ed and when at last, Pierce was free, aud when Andy as the next pressing consideration, turned to look after the prostrate enemy, they were not visible, a resurrection and a retreat having taken place while he was otherwise occupied. Then be proposed an instant pursuit.

No, no, grouned Pierce, they are Alley Dooling's friends; and she is no matter what I will go home to forget her il I can -heaven pity and strengthen me !- I will attend to nothing but my business-nothing; come, Andy; my heart is cold, Andy-cold; come away. He did not afterwards open his lips.

Andy happened to be near the corn-stacks as Bridge and Pierce glided between them; naturally curious, to say the least, he concealed himself handy by,' and overheard the conference; he knew that, Pierce once in possession of the secret, he could not prevent his visit to the glen; he knew also the threatened danger that awaited himself should he venture to accompany him; but something was to be done .-Frst, then, he sought out Bridge, to scold her heartily; but his recollection of the amiable motive, so flattering to his vanity, that had gravely governed her actions, together with Bridge's unbounded smiles and home arguments, considerably turned away his anger. Next he watched the livelong night till he saw Pierce set out; and the suspense and great misery that followed was not to be borne; he stole out to his 'loft,' or sleeping apartment, for his alpeen; clutched it, turned it round in his hand, and then stole off to Ballyfoile; watched at some distance Pierce and Alley; witnessed her treachery; coolly seized his proper time, and rescued his foster-brother.

He rescued him, alas! but for a short time to be free; and whatever might have been the unknown fate that awaited Pierce, from those into whose hands Alley Dooling had delivered him, the fate for which he was reserved seemed terrible as any that could befall him.

When he reached his father's home, Pierce threw himself, without undressing, on his bed; his heart wretched, his mind dull and stupified, and not performing with regularity any of its accustomed movements. Sleep came not, yet he might be said, with regard to the functions of waking life, to sleep profoundly; and thus, lying motionless, his eyes shut, and his ears inattentive, he was for some time conscious of an unusual bustle that, almost since he had entered his chamber, had filled the house. At last, however, it reached his senses; and he was about to leap up, to miquire into the cause, when his father, pale and shaking, rushed into the room. Tims sight reduced Pierce to a state of stupor worse than that from which he had just roused himself; he became indifferent to the voice and action of his father, who quistioned him on something, and urged him to do something : he talked of Alley Dooling :- and he was seized by the officers of justice. The sheriff of the county, assisted by a military force, arrested him on a well-founded charge of whitehovism.

As an electric shock restores feeling to the paralysed, this announcement brought him to himself. And, as he was led forth, a guarded and marked criminal, and beheld the tearless horror of his father's look, and felt the desperate elinging of his aged mother, while her frantic screams pierced the paternal roof; and as the sobs and wailings of his poor foster-brother, and the universal grief of all around him, rung in his ears-a chill, deathlike, by anticipation, closed on Pierce's heart. One poor effort he did make its motion, he clasped and wrung his father's hind them. hand, and on his knees begged forgiveness for head with sorrow and with shaine: when again and again, he returned the terrible embraces of his shricking mother: gave back Andy Houlohan's kiss; shook hands, for the last time, with all the weeping household: and, with lingering fondness, and in wretched smiles patted the head of the old faithful mastiff, as he cast a long look to the old hearth that henceforth should never blaze for him, nor be a place of simple and holy recollections to those be left around: - when in a convulsive struggle for resignation he attempted all this, nature refused to support him: he wept like a child: and the ' Mother, mother, do not break my heart !'- Father, forgive me and pray for me !' - and the last, last 'God be with you all!' came from a bosom overflowing in bitterest anguish, and in a voice faint and wailing as that of a cradled infant.

(To be continued.)

THE FRUITS OF "THE GREAT ORANGE MEETING."

(From the Ulster Observer, Sept. 20.)

For the last three nights Belfast has been kept in a regular state of terror and excitement by the unruly mobs belonging to what were known in olden times as the "disturbed districts," which we had hoped might now have deserved a different title. The event only shows how dangerous it is to sur up smouldering fires, and but too fully proves the justice of the auticipations entertained as to the consequences of Wednesday's demonstration. Mobs are assembled in clear daylight to discuss and arrange for the night's mischief. Houses are "marked;" peaceable inhabitants are warned to quit their dwellings, because they are "Papishes," or, the more dire offence, because they harbour " Papishes" under their roofs. Night falls - the sky is clear and balmy, the stars are bright and beautiful. It is the lovely autumu evening, when all should be at rest, and rejoice in peace. Yet, is this the time when rabid mobs of men and women, boys and girls, rush from their haunts, fill the 'air with their demoniacal yells, tear up the streets, attack the houses, assault the passers-by, shout defiance to their fellow-townsmen, and prepare for mortal combat. The local forces are insufficient and houses demolished in othe and far more importo preserve the peace. A large number of extra police are called in from surrounding districts; companies of soldiers are stationed throughout the town under arms; troops of hussers, in full fighting order, trampothrough the streets; magistrates put their horsemanship into requisition to be everywhere; the Right Act is read - the soldiers have loaded, swords are drawn, and the hear, of the spectator thumps nervously as to what the next minute may produce. Seeing all this we wondered for a moment where we weren't ly is not in the war line of McClellan's army, nor yet within the lines of the Red Indians, nor are we among the scenes of Italian insurrection.enlightenment! We could scarce credit our senses; shore. At the same time the whole police force of order at defiance—are to assault innocent people insults and outrages so unspairingly levelled against Democrat,

we would not believe any account of the scenes we have seen had we not witnessed them with our own eyes. The worst passions are let loose—the most mischievous and wanton outrages are perpetrated, and all-how can we write it? - in the name of religion! We had hoped that, in this year of grace and advancement, the spread of enlighterment had reached even the denizens of Sandy-row, and that, ashamed of past disgraces, they would now prove themselves somewhat better than savages, and show themselves men and Christians, alive to the first principles of their manhood and their faith We had hopes that, acting on the Divine command to cherish charity towards their neighbor, they would show themselves superior to the evil promptings of men who sport with their passions and traffic in their unbridled licenses. But, alas! we are now undeceived. Belfast is now the headquarters of the nefarious Urange system, and bigotry and intolerance, blindness and wickedness, still mark it as distinctly as in days of old. The occurrences of Wednesday night, which we brieft, alluded to in our last, were but the presude to a more systematic display on Thursday. After it was seen that great exertions were necessary to preserve the peace, brigades of police were stationed at Albert Crescent College square North, Durbam street, Pound street, Barrack street, and other places. The magistrates present were-Mr. Lyons, the Mayor, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Sinclair, Dr. M'Gee, Dr. Murney, who, during the evening, walked from one place to another, evidently determined to enforce the law if necessary, and to put down these unmeaning exhibitions of party warfare. The shops were closed at an early hour by command of the magistrates. On Thursday evening, a few people were injured by stones, but not severely, and the Rev. Hugh Hunna's meeting-house was attacked and some windows broken A policeman was struck with a brickbat, and his skull almost fractured. Mr. Lyons, J.P., was also wounded by the blow of a stone, but not severely. One of the local constables received several severe scalp wounds that night from stone-throwing. The soldiers' were under arms, ready for duty, if required. The Riot Act was read several times during the course of the evening. The police paraded the streets till a late hour yesterday morning. But it was reserved for last night to show to greater advantage what those mobs are made of They were alive from an early hour, and a persound encounter between the rivals was confidently spuken of -every preparation for a pitched battle being made. The line of communication between the disturbed quarters was, however, too well guarded to allow a meeting, and, finding things in this condition, the Sandy-row heroes determined that they would signalise themselves somehow. Accordingly, large parties sallied forth in different directions on the mission of destruction. At about nine o'clock a body of about 200 left headquarters, ran nown College street, where they tried their pands at smashing n house, and having thus got their blood up, their next notable exploit was to attack an infant school at the corner of Fountain street, the patron of which, we understand, is the Rev. J. S. Porter, While engaged in this occupation - the stones being plenty, the sims good and the crashes satisfactory - some one who had cooled at the work called out-"Boys, you are wrong." They had evidently mistaken the house, but what of that? Were not the windows of an infant school a good mark for them? They stopped to finish their work, leaving scarce a whole pane of glass in any of the windows, and then proceeded to distribute their favours by wrecking the bakehouse of Mr. Bernard Hughes, in Fountain line. of injuries were inflicted on constables and civilians After this, they turned into Donegal place, and by the mobs of rioters, but the wounds received were wrecked Mr. Hughes's shop. Something seemed to not of a dangerous character. On Saturday evening strike their intelligent minds here, for they soon took to their heels, and passing up Fountain street they came around by the new building at the corner of that street, and balted opposite the Royal Hotel. Mr. Bowen, the respectable proprietor of that excellent establishment, happens to be a Catholic. It matters not that he is a quiet, peaceable, respectable cirizen. So are all the others who were visited." The Sandy-row boys wished to mark their estimation of these qualities, and accordingly they smashed the windows in the Royal Hotel - bedrooms, drawing rooms, parlours were all wrecked in workmanlike fashion. The visitors were driven to take refuge from the flying stones in the back of the premises. The task was done when the police came in sight, and the note for retiring being duly given, the conquering heroes again made the most of their legs, and managed somehow to escape scot free, to bear himself like a man; but when, obeying leaving neither dead nor wounded nor missing be-Meanwhile, another party were elsewhere. The houses of Mr. John Coyle and Mr M'Mullan, Ormean road, were wrecked Mr. Patrick the culpable disobedience that must now bring M. Glade, of Fountain street, had his windows smashed Mr. F. D. Finlay's, Donegall square North, was wrecked, and we understand similar complimencary attentions were paid, amongst others, to Mr. Swaby, Albion street; John M'Alister, grocer, Wesley street; P. Savage, corner of Townsend street; Mr. Duflin, Durham street; Mr. Birney, grocer, Townsend street. It was feared that an attack would be made on the Catholic churches, particularly St. Malachy's, and strong parties of soldiers and police were stationed there to prevent the sacrilege. We are glad to say none such bas taken place. Several Catholic and Protestant gentlemen were actively engaged for several hours in visiting the disturbed districts, and endenvouring, by every means possible, to preserve order. We were surprised at many things in these disturbances. We could not well understand how, with such large forces in the streets, so well organized and so ably commanded, the perpetrators of these outrages managed to effect their purposes so safety; and we cannot very satisfactorily account for the fact that, while the whole town outside appeared to be in a regular state of siege, in the hands of armed forces, the things we have detailed were done; and when we called at the police station, at eleven o'clock, instead of finding the lock-up crowded, we could not find a single prisoner on the charge book in connec-

tion with the night's doings. (From the Belfast Morning News, Sept. 12.)

In referring to the disturbances which unhappily bave again taken place in Bellast, we think it unwise to give publicity to what have been termed "sensation" descriptions of the various occurrences. These only tend to inflame people's minds the more, whereas the endeavour should be to allay as much as possible the prritation that unfortunately prevails, and, instead of finding fault anywhere and everywhere, endeavour to point out the means of removing the bad feeling that has been evoked. At the same time, we think we have a right, highly taxed as we are, to be protected from the effects of such a feeling as now exists in many districts of the town. The authorities seem to think that no place, but the old disturbed districts have a right to protection, whereas in the greater portion of them there has been little or no disturbance at all on the present occasion, the mobs taking new ground, for the most part, for their opetations, imagining - what, in most cases, has turned out to be the fact that the police and constabilary would incline to remain in their old accustomed scenes of action, just as it stones could not be thrown tant districts of the town, while the peace officers were looking in vain for what did not take place. Consequently, between nine and ten o'clock on Friday night, crowds of people were collected at the corners in all the districts at which it was expected riots would take place. In Brown street two companies of the military were assembled, and in the schoolroom of Christ Church two other companies were ready for character as that of the preceding evening, but were tioned contiguous to St. Malachy's Roman Catholic authorities must, if the peace of the town is soon to chapel! In consequence of the order of the magis be restored, resort to other means than those hithertraies, who beld a meeting in the Court-house in the to employed to put down, the mob law, which reigns forenous, at which Colonel Brunker was present, supreme in one or two districts of the town. Is it to that officer marched his men in the evening to the belonger endured that with 2,000 armed men in Bel-

Belfast, under the command of their respective officers, were located in New Durham street, Pound street, Townsend street, Barrack street, Millfield, and at St. Malachy's chapel, in order to protect that place, as threats had been made that the edifice would be destroyed in consequence of the injuries which the Rev Hugh Hanna's meeting house, in Berry street, had received on the previous evening. The local constables, under Chief Constables Green and McKittrick, were dispersed through the various quarters of the town in which it was feared damage might be done, and where the military and constabulary had not been placed. Seeing that business could not be done to advantage in the districts alluded to above, a large mob made a circuit through College square North, and Howard street, a district where no military or police were stationed. A shout was here raised of "To the Whig! to the Whig!" and the crowd proceeded onwards till they came to the Royal Hotel, where several volleys of stones were poured into the windows, of course breaking the glass, and injuring some valuable articles inside The authorities had by this time received information of the proceedings of the unlawful assemblage, and a troop of hussais were immediately ordered out of barracks. A company of soldiers and the mounted police were instantly brought forward to disperse the mob at Donegall place, who then proceeded to Mr. Hughes's bakery establishment, where they demolished the windows, venting their prowess principally on those in Fountain lane, most probably because they thought they would not be soon detected there-which indeed appeared to be the case. They then proceeded towards the Whig office, but, a body of police coming up at the time, they were dispersed through Donegall place. They were not however, to be baulked in their designs upon our contemporary, and when they could not get at the office, they at once proceeded to the dwelling-house of Mr. Finlay, the proprietor, in Donegall square South, where volley after volley of stones were thrown into the windows, until scarcely a whole pane of glass was left. Only two female servants were in the house at the time. It is remarkable that acarcely a constable or policeman was to be seen in the localities we have referred to until the damage was completed. Shortly after, however, some mounted police and military came up, and the mob was at once dispersed. About the same time another mob of rioters, coming, it is presumed, from the same district as the others, made their way down Donegall pass, and halted at the Ormeau Road, where they attacked the house of Mr. John Coyle, the windows of which were broken, and a good deal of property was destroyed. The meeting house, in Rosemary street, to which the Rev. John Scott Porter is attached, and that of the Rev. Hugh Hanna, in Berry street, were attacked, the latter a second time, and considerable injury done by the breaking of windows. The house of Mr. M'Mullan, Ormean road, was wrecked, and Mr. Patrick M'Glade, of Fountain street, had his windows smashed. Similar complimentary attentions were paid, amongst others, to Mr. Swaby, Albion street ; John M'Alister, grocer, Wesley street; P. Savage, corner of Townsend street; Mr. Duffin, Durham street; Mr. Birney, grocer, Townsend street. In Millfield, Brown street, Carrick Hill, North street, Church street, &c., several windows were broken, some being left with scarcely a whole pane in them. During the evening, the Riot Act was read several times by Mr. Dunville, Dr. M'Gee, Mr. Lyons, and others of the magistracy; but their desire, it was evident, was not to resort to extreme measures. A great number every precaution was taken at an early hour to prevent the recurrence of the disgraceful scenes of the previous evenings. The constabulary were marched in small parties to every point where it was thought likely crowds would congregate, and local constables were placed in still closer proximity along the streets and lanes; while the military were held in readiness to act at the shortest warning. The streets as usual on Saturday evenings, were very much crowded at, and for some time after nightfall There was not the least appearance of bad feeling in any quarter up till about nine o'clock. Shortly after that hour, however, some symptoms of ill-humour became manifest in one or two localities. About this time a stone was thrown at the large clock in front of the establishment of Messrs. Sherrard, in Castle street, which shivered the glass front in pieces, and injured the machinery of the clock very materially. A shot was fired among the mob by some mates, but we believe no one was hart. The mob, however, scampered off in double-quick time About eleven o'clock an attack was made on the house of Mr. Samuel Melville, Divis street, and a volley of stones, sent through the windows, demolished about fifteen panes of glass. A number of constabulary, under the direction of Dr. M'Gee, came up opportunely, however, and of course the party fled in every direction. The house of Mr. James Duncan, in Durham street, was also attacked, and, in fact, taken possession of by another mob, Mr. Duncan and his family having to fly for safety elsewhere. Having broken the windows and smashed a quantity of valuable furniture, the mob left, just as he police were coming forward. Some eight or nine panes of glass were broken in the windows of a house in Hamill street. The police retired to barracks at one o'clock, when everything was quiet. Yesterday the streets were in their usual state of quiet during the early part of the day. Towards evening, the crowds in the streets in almost all parts of the town, increased very much. The usual precautions, however, were taken, by placing parties of police and constables wherever it was apprehended that disturbances might occur. No actual disturbance took place until a little after six o'clock, when two parties collected in King street, a locality where, as nothing unusual was apprehended, less precaution had been taken than in other places. In a few miuntes the stone-throwing became general, and very serious if not fatal results would have followed had not a strong force of constabulary and local police been marched to the spot, where they succeeded in a short time in separating the excited belligerents. In the course of the melee at this place an attack was made on the Savings Bank, and a number of the windows broken. The lamp which is placed in the immediate vicinity was also demolished, but, singularly enough, without extinguishing the light Ata late hour Mr. Sinclair, the magistrate, was struck by a stone and considerably hurt. in Hamili street and Institution place several additional houses were wrecked last night; and the house of Dr. Hanna, brother to the Rev. Mr Hanna, in Mill street, met a similar face, as did also a house at the corner of Brook street and Cullintree road. The Orange Hall, in College street, was also wrecked. One prisoner, with a large cut in his head, was arrested here, and sent to the police office. At a later hour two more were brought in, charged with having taken part in the riots. About nine o'clock the military were sent for, and in a few minutes a large force of horse and foot arrived. The infantry were located in the school-room connected with Christ Church, as the rioting had by that time considerably abated, and the horsemen proceeded to scour the streets in the

(From the Northern Warg of the 23rd Sept.)

considerable.

vicinity. Large crowds remained, however, at al-

most all the corners, and the excitement was very

The excitement which has prevailed in Beifast for the last five days still continues. The outrages of last night were not of so numerous or extensive a Two companies of soldiers were also sta- still of such an anlawful nature that it is evident the of prosperous Ulster, in the headquarters of Gospel districts directed by the magistrates, as named fast, a lot of cowardly ruffians are to set all law and

who are travelling quietly to their homes-knock the Catholics, we deplore and condemn the measures them down, kick them, and otherwise abuse them of retallation adopted, or said to be adopted, by them down, kick them, and otherwise accept that some some of our people, insamuch as these acts endanger block our people, insamuch as these acts endanger block our people, in the growd may have spotted them, the lives and liberties of those concerned in them, and called upon his brother marauders to lie on advice which is always certain to be taken, and the effects of which some unfortunate individual is sure to feel to his cost. Last night (Monday) the military and police at present in Belfast were stationed in the different quarters of the town where it was supposed their services would be most required, they would be upon religious houses, and most earnestly conjure at hand ready for any emergency. Large numbers of police were stationed in Castle place, Corn marker, Hercules place, Barrack street, Millfield, Durham street, Pound street, Brown street, and all the localities where it was supposed any disturbance would take place. The military were stationed at St. Malachy's Church, Durham street School room and other places. About eight o'clock the crowds again began to collect at the usual disturbed corners, and shortly afterwards they renewed their old tactics of assaulting and chasing every person they did not know. One man in Barrack street got frightful abuse. He was knocked down and kicked in a most savage manner, and was left to make his way home as best he could from the hands of an infursated mob. We have heard of many other assaults, and of people getting very bad abuse, and the wonder to every thinking man is, how such things are tolerated with such an army as is at present here. Why are the crowds, as we asked before, allowed to collect at all. Would not a mounted policemen in every street dispersing the half dozens that first congregate about the corners, be able, if given his own way of acting, to keep the streets clear? There is no doubt of it. But the plan seems to be to allow the mobs to gather and then to chase them from one place to another which is of no use whatever, as it only changes the wrecking from one quarter to another of the town The barrack-street mobs last night made several sallies down Mill street and into King street, in both of which streets they wrecked many houses, including that of Mr. Firth, publican, Dr. Hanna, and a great number of other houses in King street and Mill street. We cannot at present particularise the houses, but should say, at least, thirty bouses were injured. This was the only wrecking of houses that we saw in this district of the town during the evening. The police came up when all was over, and, we believe, again succeeded in arresting one prisoner, and who, we believe was arrested by the Mayor himself. In consequence of the Orange Hall having been attacked on the previous evening, a great number of Urangemen assembled at that edifice, in anticipation of another attack last night. At one time there were, perhaps, 1,000 men inside and outside the building determined to preserve it all hazards. There were plenty of firearms and ammunition ready, and the men seemed determined for snything. However, their courage was not put to the test till about ten o'clock, when a great number of the opposing party made their appearance contiguous, and a grand row would undoubtedly have occurred had not the police come in force and chased the intruders away. There were here all the elements for a splendid encounter, had the police, as both parties thought, not unfortunately interfered. In the Sandy row and Pound districts there were great crowds, but we have heard of no disturbance - at lesst, saw none, except that a man was badly beaten in Durham street. In Mill street a lamp was completely smashed with stones, and in other places the lamps were extinguished by the rioters. The following notice was last evening extensirely circulated : -

" TO THE ORANGEMEN OF BELFAST. "The riots which now disgrace our town are got un for a well known object. Orangemen, be wise. Keep wholly away, and confine yourselves strictly to your homes, and exhort to this course all who come

within your reach. (By order)
"W. PHEBLES, Dist. Sec. " 22nd September, 1862." From what we saw of the determination of the par ties in the Orange district to retaliate for the attack on the Orange Hall, we have no doubt the publication of the above did immense good, and contributed greatly towards the preservation of the peace during the evening. On Monday evening, as on some other evenings last week, a number of the laborers in the employment of Mr. Olley, contractor for making a new cutting in connection with the goods shed in course of ecection by the Ulster Railway Company, marched down Durham street in regular rank and file, carrying with them their shovels and spades. this tended in a great measure to lead to a breach of the peace (the "navvies" belonging principally to the Roman Catholic district), Mr. Lyone, J. P., drew up aforce of military across the street at Christ Church, and when the laborers came up they were stopped. The local constables then, acting under the directions of Mr. Lyons, disarmed the party of their tools and conveyed them to the constabulary barracks, and the men were allowed to go home On Monday a great number of the Protestant inhabitents of the Pound district removed to other places of habitation, and, in the Orange district, the same course was pursued by the Roman Catholics, as both parties believed that they were not safe any longer where they had resided. The police paraded the streets up to a late hour this morning. How long, we ask the authorities, is such a state of things to be allowed to continue? How long are they going to allow a mob to wantonly break heads and destroy property, without resorting to measures which wil be effectual in putting an end of it? Kind and indulgent measures have been resorted to long enough, and what good has been accomplished? Such a condition of things would be tolerated nowhere else. On inquiry at the police office this morning, we ascartained that eleven persons had been arrested in Chapel-lane, at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, on charges of having been in a riotous, stone-throwing mob after the riot act had been read.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PETER'S PENCE ASSOCIATION. - We find the following interesting account of the association in the columns of the Speciator. Our readers are, of course, aware that that journal is high Protestant:-"The association was placed under the guidance of a number of Cardinals and Bishops in all all parts of the world, every one of them bound to use the utmost efforts towards procuring eleemosyna for the wants of the Papal See. Among the leading members of the confraternity are the French Bishop of Orleans and Archbishop Cullen of Dublin, who have hitherto succeeded in keeping up the often-flagging zeal of many of the other heads of the society. The eloquence of the Delegate of the Apostolic Sac has up to the present been rewarded in the Isle of Saints by a rather good barvest of 'the things of the world, for according to the first report of the Archbrotherhood of St Peter's Pence, recently issued by Monsigner Nardi, Ireland has contributed, in little more than a year, no less than £70,000 to the elecmosyna St. Petri Considering the population of Ireland, this is a larger sum than has been given by any other country in the world. The thirty-five millions of Roman Catholics of France have given only £320,000 sterling in a year and a-half; while Austria, with twenty-six millions of souls subject to the Concordat has raised but £80,000.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CATHOLIC GENTLEMEN IN BELFAST. A number of Catholics anxious for the preservation of kindly and peaceful feeling among the citizens of Bulfast, met together to take and give counsel, at a moment which the past history and present condition of the town induce them to regard as adopted the following resolution, which it is extraest-

and involve a violation of the law, from which punishment is certain to ensue. We, therefore, exhort the people to forbearance and to the most patient endurance of those wrongs, which cannot fail to elicit the condemuation of the honest, fair-thinking men of every creed. We particularly reprobate attacks our people to allow no insults, in word or deed, to draw them into acts that are a slur upon their manhood, and what is still worse, a refutation of their practical Christian toleration. The Catholics have long suffered -suffering is the only path to true glory -and surely they will not turn away from this blessed road, trodden by their dear Lord himself in example to his followers, at a period and a juncture so critical as the present. We ask them to be as careful not to give as not to accept provocation.

" † P. Dorrias, Coadjutor Eishop, Chairman. "Relfast, Sept. 19, 1862." - Ulster Observer.

The Orangemen of Ulster seem to have no idea of desisting from agitation in consequence of the events at Belfast; they propose holding another monster meeting at Newtownlimavady, for the County Londonderry, on the 16th of October next, "to protest against the partial administration of justice by the Irish Executive" They intend to hold another meeting of the same kind at Enniskillen. We are told that 'Protestant Ulater is thoroughly aroused, and will not rest until by constitutional efforts, they have secured the equal administration of the laws.' After what has occurred at Belfast, it is to be hoped that the local magistrates, gentry, and clergy will see the expediency of discouraging such demonstrations .- Cor

That the Riots in Belfast originated in the Great Orange Meeting held there last Wednesday week, and broke out that same night, is certain. Whether the Protestants or the Catholics began to throw stones and break windows, is a question of evidence; but as all respectable people, whether Protestants or Catholies, condemn the rioters of both demonstrations as ruffians and nulsances, it does not much matter. It is of more interest to observe that the Orangemen of Ulster are anxious to assure the Whigs of their good will and approval.

The Morning Post says :- The gathering was rather intended to assist the Government in dealing instiv and firmly with the Ultramontane faction. whom all moderate men reprobate, than to assert extreme principles, or contend for an impracticable policy. Several of the speakers spoke complimentarily of the recent acts of the Government, and Dr. Cooke, especially, who is popular with both Churchmen and Presbyterians, bore testimony to the ex-cellent motives of Lord Carlisle, and the spirited nature of Sir Robert Peel's conduct. This meeting, in fact, was anything but a sign of the unpopularity of the Government in Ulster, and those who represent such as its meaning are only anxious to conceal its real significance. The recent Ecclesiastical appointments have, on the contrary, made the Government exceedingly popular with the Protestants of Ireland, and in a letter of apology written by a nobleman (Lord Roden) to whom they look for leadership, this popularity is openly acknowledged."

And the Belfast News-Letter, the organ of the Ulater Orangemen, declares : - The Protestant demonstration was conceived in no spirit of hostility to the Government, but meant rather in reply to the Ultramontane celebration in Dublin; and, as an indication that the Ulster community approve of the policy of the Cabinet in refusing to concede Dr. Cullen's last demands. The names of Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel were received with marked favour; while, on the other hand, those of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were manifestly unpopular. The projectors of the demonstration are most anxious to have it understood that their platform is widely different from that of the Conservative leaders, and their gathering is not unlikely to affect the next Ulster elections, the great mass of those present being yeomen' The Orange meetings and riots in Belfast, by which the Orangemen endeavour to express their admiration of the Whie Government and of Lord Palmerstor, are good signs. But they complicate the position of the Catholic supporters of the Whigs, whether lay, Clerical, or Episcopal. It will be pleasant to see Mr. Vance and Sir E. Grogan cross the House to sit side by side with Mr. More O Ferrall and Mr. Cogan, in the midst of the Twenty One. Ou peut on etre mieux qu' au sein de sa famille – Tublet.

The Times' Correspondent says :-- 'The Episcopal appointments have given so much satisfaction to the Conservative party, that I understand the members for the city of Dublin have stated that they will, in compliance with the wishes of their Protestant constituents, give their support to Lord Palmeraton next session, and pledge themselves to do so on the hustings should there be a dissolution of Parliament.'

Bibles and Bacon .- An itinerant vender of 'the Word,' in connection with the used-up soupers of Dundaik, who can't convert any one, benighted or otherwise, of the Pope's spiritual children, has got into a 'scrape.' He deals in the 'authorised version, and turns a penny as often as he can; and should a Papist offer to purchase a copy, which is never the case, the man of soup, would not grudge, for his soul's sake, to give the volume at less than cost price. It is evident that business bus not been thriving with bim in this quarter, for he has been obliged, owing to the bad demand for his books, to get into the books of a very decent provision dealer in Bridge street. The story relative to him goes on to say, that like a certain pervert, celebrated some years ago by a Farney Poet,

'Who sold his God for bacon,'

this hawker of the 'authorised version,' loves pork stenks, ' 'Wicklow hams,' and 'Limerick middles,' and that he ran up his account in the provision store till it amounted to the sum of £3, rather too much for the hawker of Bibles. On Saturday evening last he put on his 'considering cap,' and soon determined to have a choice piece of swine's flesh smoking before him on his table next day. Although connected with the soupers, he evidently prefers something more substantial than soup. He then proceeded to his friend in Bridge street, and declared that he wanted some bacon for his Sunday dinner .-The 'flying stationer' was served, and paid for his bacon. He then requested permission to leave his sack of wares with his friend until Monday, and he was accommodated. Before retiring to rest on that night the provision dealer was arged by coriosity to look into the sack, in order to ascertain if there were value enough in it to satisfy the claim he had against his debtor, and to his dismay he found it contained i number of spurious copies of the Protestant Bible. Knowing that edition of the Word of God to be au erroneous translation, and he being a good Untholic, he firmly resolved not to sleep in the same house with the authorised version, and he took the sack and placed it in a store as far as possible from his dwelling. On Monday the hawker called and requested to have his sack of bibles. But it would not be given till the £3 due for bacon was paid. The 'modern saint' became insolent, dishowing all who were present that although he read, sold, and eulogised the 'Word,' he was not disposed to follow its precepts. His sack of bibles he should have, or the police, and all the souper gang should be informed of this transaction. A critical in the extreme. After due deliberation, they crowd was collecting, and the provision dealer, being to a man of peace, and dreading that, blows, mightifull," ly hoped, will meet with a cordial response from on the souper's head, he released the sack, of Bibles covery one claiming to be considered a Catholic from durance, delivered it to its owner, and thus "Resolved-That whilst strongly reprobating the ended the biblical and bacon transaction. - Dundulk-