister (Lady W.) when we received the visit of an old Scottish lord and his son, just returned from a tour upon the coutinent. The latter spoke with volubility of all that he had seen.

and suddenly arresting himself, seemed to regret having proposed the question.

"Yes," said the youngest visitor, "I even resided some days with the duke of Medina, who showed me the magnificent tomb erected on his estate to the memory of the beautiful Donna Maria, his niece. You doubtless know -"

"Yes," said Henry with much earnestness, " I know all the particulars of her misfortunes.-Does her father still live ?"

" Yes, he appeared inconsolable."

"There are afflictions which time can neither terminate nor assuage," resumed Henry with deep thought. " Religion is everything ! It is in the hour of grief that we feel how little we would be without it, and how much can be effected with its aid."

"I did not know that Donna Maria was dead," interrupted the old lord, " was she not related to Lady Walsingham !"

"Ah! yes," said Henry, " she was the cousin of Hidalla and Caroline of Salisbury. Three years have elapsed since her death, which was preceded by the loss of her reason for some months. How many misfortunes have befallen the house of Salisbury," added Henry with a sigh. Lorenzo took no part in this conversation ;--not a word fell from his lips; but I several times gathered from his expression that powerful emotions were struggling at his heart. The marquis of Rosline changed the conversation. Lord - enquired after his wife, who was at Rosline castle with Lord Arthur's mother, the duchess of Salisbury, and his son, a child but three years old. Arthur spoke of his wife and child with the liveliest sensibility.

" Is not the marchioness of Rosline, Henry of Walsingham's sister ?" asked Lorenzo, " is she not lady Matilda?"

" Yes; are you acquainted with her ?" Lorenzo blushed deeply : "One of my friends saw her at Paris." The carriage of Lord was here announced, which interrupted the conversation. It was late and we separated. (To be continued.)

## DR. CAHILL

## ON THE NEW POLICE BILL. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Although time, new political views, the advance of a higher civilization, and the Act of Emancipation in 1829, have considerably diminished the penal infliction practised towards the Catholics of Ireland, still occasional circumstances from time to time develop the old dominant rancor; and prove that the means, not the will, are wanting to call into active malice the ancient system of exclusion. The New Police Bill, at present in its passage through the House of Commons, is an irrefragable argument in supney, how much I should enjoy the happiness of port of this statement; and if any one wished to and (if successful) will be celebrated in party that family: I hope at least that they are hap- demonstrate that the spirit of 1688 is still alive, triumph. Let Lord Derby beware of the lie, py! Not a day of my life has passed for many the proof is furnished in the subterfuge, the the injustice, and the malice of this odious bill; years that my prayers have not invoked every haste, the trick, and the vindictive tone, which let him check at once the Souper offensiveness rity, there should be amongst these thirty-two accompany this imprudent legislation in every of his Irish Secretary; and let him wear without county inspectors, only the one-sixth part of the stage of its progress. The necessity of this insult or dishonor the wreath of ingenuous libe-Bill is sought to be defended on three distinct grounds of State-argument-the incongruity of and adopt, in spite of the injustice of the Durhaving two separate forces preserving the peace ham letter, and the bigotry of Exeter Hall. restraint upon you, which I regret; this is more of the city, the diminution of taxation, and the reasonable " distrust" of the Protestants of Dublin, from having such a vast majority of Catholics in the Metropolitan Police. The two first positions have been unanswerably refuted in the able speeches of the late public meeting of the citizens: thus leaving the Bill to rest on the ference which I gave to his society, and assured sole foundation of the third argument, namely, him that it was more dear to me than all the the Protestant distrust in the large majority of admitted, that when the rulers of a nation set an amusements, fetes and pleasures of the world; Catholics. This third position comes on the Caand that I thought only of the happiness of con- | tholics, and I believe on the liberal Protestants, ducting him to Remember-Hill. This was the with indignant surprise. It is an Orange sentiment: and it is at once an insult to one party, We set out. Lord W. came to meet us on and it attributes to the other a treacherous, conthe way, and apologised for the absence of his cealed, social enmity. I should be anxious to bewife, who was nursing her youngest child but a lieve that this statement of the Framers of this tion, he will at once order to be withdrawn this few months old. He gave us a warm reception. Bill is a gross libel on the respectable Protest- bill, which has had its origin in a sectarian feel-We introduced Lorenzo, and when I mentioned ants of our city. To assert that these Protestthat he was blind, Lord W. regarded him with ants with whom the Catholics live in the closest is, on this point, a better authority than Lord intimacy of social life, have still a secret trea- | Naas : the Burgesses and Town Councillors, who cherous distrust of Catholic feeling, is a public declaration of Protestant concealed perfidy, of which there are few instances in the blackest re- fanatic city members; and the general voice of cords of history. I must say in justice to my the entire loyal city should have more weight in own feelings, which in this case may be taken as the matter of taxation and of self-government the correct expression of the public Catholic sen- | than the old Orange cry of an effete and illegal timent, that I do not, or could not believe, this horrible libel of the New Bill. Yet this declaration is now the sole argument of the Bill. I believe it will be admitted by all parties in the city, that such a sectarian distinction has (perfidiously concealed) till the present moment been quite unknown amongst us; and in the discharge of the Police duties, and in the official intercourse of officers and men with the public, few persons, perhaps no one, has ever made the inquiry whether the Constables or the Inspectors were Catholic or Protestants. This happy condition of feeling, subsisting between the Police and the People, is likely to be disturbed; and of a mock religion. The first ungracious act strange enough, too, by a party which of all of any one of these Police will be the signal for others should be the last in the Empire to intro- universal condemnation ; and the cry of "Orange learned that he was a Catholic, he exclaimed, duce the malice of sectarianism into our hitherto with great joy, "we too are Catholics; we have social and peaceful civic community. Who could Burgh-quay, in a voice which will unmistakably imagine that the Chief Secretary should be the first to snatch up one of the brands of Belfast to These remarks are put forward as a warning; rekindle it in Dublin ? Who could suppose that | and are intended in good faith to avert a probathe city members, with the aid of Government ble danger. If the foolish, or the wicked feelinfluence, could rebuke Orange faction in Sandy- ing of a few misguided persons should realise the kindness so far as to choose another for me row, and establish it in the Liberties, could tear melancholy results, here painfully anticipated, the close to the chapel, knowing that I preferred down party colors in a country town, and display hair-brained policy of a Chief Secretary can having Lorenzo near me, and wishing him to them on the tower of the castle. The Irish Ca- never compensate for the social mischief, per-have every facility in frequenting the spot with- tholics were beginning to feel that Lord Derby haps permanently inflicted in a city heretofore the tourist, on the hill of Kilcomoden, within a short of the continued a magistrate he would not al-

India. A sentiment of respect and of confidence

tunate, it is melancholy to reflect how these propitious views and feelings have been suddenly checked by an official conduct, the very contrary of these kind and tolerant advances which have won a Catholic support not anticipated in so short a period of Administration by the most "Have you been in Spain ?" asked Henry, | favorable Tory Government. If the present bill be the creature of the two city members, they exhibit more hostile feeling than the public generally supposed : if it has originated with the Chief Secretary for Ireland, it adds a new fact to the theory of the impossibility of making any change in matured bigotry; and if Lord Derby be the adviser of the Orange Police Bill (for such, henceforth, it will be called) he will essentially damage his Parliamentary influence : as in this case he will present hunself before the nation as sustaining at one and the same time, a triple character-namely, a bold Liberal in India, a moderate Conservative in England, and a violent Orangeman in Ireland.

It is foolish, or deceitful, or both, for the advocates of this bill to say that the Protestants are only seeking to accomplish the same order of things in Dublin which the Catholics have demanded in Belfast-namely, a more suitable proportion of members of the different religions in the police force, according to the creed of the citizens for whose protection they are enrolled. This is a false statement : the Catholics have made no such demand. It is again argued that Pope," and counter cries, " to hell with King the Commissioners at Belfast have recommended | William ;" and we shall have troops of Dragoons this religious distribution of the constables just | and squadrons of Lancers preserving the peace referred to. This second statement is again a mean misrepresentation, since the Government Commissioners have given no such advice. In tell whether Lord Naas or the humble writer of these two mis-statements the advocates of the this article (as anxious for peace as his Lordship) bill tell only half the truth. They suppress the has a better pre-knowledge of the probable remore cogent half of the case at issue-namely, that the Catholic demand for a change in the police constitution of Belfast did not arise from the religion of the members of the force, but from the total neglect of their duties, from their sectarian malice in their official capacity, and in the demand of the Protestants of Dublin, an exact parallel with the case at Belfast it wil be necessary to show that the Dublin Metropolitan Police have meglected their civic duties, have cvinced sectarian malice towards the Protestants of the city, and have joined and made common cause with various Catholic riots of the metropolis. The charges against the police of Belfast were, that they were almost all Orangemen, and noted partizans of Orange rioters. There is no charge against the police of Dublin of their belonging to any illegal society : there is no accusation that they have ever been partizans of the riotous or disloyal. Their only fault is, that they are merely Catholics : and this statement is inserted in the bill. The parellel, therefore, sought to be made between Belfast and Dublin is inaccurate: the statement of similarity of the two cases is a falsehood, and the new bill introduced before Parliament by the Chief Secretary for Ireland is a legislation sought to be enacted on false statements, supported by sectarian rancor,

conduct; and for a peace and a morality, not only equal, but far superior to any other city in Europe of an equal population.

It is a pity to expose the Irish Constabulary, in this unpopular legislation, to lose the universal good opinion which they have earned in Ireland, by a long course of faithful service and proper conduct. All persons of mature age must recollect the national horror in which they were held on their first enrolment. Their collection of the hated tithes, their want of disciple, the casual inexperience of their first officers: some few unfortunate instances of their hasty, fatal attacks on the people made this force, some forty years ago, more hated than Lord George Beresford's "triangle and pitch-cap assassins" in '98. In those days they were called "Peelers," in national mookery and detestation. But in succeeding time their steady, learned discipline, the experience of their superiors, their knowledge of the people, their military forbearance, even under aggravated insult, and ill usage-in fact their The cost of these commissions and of getting up care, their regard, and I may add, their love of the people, have won the admiration of all classes, and have earned for them the distinction of being considered what they really are-the most finished, and the most useful domestic force in Europe. Let this force be now modelled according to the plan of Lord Naas; let the Catholic city police constables be removed, as he has stated ; let Orangemen from the country be substituted in their places, as he has decided; let them be called the Orange Police, as he has legislated; and in the hour on which this policy of Lord Naas shall have been finally accomplished, the Government will change Dublin into Dolly'sbrae: we shall hear the cries " to hell with the between the coalporters of Burgh-quay and the Orange Police of the city. Time will assuredly sults of this bill.

Lord Naas may find it rather a dangerous thing to discuss the subject of religion in the police force. What would be the result if any one asked how many of the Constabulary county inspectors are Catholics ? If Sir Duncan M'Grefact from their palpable partizanship with the gor was asked what is the cause why out of Orange rioters of the North. In order to make thirty-two county inspectors of police there is but one Catholic, what reply could the accomplished Scotchman make to this extraordinary question ? If Lord Naas be consistent, he is bound to change his order of things among the Irish Constabulary. If a change take place amongst the constables for this cause, wherefore not adopt the same rule among the officers ?not adopt the same rule among the officers ?- vacant Mastership in Chancery. Mr. Whiteside's Why is the logic of the city abandoned in the promotion to the highest place in our highest court case of the county? Can the thing which is wrong in the rank and file be right among the officers? Is the positive degree of injustice to be avoided, while the superlative is to be followed? As legislation is a logical thing, I should then wish to hear Lord Naas explain, at the third reading of the bill, why it is that there is only one trustworthy Catholic amongst the as a judge. As to Mr. Justice Crampton, the Catho-thirty-two Protestant police county inspectors of lics of Ireland will certainly not regret to see him Ireland. A stream muddy in the source, runs a long distance and a long time before its waters become clear: will Lord Nass kindly inform the Irish people who pay the police tax, why the Catholic population of six to one Protestants, has the just share, among the county inspectors of police, of only one in thirty-two. According to Lord Naas, who, in this case is very legal authothirty-two-Protestants. That is, there should be five and two-sixth ; or to reduce the political calculation to arithmetic, there should be in this branch of the police force only five Protestant inspectors and the one-third of an inspector !---We should then have in this department twentysix Catholic county inspectors. I hope if the bill pass that Lord Naas will apply his rule to the long-suffering poor Catholic subs, and adjust the top as well as the bottom of the Constabulary force. Lord Nass may rely on it that before this Orange legislation shall have been concluded, his Cabinet will lose much more than they will gain by this inconsiderate, foolish, and bigoted police bill. I shall conclude these, my remarks, for the present, but in my next letter I shall explain the probable motive for the insult and the removal of the Catholic Metropolitan Police, and for the introduction to the city of Orange members of the Irish Constabulary. D. W. C. July 15.

We feel very sincere pleasure in being enabled to announce on competent authority that a project of a railway from Clonmel to Dungarran is about to be revived in a manuer and with prospects that will insure success .- Tipperary Examiner.

The Tipperary Examiner announces that a county meeting is in preparation at Thurles, to take into consideration what steps would be most advisable to compel the publication of the facts known to be in possession of the Irish Government relating to the execution of the Cormacks, and certain events which followed it.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, The O'Donoghue asked the right honorable gentleman the Attorney-General for Ireland whether it was the intention of the government to bring up Spillane as a witness on any future occasion? Mr. Whiteside said that no criminal trial was at present pending in which it would be necessary to examine Spillane.

A COSTLY COMMISSION .- The Parliamentary Commission on Endowed Schools in Ireland expended in travelling and hotel expenses, salaries, wages, and incidentals, the sum of £12,400 14s. 2d., and as the cost of the printing of their report amounted to £5-201 2s. 3d., their total outlay is £17,601 16s. 4d.blue-books is enormous.

The Government have abandoned their Irish Police Bill, in deference to the opinion of the Corporation and citizens of Dublin. We have already stated what appeared to us to be the just objections to this Bill, as it applied to Dublin. It had at least the appearance of punishing the entire police force of Dublin for the affray at Trinity College, in which only a small number comparatively of them were engaged, in which, whatever acts of violence may have been committed, it is undeniable that the police were not only not the aggressors, but had shown, as a body, great patience and forbearance under provoca-Undoubtedly, those who provoke a fray are, tion. in the first place, responsible for its results, and perhaps something like a lesson was needed to teach a class, who long looked upon themselves as specially privileged, that the law is no respecter of persons. No doubt, in such a well-contested fray as really occurred, some severe injuries were sustained on either side, and it is possible that some innocent and unoffending persons suffered. But these are accidents inseparable from such a collision, and for which those who provoked it are in the first place responsible. The objection taken against the Dublin police, that so large a proportion of them are Catholics, is puerile. There is nothing whatever to hinder the introduction of any fair number of Protestants into the force, and we venture to say that nine-tenths of the citizens never knew what were the relative proporof Catholics and Protestants in the force untill they heard it from Lord Naas and the Daily Express. No complaint was ever made that the police had shown a sectarian bias in any instance in the discharge of their duties. The case of Belfast is by no means a parallel one, as there the local police force were un-der the control of the Protestant corporation, and were known to sympathise with the Orange rioters. - Tablet.

Certain changes are rumoured as likely to occur immediately in the personnel of the Irish judicial bench. Chief Justice Lefroy and Mr. Justice Crampton are said to be about to retire, their places to be filled up by Mr. Attorney-General Whiteside and Master Lytton, Mr. Thos. Lefroy, Q.C., taking the of law will undoubtedly cause uneasiness in the minds of many who have no sort of sympathy with Whiggery. He is admittedly a violent and unscrupulous partisan, but we may ask when has the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench been filled by any other than a high Tory partisan? The present Chief Justice was once as strong a Tory partian as ever Mr. Whiteside has proved himself, and yet. we believe, he has generally shown himself to be impartial vacate his seat on the bench, no matter who may happen to be his successor.- Tablet.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND .- A blue-book of 80 pages contains the 26th report of the Board of Public Works in Ireland. The total amount of sanctions up to the end of last year appears to have been £10,746,838, and the issues £9,834,413. The total repayments to the Exchequer up to the 31st of Decem-ber last were £3,061,972. The details of various bublic works in progress fill the bulk of the volume. The public will feel interested to learn that the Kings-

rality which he has had the courage to accept,

Since the formation of the Metropolitan Force there is not a stain on them, as a body, of immorality, of demoralization, or of Catholic partizanship: the records of the courts of law have no charge against their moral or official character. The very framer of the bill for their summary disbandment offers no reason, except of their being Catholics. And I think it will be readily example of bigotry and injustice, they ought not to be surprised if the people whom they govern will follow the example of their superiors, and make a return in religious contention, social division, and national hatred. If Lord Derby have the prudence which belongs to his elevated staing and in an Orange policy. The Lord Mayor have a vital interest in the police order, should, in the aggregate, be heard, rather than the two society. One thing is certain-namely, the day

on which the new police will enter on their duties will be a day of universal civic indignation : and the constables will recognise an enemy in the only the immoral, the disloyal, the riotous, who will stand in antagonism to their vigilance and discipline: they will have by far a more powerful class to impede their official duties : they will have every man of virtue in the city who hates chicane : every man of honor who despises deceit, and every man of true religion who abhors the injustice of a State trick, and the base hypocrisy universal condemnation ; and the cry of "Orange Police" will be echoed from the Liberties to prove the fatal mistake of this odious measure .--would not imitate the grinding intolerance of the remarkable for its most unobjectionable and loyal distance of the village."

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MISSION OF THE FATHERS OBLATE IN THURLES .-Sunday last Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral Church, Thurles, at eight o'clock, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, the beloved Archbishop of the diocese, officiating as Celebrant. A sermon was preached after the Gospel by the Rev. Mr. Cooke, one of the Missioners, in which, with powerful force, he exhorted his hearers to avail themselves of the benefit of the mission, which was blessed with the high sanction of their illustrious Archbishop. After Mass his Grace ascended the altar, and in a beautifully face of almost every man they meet. It is not touching address appealed to the hearts of his people only the immoral, the disloyal, the riotous, who to reconcile themselves to God, and to save themselves from the judgment with which God punishes those who remain insensible of His goodness and clemency. Thus was the opening of the mission of the Fathers Oblate celebrated in Thurles. On Mon-day the active duties of the mission were commenced. From six to eight o'clock Massess were celebrated in succession. At ten o'clock the Rev. Messrs. Fox, Gubbins, Noble, Ryan, and Cooke attended the con-fessionals, which were densely thronged throughout the day by crowds of penitents.

Lord Derby has conferred a pension of £100 a year on the widow of John Hogan.

The following piece of intelligence is taken from the Western Star :-- "We understand the Emperor Napoleon has just conferred a signal mark of his favor on the Catholics of Aughrim. His Imperial Majesty, it seems, has been graciously pleased to direct that a set of the richest sacerdotal vestments be forwarded from Paris, to be used from time to time -as our informant saith-in the chapel of Aughrim, at the celebration of Mass for the energies of Augurian, Ruth, a gallant French general of historic fame who fell in the battle of Aughrim, July 12, 1691. The spot where Saint-Ruth was slain is still shown to

town harbour works will be entirely finished by October. The general works there have been maintained as usual, and the sea-slopes strengthened. 1,869 vessels, of 215,413 tons, entered the harbour last year.

THE CONSTABULARY FORCE IN BELFAST.-In con-sequence of an order from the Lord Lieutenant last week about a hundred constabulary have been removed, from Belfast to the counties of Roscommon and Meath, from which they had been sent up here in apprehension of disturbances on the anniversary of the 12th of July. Another draft of fifty men will be removed in a day or two. The constabulary force in Belfast during the period when disturbances were apprehended were 323 bayonets. The ordinary force stationed in the town is seventy-three.

WANTON PROTESTANT OUTRAGE IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH .- Shortly after twelve o'clock on Sunday, during the celebration of High Mass, the large congregation that had assembled at their devotions in the Church of St. Peter, Phibsborough, were thrown into a state of great excitement by the wanton profanity of three men, who entered the sacred edifice and conducted themselves in the most ruthanly manner, by throwing the blessed water at one another, accompanying their amusement with shouts of laughter and the most indecent expressions. The people, who had suppressed their indignation for a considerable time, out of respect for the house of God and the solemn Mysteries which were being celebrated, at length lost all patience with the sacrilegious blackguards, and were proceeding to take summary vengeance on them when they rushed out of the church, roaring with laughter at what they deemed such a good practical joke, and, being joined on the road by two of their friends, they jumped on a car, which fortunately for them, was in the way, and drove at a rapid pace in the direction of the Park, thereby escaping the fury of the people. When the three worthies were running out of the church they were observed by a Clergyman who happened to be passing the road at the time, and after the Rev. gentleman had ascertained the nature of their gross conduct he quieted the people for the time by assuring them that he would pursue the three ruffians and hand them over to justice. The Clergyman without delay procured a horse and gig and went in pursuit of them, when, after a long and patient inquiry, he succeeded in tracing them to the Zoological Gardens, where he pointed out the three offenders to a policeman, and gave them into custody. They were brought to the Bridewell-lane station, where they were charged, and where it was discovered they were Scotchmen from Glasgow, and had come to Ireland for a tour of pleasure. They wore the dress of tradesmen. They were taken from the station-house to Capel-street Police Office, followed by hundred of persons, and so great was the fury of the crowd that the police had to bring the prisoners through back lanes, well guarded in front and rere, from the station to Capel-street office. On being brought before the sitting magistrate (Mr. O'Donnell) the Clergyman stated his complaint, and added that he would feel obliged to the magistrate if he would discharge the prisoners, as he did not like to proceed against them as they were strangers, and perhaps acted without being aware of the grossness of the outrage which they had committed. Mr. O'Donnell expressed his determination to send the prisoners for trial, or to commit