soil !!! Boys,' said Father Mick, 'don't lear for Gerald God Almighty is with him-and he will bring him through the toils of the badminded and the misled. Let everything go on here Providence will settle it when menare done, and white they're doing it. Pray for Mr. Moore, because I know you love him; and you mainly rests; and if they allow the spirit of strife to have good reason; and pray for the old man at have good reason; and pray for the old man at him their workshops, and the demon of home, that never shut his door in the face of the poor; and; pray for—
The old man paused, but the crowd well

knew. No one spoke the name alond, but every one murinured 'Ailey Moore.'

'Go out,' he added - Go out, a dharvrahaiv every one.7

The strange gentleman looked amazed-for in five minutes the court contained only the officials, and witnesses, besides the accused and Father Mick.

(To be Continued:) หลุดในอยู่นี้ มีผลเพื่อเรื่อง<u>กับสุดพระ</u>เพละสไทย 5 สมุ 7

WORDS OF PEACE .- ADDRESS TO THE CA-THOLICS OF BELFAST." From the Ulster Observer (Catholic).

It will not sound strange in the ears of the Catholics of Belfast, when we preach to them a doctrine of peace. In the South and West of Ireland, where Catholics are in the majority—where, in fact, they constitute the entire population—no Protestant receives insult from them, no one who differs from them, in creed is prejudiced in position and fortunes and individual merit forms the sole passport to public considence and esteem. We are not wrong in assuming for the Catholics of Belfast the qualities which distinguish their core igionists elsewhere. We are satisfied they are lovers of peace and lovers of justice, and it is with no small confidence that we now publicly appeal to them to justify their reputation and vindicate their character, at a moment when the eyes of the world are turned upon them, cand when many tongues and many pens are ready to record their deeds.

No man can desire the continuance of the riots.

In every sense they are a desp disgrace. They are purposeless and insane. Perseverance in them can Wonly lead to an accumulation of social and material ruin, which years cannot repair, and it would be criminal to neglect any opportunity of terminating a state of things which can never eventuate in anything but misfortuse and degradation. We ignore for the nonce the authority of the riots—we fing as ide all considerations of party error and individual shortcomings. Crime should not be met with crime, nor can perseverance in wrong ever secure the establishment of right. The Catholics of Belfast have no desire to earn the reputation of rioters. They have no purpose that can be served by disorder. They have exhibited remarkable patience under remarkable provocation; and we are satisfied that when we tell them assurances have been given that aggression shall cease on one side, they will lay down the weapons which they have used in their defence and return to their industrious occupations.

Belfast has become a by-word, and the nations of Europe have, by this time, read of deeds which rival in barbarity the worst atrocrties of unenlightened ages. The young and the belpless have been mercilessly slaughtered - our streets have been stained with the blood of the innocent. Mothers and sisters miss their busbands and brothers; widows and orphans have been taught to mourn; strong men have been made to weep; and the lifeless bodies of little ones, who did no wrong in their short and innocent lives, have offered a mute accusation against the perpetrators of outrages unparalleled in any civilised country. What the Druses did in Syria was not more terrible than what men pretending to be Christians have done in Belfast; and, in the short pause that has occurred, we shudder as we think of the accumulation of horrors which lies at our doors. We have always wished for peace and struggled for its important part of it without curtailment. He is lowing terms.—
Lord Chancellor's Secretory's Office, Four preservation, and it has been our constant study, by askedbearance and conciliation, and the ventilation of opinions at variance with all mean bigotry and narrow prejudices, to endeavor to unite with a common bond men whom the unmeaning differences: of ages have, unfortunately, kept anunder. With equal zeal and renewed fervour, we now hold aloft the olive branch, and ask that the troubled waters should be still. We do not require the Catholics to do anything unbecoming their position or unworthy of their sufferings. We do not ask them to compromise in any way their character, but we implore them to bury the past-not only to rest upon their arms, but to fling them aside, and be prepared to resume the ways of peace. We cannot be expected to admit, even by implication, or in the most remote degree, that our co-religionists have been originally in the wrong. But sinking this question even to forget-fulness for the time being, of the real authors of all the mischief against which we are exclaiming, let us Dinsisting upon peace, if for no other purpose than for the punishment of the guilty. So long as the riots continue and disorder prevails, it will be impossible in the midst of tumult and confusion to take notice of crimes that should receive the most prompt and severe chastisement. When the law is

or reinstated in its functions, and dethroned anthority resumes its sway, it will be easy to expose wrong and vindicate right; but until justice has her scales as well as her sword free, nothing; can be effected towards the fulfilment of the ends which she has been set in our midst to accomplish. Nor can we now see any difficulty in the attainment of this desirable end. Two things alone seem requisite for its ensurance. The cessation of hostities, and the resumption of work by those employed in the various factories and industrial establishments. The former can, we trust, by this time be said to be accomplished. But it is on the employers that the serious and important duty now devolves. The bi gotry which has filed the mobs into outrage seems to have channeled out for itself a deep and sullen track in the hearts of those who harbor it, and open blows and deadly strife have been supplanted by secret hate and truculant animosity, which seek gratification in private malice and personal revenge.

This is exhibited in the cruel efforts made to prevent the Catholic workers from proceeding to, or continuing in, their ordinary occupations. There are no complaints that Outholics have endeavored in any way to interfere with the employment of Protestants, but, we are sorry so say, that one of the worst, because likely to prove the most dangerous, results of the roots is manifesting itself in the obdurate perseverance with which Orangemen are clinging to the persecution of their Catholic fellow-townsmen. We do not now allude to the well-known instances in which the mill-workers havenfor; a ; whole week or more, been deprived of the opportunity of earning their bread, but to the recent occurrences which unmark a determination to carry on a war of exclusion that must be fatal to the peace and prosperity of the town. In several establishments; where the Protestant workmen are the majority, they have threatened and given motice, and even obliged, their Catholic and given abolice, and given configured the companions. This is fellow laborers to resign their occupations. This is particularly the case in the Island and in some of parts of the province. The ceremony was gone witnessing the loked for ceremony, and some of the foundries. In the former two men had yesterday to retire from work in consequence, of the warnings and interesting display. After the install direct themselves in a sumewhat disorderly manner, to retire from work in consequence, of the warnings to retire from work in consequence, or the war is the state of the sta ordered about his business, and with difficulty saved

voke retaliation for men thrown out of employment, and smarting under the seuse of insult and injury, will be driven to reckless courses the and of which it is difficult to see. We therefore, call upon employers to exercise not only vigilance but determination. In their bands the peace of the town now re-enacted on the streets the scenes which have at ready evoked public horror and indignation. It par ticularly behoves those who have the charge of public lic companies to see that no such injuries as we have specified will be tolerated. They have been attempted-they have been committed but they must not be persevered in. If they are, they will be the means of exciting a wide-spread confusion, of which no man can predict the end; and we now solemuly implore the colightened classes of Belfast not to countenance in any degree feelings, and dispositions and prejudices, and enmities, which cannot be named without a blush, or referred to without indignation The peace we advocate must not be a compromise with justice. The tranquility we hope for must be based on a solid foundation of security and right. There must be no badge of servitude-no stigma of inferiority affixed to any class. Catholics and Protestants ere alike equal in the eyes of the law, entitled to the same protection and the same privileges, and our co-religionists are not presumpusous in esdesvoring-ion the contrary, they would be base in forgetting to bold their head high as the highest, and to assert with loud voice the liberties with loud voice the liberties which are theirs by the don'ble title of right and victory." It is this fact which, of to learn and appreciate. The day has passed when been and appreciate. The day has passed when been day has passed when passed when religion was a theme of coloquy and a subject of oppression. Let us, then, in God's name, have peace, a solid peace, secured by sincerity; a listing peace, protected by the strong arm of justice Such a peace will be builed with universal joy, and under its blessed influence men will be disposed to forget the sad ruins over which the happy consummation has been obtained.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Belfast is no longer a scene of carnage. Peace has at length been restored after the town had been in the hands of armed rioters for twelve days, and, the peaceful inhabitants may go about their business by day and seek repose at night without the appre-hension of being massacred. Though for nearly a week the town bristled with bayonets and glistened with sabres, and though stipendiary magistrates were sent to discharge those duties which the municipal authorities so spannefully neglected, yet we believe that the termination of the norrible conflict, is chiefly due to the persevering exertions of the Cutholic Clergy, in inducing the members of their flockto resume their orderly habits and retire from the terrible strife, and to the measures taken by the leading Protestant and Catholic merchants and manufacturers to persuade the artisans and laborers in their employment to cease from the murderous conflict. It has been prudently resolved by the employers to take back their old hands without exception or distinction of party, and much good is anticipated from this discreet determination. Some important evidence was given at the inquest upon one of the Orange party, who was shot by the constabulary, which certainly tends to give force to the charge against the local police of strong sympathy if not complicity with the Orangemen. Inspector Duff of the town police swore that he witnessed the occurrence, and that he did not think it was neces; sary for the constabulary to fire upon the mob. His evidence is so important for the light it throws upon the relations between the municipal authorities and the Orangemen of Belfast, that we extract the most

Do you believe it was necessary for the police to. fire for the preservation of their lives? Well, as far as I could see, I think the number of police was able to drive away the crowd with fixed bayonets.

Did you see the police struck? I believe they vere struck for the stones came among them. Why did not you bring your own force us when

you saw the crowd pelting the police with stones ! selected two mer.

And you left the whole body standing at Christ Church? They were all there. I consider that two men going up to the same crowd was better than taking a whole body.

Do you swear that you think two of the constabulary force would have been sufficient to quell the riot? I state on my oath that three of us did stop

them. Do you swear that two or three of the constabulary could have quelled that disgraceful riot? I do not think they couldn't

But two of us you say could do it? Three of us

did it—three of the local police.

How did they do it? Put us up to the secret.

Was that expression used? It was done.

It mas done by us. Did you say, "Brother, don't now !! It was done.

fere we have the admission of the Inspector of the Belfast local police that three of them could and did quell an Orange tumult, which a whole posse of County Constabulary could not suppress, and his still more expressive and suggestive refusal to explain to the Crown Solicitor by what talisman the municipal police were able to effect such wonders. He does not deny-for he is on oath-that, the tailsman was the words, 'Brother, don't now.' This reticence is full of significance But we must ask why, if by a word two of the Beltast police could induce their Orange brothers to cease rioting, why did they allow the Orange rio's to go on for twelve days, and the town which maintains them to be made the theatre of fearful; anarchy and terrible crimes for that period. This is a question which must be an swered in Parliament when the Legislature shall be shall be called upon next February to devise means for preventing future ebullitions of Orange fury and fanaticism in Ireland. The result of the Orange riots of the 8th August and subsequent days is nmmed up in a few terrible sentences in the report of the hot se surgeon of the General Hospital of Reifast. Of the 75 patients admitted, into the Hospital during the week, upwards of 50 were suffering from injuries received during the riots, 30 of them being

four deaths had occurred in the Hospital, but many of the sufferers are in a hopeless state. Weekly Re-MISONIC CERRHONY AT BELFAST. Belfast, Thes and Daily, Express, two journals especially obnoxing. This evening the Harquis of Donegal was indicated in the Ulster Hall as Provincial Grand Mass. c'clock Dame street and College green were throngstalled in the Ulster Hall as Provincial: Grand Mass. ter of the Freemasons of Bolfast and North Down. There was a large attendance of Masons from all

gunshot wounds, of which several are serious. Be-

ides these casualties upwards of 60 were treated as

outdoor patients, of whom the greater part were

uffering from wounds inflicted by firearms. Only

Belfast riots and said :- ' I am sorry to say I found many of the local magistracy absent from the posts ed through the streets, breaking windows. A pro in an equally summary way; and in one of our most they should have occupied, and that only a limited clamation was issued by the magistrates, giving no-sectarian fanaticism, odious bigotry, contemptible the effigies of those who extended her empire by class prejudices, and exclusiveness which the Whig founding new colonies—if Prussia exults in the any persons who gathered in the streets class prejudices, and exclusiveness which the Whig founding new colonies—if Prussia exults in the any

'Yes, acousally answered the Lord of the day morning actually expelled from the premises Even those doing duty seemed to me to be too much, solely on account of their religion. This is a terrible and unnecessarily, under the lear of personal responstate of things - more terrible than any phase of the sibility, which prevented them from meeting the riots - more likely to produce disturbance and pro-rioters as they ought to have been met; and it is with regret I have to remark that the mayor of this town was absent during the critical time of the dis-turbance; and in fact, left the place after it com-menced. If he had been at his post I believe the dis-turbances never would have reached the magnitude they did.' (Hear, hear.).
In the course of the eyening several brethern wish-

ed to reply to the observations made by the Marquis bigotry to rule in their establishments, there will be of Donegal regarding the mayor in connection with the Balfast riot, but were recalled to order repeatedly. Great excitement prevailed .--

OPANOR DEMONSTRATION AT CORK .- At Cork, a magistrate of the city and a captain in the army named Tooker, thought the time suitable for holding an Orange demonstration at his residence, and the brethren duly assembled, wearing their scarfs and insignia. Owing to the energy, promptitude, and decision with which the Mayor, Mr. Maguire, M.P., aided by the other magistrates, acted, a most serious ed. Large crowds assembled on the Mardyke, and affairs worela most menacing aspect. But a strong force of police and military were at hand, and effectual means taken to prevent the possibility of a col-

lision. The Mayor addressed the assembled crowd,

who at last peacefully dispersed.
The following account of the proceedings at Captain Tooker's appeared next day in the Cork Constitution :- A musical promenade and soiree under the patronage of the members of the Orange Society in this city took place yesterday evening in the grounds of Captain Tooker, Mardyke, which had been lent for the occasion. A similar festival was held last year in the same place, when the members of the Orange Society, with their friends, enjoyed themselves so heartily that it was determined that the ptesent year should not pass without a similar treat being afforded. The time at first arranged for the holding of it was Thursday week, but unavoidable circumstances prevented its coming off until last night; The portion of the grounds in which the entertainment was given was that skirting the north branch of the river Lee, far in the rear of Captain Tooker's house, and altogether away from lang public thoroughfare. A more private spot so near the city could not have been selected as the place is altogether shut out from the gaze of the public. Admittance was gained by tickets, which were sold at one shilling each. A little after six o'clock the company began to assemble, and at seven nearly all were comfortably seated to ten, at tables ranged along the grounds. Tea was supplied by Mrs. Martin, Prince's street, and admirably served. After ample justice had been done it, a vote of thanks was cordially passed to Captain Tooker, and presented to him amids: Kentish fire. The company then began to disperse throughout the grounds, and amuse themselves as best they could. Some promenaded through the place, while others remained listening to the band of the Orange Society, which was in attendance, and much enlivened the evening by its excellent, performance. After a short time dancing was commenced, and now, indeed, the scene looked truly interesting. Beveral members of the society were decorated with the handsome maignia of their various orders, which formed a pleasing contrast to the summer dresses of the ladies present. Some songs were sung-God save the Queen and Rule Britannia-which were joined in by nearly all present, and with a heartiness and sincerity which

were about 120 persons present. The Town Council at its next meeting, adopted a resolution calling upon the Lord Chancellor to supersede Captain Tooker in the Commission of the Peace. The Lord Chancellor's Secretary acknowledges the memorial of the Corporation in the fol-

could not be rivalled by any company of a similar

number, while the band played some loyal and patriotic airs, comprising the National Anthem, the

Boyne Water, the Protestant Boys, Rory U'More, and

also waitzes and quadrilles for the dancers. The

proceedings terminated at about bull past nine

clock, when the company separated, after having

spent a highly pleasant and social evening. There

Courts, Dublin, Aug 20, 1864.

'Sir.-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication to the Lord Chancelfor of vesterday's date. His Lordship is at present travelling on the Continent, and several days must elapse before I can communicate with him. I shall, however, at the first opportunity place him in possession of your letter and enclosure. I have the honor to be. Sir.

Your obedient servant,

MARK PERRIN. John Francis Maguire, Esq., M.P., &c.

DEMONSTRATION IN CORK . - The party feelings called forth by the meeting of the members of the Orange Society of Cork, at the residence of Capmin Tooker, on Wednesday evening again exhibited itself last night! when a crowd of four bnodged stripslings, paraded the streets for several hours, singing, whistling, and shouting, a large portion of whom were the veriest urchins of the noisiest character. They marched through a portion of the city, receiving reinforcements from different quarters, until having passed the thoroughfares at the north end, the procession for such an appearance it assumed - wended its way up the North and South Maine streets, wheeled round by Sullivan's quay, crossed Parliament bidge, and proceeded down Parliament street, along the South Matt, up , the Parade, until they arrived opposite Tuckey street. Here a large body of police was placed under arms, and as the crowd passed a volley of blank cartridge was fired at them which had the effect of causing them to scatter in every direction Several of them ran down Tuckey street, and some mischievous spirits flung stones at the police barracks. A portion of the crowd remained congregated about Tuckey street which was blockaded up at either end by a body of constabulary under the command of the County Inspector. The Mayor, Mr. Cronin, R.M. and Mr. D. heaby, J.P., were also present to give orders to the constabulary in case of any emergency. They went through the crowd, a large majority of whom were attracted to the place through curiosity, and earn, stly requested them to disperse, but his advice was for some time unbeeded. The only answer which he received was clamors for the liberation of some parties who had been arrested and As the night advanced, however, the crowd gradually diminished and at about half-past twelve, only a few persons remained. The police were withdrawn, but a strong force was sent to patrol through the street where they remained until an advanced hour this morning. It is hoped that this will be the last of these sense-

excited in Dublin on Friday night by a report, which was extensively circulated, that the Nationalists intended to assemble in great numbers and throw down the statue of King William in College green. It was also said that the offices of the Evening Muil ed by soverul handred men and boys, principally of the lowest class, who assembled for the purpose, of arreals were made, and at eleven; o'clock; the streets

were perfectlyig views 193 mat and a Sympathetis riots broke ont in Dandalk, where crowd burnt King William in elligy, and then rush-

and refused to disperse would be arrested a troop draws would seem to be the grossest possible caricaof Hussars arrived from Belturbet, and four companies of the 20th Regiment from Dublin; and these precautions had the desired effect -The town is now perfectly peaceful. There have also been symptoms of disturbance at Cork and at Newry.

It is an acknowledged principle that a Govern-

ment, though it may crush the liberties of its sub. jects, ought to guard their lives. Every Govern-ment on earth does it but one the English Government of Ireland. There is an animal indigenous to Ireland-nowhere else to be found, unless as a transplantation. It possesses the stapidity, the brutal ferocity of a Gorilla: all its qualities but one conrage. This brute is known in animated nature as the Ulster Orangeman. On certain days no every year there comes upon this thing a madness, attought resembling Demoniacal possession, if it be not the company of the company or Days days This brute is known in 'animated nature' as actual article. During those dog days or Devil-days: (whichever they be) the Irish Gorillas assemble in packs, like wolves, and do wolfish work with more then wolfish means - with fire arms and other weap. ons culted to the man beast. Wreck and slaughter are the business of those anniversaries—and the business of those anniversaries—and the business of those anniversaries—and the business of t siness is not neglected. And the-law, despised and trampled by blood-stained feet, has never had enough of justice, or self-respect even, to do its part. In Ulster the punishment for murder (when done on certain days and by certain human or inhuman beings) has been always either a slight imprisonment or an acquittal. The worst of those bloody Dramas that has been enacted in our generation has been going on since last week and is probably yet not ver. For near a fortnight, Belfast has been in the hands of ruffians -: a desolation, 'a joy of wild asses.' The rioters have shot, stabbed, crushed, and gashed, men, women, and children-they have made themselves drunk with savage conduct and the authorities have not stopped the work. Sub-Inspector Caulfield seems to have been the only man that did his duty. He made his police fire on the rascals, after receiving showers of stones from them. The leaden application had a very wholesome effect-it caused good behaviour. Ireland is virtually without a Government. We can scarcely be blamed if we take the earliest opportunity of getting one .- Wexford People. .. Dublin, Aug. 25.-Now, when the storm of civil war has ceased to rage in Belfast, it is natural that the guides of public opinion should be anzione to

point out the means by which the recurrence of such

a calamity can be effectually prevented. You have

remarked justly that " for months to come there can

be no security for peace in Belfast except in the power of the general Government acting through an

able military officer, with a strong force at his command." Your correspondent 'S.," writing on the same subject, states that the local magistrates of Belfast could not be expected to act with sufficient determination, because they would not willingly in- cither Orange or suspected of Orangeism, they, do car the odium and attendant risks of calling out the military to fire upon the mob, their property being at the mercy of the incendiary or the more open and during rioters, and also because local justices of the peace might be disposed to regard the excesses of people hving around them "with something of the indulgence of feudal lords towards their retainers." He therefore recommends' the apolutment of stipendiary magistrates throughout the country, 'such functionaries to operate within duly prescribed circles of jurisdiction, not in supersession of the local justices of the peace, but effectually in aid of them, especially on occasions of threatened breach of the public peace. He admits that such functionaries co exist 'exceptionally 'in certain places. Now, in order that right conclusions should be reached upon a qu stion of such importance to the peace of this country, it is well that all the facts should be accurately known. The peace of the country, then, does not depend upon the local or unpaid magistracy. There are no less than 72 stipendiary magistrates in Iteland - more than two for each county, all stationed in the most important positions. They have all good salaries. They act directly under the anthority of the Government in Dublin Castle, and they are specially charged with the preservation of the public peace, having the constabulary at their disposal, and having full power to call out the military in case of necessity to put down a riot, and to protect life and property when threatened by mobs. Although Beliast has an ample supply of local; or onpaid magistrates, and or, as chief magistrate of the borough, is responsible for the peace of the town, and has full power to call to the aid of the municipal police any requisite amount of military force, yet, Beliast also has its 'resident, or stipendiary magistrate, who, in common with his brethren in other places, sits upon the beach with the local magistrates, and takes a leading part in the administration of justice. It was, therefore. quite competent for him, or the Mayor, or both, to give orders to the constabulary and the military to disperse, any of the riotous assemblages or armed factions that appeared from time to time in the They might have read the Riot Act, and streets. then, if necessary, have arrested or shot down, or centered by a charge of cavalry, all who refused to disperse in obedience to the law. It is true that we have at present no Lord-Lieutenant, that the Lord Chancellor is on the Continent, and that the Chief Secretary happened to be absent at the time of the riots, expecting, no doubt, like most people in this country, that every day would see the last of them. when the military force on the spot consisted of 4,000 or 5,000 effective men, there could be no difficulty in restoring peace. But if there was, we have Lirds Justices, and the permanent Under Secretary General Sir Thomas Larcom, who has been called the real Governor of Ireland, was in Dublin Castle, with the Commander of the Forces at hand and the could in an hour confer upon the responsible magistrates of Belfast any extraordinary powers which the emergencies of the case might demand. If, therefore, aparchy has reigned in the second city of Ireland for a fortnight the cause of a state of things so disgraceful to the country is not the want of adequate provision for the preservation of public order and the protection of society, but the unaccountable inaction and inefficiency of the magistrates, who fulled to employ the means placed at their disposal. The lessons derived from these displays of savage ferocity in a town which boasts of its intelligence and liberality, and, above all, of, its commercial preeminence, will differ according to the parties and positions of those who teach them. The Cork Examuser, for example, representing the Roman Catholics of the South, in a tone of exultation demands :-"Where is the glory of Belfast now? Where the pride of this boastful town? What has it to boast of or take pride in? The poorest, the most miser able, the meanest country town is morally greater toan Beliast, with all its wealth and all its progress. Not only is it degraded itself, but it has brought dis grace upon the entire country -this proud, boastful,

prosperous capital of the North. This leading Roman Catholic organ comes to the conclusion that :--

" Messes Spindle and Shuttle, the great millowners, and Messrs. Cash and Oredit, the eminent bankers, are now fully alive to the absurdity of the loyal' demonstrations and the cherished anniversaries by which Orangeism in Uister delights to insult its fellow-citizens and neighbors; and the probubility is that these gentlemen, who hitherto would not interfere to put an end to this Christian pastime, will now do so, on the intelligible ground that it does not pay." This taunt will not appear so surprising, not to

say'so undeserved, if we compare it with the lessons drawn by the Northern Whig from the late riots, and its description of a community which it has so long and so ably laboured to enlighten. We are accustomed to accustomed associated liberality and toler! Connell's place in Iriah history if we forgot his inration with great commercial communities like that fluence on imperial interests as well as those of his of Belfast; yet the picture of narrow-mindedness, own country. If old Rome crowned with civil oak sectarian fanaticism, odious bigotry, contemptible the efficies of those who extended her empire by

ture if its truthfulners had not been so horribly, illastrated by the recent outbreaks of brutal savagery, and Sendish animosity. Notwithstanding the marvellous progress of society during the last 30 years, and the facility of intercourse thus created, the Whig informs us that the different denominations in Belfast know far less of each other now than they did a quarter of a century ago :-

Then there was some social fusion; now there is little or none. Bitter exclusiveness, mutual distrust, dislike founded mainly on ignorance, sectamen antipathy of every form - these have been leavening the better classes of society in Belfast for many years, and, like poisonous plants, the roots have struck down into lower strata. There is greater class isolation in Bellast ilian in any previous period in its

history."
In Cork two city clubs, maintained by opposite parties, and both doing ill, agreed some years ago to join and form one united club, and now Protestants and Roman Catholies associate within its walls in perfect harmony; but in Belfast almost every denomination has a separate and distinct literary association and newsroom of its own. The Whig informs us that the number of small exclusive accieties in Belfast is almost incredible. Even into public entertainments the same exclusiveness has been imported : --

"Strangers are struck with amezement to read on our walls announcements, of Protestant balls and Catholic concerts. Those who ought to have known better, have sedulously encouraged the growth of these feelings. Many honest, though lamentably mistaken, preachers in the pulpit have done much to make people reverse: the great Christian doctrine; dishonest and sordid-minded agitators have incessantly inflamed party animosities through a criminal kelfishness which smelt a possible profit in every sectarian agitation. We have had men among us who, like the Roman Emperor, have never found money atink in their postrils, no matter how impure the sources whence it was derived, and who have fanned the flame of class hatred by turning everything into 'a party question, and coloring everything with a party tinge, in order that out of the evil passions of the ignorant they might make a profit. Not only was such sorded baseness not condemned, it was even countenanced and encouraged by respectable people, who now see how deplorably, they were in error, and feel as if they could not wholly divest themselves of some share in the responsibility for the bloody and brutal riots that have raged so recently in our streets."

An important matter in connexion with future arrangements for the preservation of the peace in Belfast is the condition of the municipal police. Appointed and controlled by a Conservative corporation, and taken from the portion of the population not enjoy the confidence of Roman Catholies .-Times Cor.

DANIEL O'CONNELL!-It is curious to note the altered feelings with which the present generation hears of the demonstration which has just taken place at Dublingin honor of O'Connell's memory as compared with the anger which would lieve been associated with such an occasion but a few years ago. It is true we hear of the great Irishman being burned in effigy by a mob at Belfast. Whether these blackguards were, prompted by Fenian Fanilitiesm or the still baser Orangery of the Whalley type we do not care to enquire. The indifference with which their attempt at a counter-demonstration has been regarded by the Irish people is in itself the most emphasio illustration of the change to which we have to which we have referred, and which have proceeded with sufficient rapidity to place the name of O Connell in its historical niche, already beyond the sphere of political partizanship. In England our politicians are still disposed to quarrel about Pitt and Fox - perhaps even Bolingbroke and Wilpote. -But over the grave of Daniel Q Connell, though Ivish partizanship is generally supposed to be of a peculi-arly vehement sort though the man himself was so recently in the thick of the fight dealing out his invectives and his sarcasms with no unsparing hand, yet the memory of the conflicts in which he appeared seems to belong to a bygone epoch, and men of all shades of opinion were ready to join in the homage paid to his name. It was the act of a nation and not

This is as it should be. Looking back dispassionately as Irishmen can now do on the struggles of that day, they must all acknowledge that with all his faults of character and mistake of pulicy Daniel O'Connell conferred on his country services of that signal sort which entitle bim to rank as the foremost object of any movement which may be made the expression of an united Irish feeting. True he addressed himself to the work of a deinagogue and he employed the arts which form the tools of such a trade. A calm reusoner, & wise statesman, would hardly choose him as a political model. Nor were his phraseology and demeanor such as tend to smooth our political contests, or to leave "a pleasant recollection of his oratory. But if he was coarse and truculent, so also was Lather - whom he resembled by the way in personal features as well as in temperament; and as Lather was not hindered from doing his great work, perhaps cather aided in it by the unseemly force of vituperation, the same may be seid of O'Connell. Certainly he accomplished a great work for Ireland; he was still more remarkable, perhaps, representing the great work, accomptished by her seople. Even as respects the violence of O'Connell's anguage, he was more staned against than sinning. People accustomed to the gentleman like thisbions in which we now quarrel on political questions, would be amazed on taking up a file of the Times newspaper to observe the forutal ferocity with which O'Connell was assailed in the leading column of that journal, a ferocity which is believed, by the way; to have been dictated rather by private and personal malignity, than by mere political hostility. O'Connell was not a man to take this abuse quietly and was, after the manner of his countrymen, heartily ready to plunge into the melce and to give as good as he got. All that animosity is now a bygone thing-so far bygone as to be almost beyond our comprehension. But O'Connell's work remains; and it is such as will fully warrant Irishmen of all opinions and all sympathies in joining (as we are glad to see they did) in the erection of a national memorial to his memory. His faults were essentially Irish-the dash, the vivacity, and the recklessness of his character endeared him to them in a degree; that was not likely to be much impaired by a certain Irish want of selfcontrol in his words and ways. It would be ungrateful if they did look hardly on the errors of a man who has done so much for his country. "For when Grattan in a burst of enthusiasm invoked, the spirit of Swift to testify that 'Ireland is once more a nation,' the exultation was somewhat premature. Ircand had a great deal to go through even after Grattan's death before she could claim to hold a place among the nations. In the youth of O Connell, land was an alien country; garrisoned for the Brunswick Dynasty by a vexatious, tyrannical, and bigot ed minurity. He died leaving the men of his faith and race rescued from their thraidom and brought within the pale of the Constitution. Undoubtedly, the great movement which thus made dreland again a nation was especially due to O'Connell; and the success of it is remarkably evidenced by the celebration which brings even the representatives of the accordancy which he conquered to 'de homage 'to the man who has deprived them of the sensations of a dominant faction and given them in exchange those of a common Irish patriotism. Also the to the

But we should be taking a very imperfect of 0'-