THE DAILY NEWS.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 227.] KINGSTON, (CANADA). FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

LEGAL.

Macdonald & Patton,

BARRISTERS, &c., Trust and Loan Building, corner of Toronto and Adelaide Streets.

JOHN A MACDONALD, Q.C.
JAMES PATTON, Q.C.

Toronto, April 16, 1872.

Kirkpatrick & Smythe,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c.

A. S. KIRKPATRICK.
E. H. SMYTHE, M.A.

Alex. S. Kirkpatrick,

COUNTY CROWN ATTORNEY and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Frontenac, Ontario Street, Kingston, directly opposite the Montreal Telegraph Company's office.

Kingston, July 19, 1871.

Gildersleeve & Walkem,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Conveyancers, Notaries Public.

Richard T. Walkem,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office Clarence Street, Kingston, Ont.

J. P. GILDERSLEEVE, L.L.B.
RICHARD T. WALKEM.

Joseph Rawden,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, 33 King Street, Kingston.

John Mudie,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., has removed his office to Clarence Street, between King and Wellington Streets. Money to lend, at easy rates on acceptable security.

S. McCammon, Gananoque,

CLERK OF DIVISION COURT, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Commissioner in Queen's Bench, &c.

Nov. 27.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Henry B. Evans.

DR. HENRY B. EVANS, M.R.C.S., London. Office, 156 Princess Street.

James McCammon, M.D.,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Residence and Office:—Dumble's Block, Wellington Street, Kingston.

June 29.

Thos. R. Dupuis, M.D., F.R.C.P.S.

SOMETIME Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Washington, and later, Attendant at the Massachusetts and City Hospitals, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston).

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—in the premises recently occupied by Dr. Jarvis, and previously by Drs. Evans and Maclean,

No. 156 PRINCESS STREET,

Nearly opposite Tandy Bros' Marble Works.

August 7.

Dr. Maclean's Office

REMOVED TO MACLEAN & CO'S Drug Store, Princess Street.

May 23.

Dr. J. Jarvis,

LATE OF LONDON, England, Homœopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office and Residence removed to Wellington Street, nearly opposite the Post Office. Calls in city or country, night or day, promptly attended.

J. JARVIS, M.D.

Aug. 9.

DENTISTRY.

L. Clements, Dentist.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE opposite the Post Office, Wellington Street. Established in Kingston in 1857.

Aug. 22.

F. M. Clark, L.D.S.

F. M. CLARK, L.D.S., DENTAL ROOMS, No. 4 Wilson's Block, Wellington Street, Between Princess and Brock Sts. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

July 31.

J. L. Macdonald, L.D.S.,

DENTIST (successor to Dr. Day) No. 156 Princess Street, Kingston, Ont. OFFICE HOURS from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. From 9 to 10 A.M., on Fridays, devoted to the poor.

VETERINARY.

Daniel McIntosh.

DANIEL McINTOSH, Veterinary Surgeon, Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Office, City Hotel, Kingston.

ARCHITECTURE.

John Power,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING SURVEYOR. Office and Residence Queen Street.

Oct. 24.

R. Gage,

ARCHITECT, MARBLE BLOCK, Princess Street.

Kingston, May 25th, 1872.

HOTELS.

Albion Hotel, Mill-st., Stirling.

JOHN ACKERS, Manager. First-class Commercial Rooms. Good Yards and Stabling.

March 30.

International Hotel,

NOS. 175 and 177 Main Street, Brockville, Ont. JOHN BULL, Jr., Proprietor. Free Omnibus to and from the boats and cars. Carriages for parties wishing to visit places of interest can be secured at the office. A First Class Livery attached.

May 27.

Provincial Hotel, Gananoque.

A. BROPHY, PROPRIETOR.—This First Class Hotel is centrally located in the business part of the town, in view of the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and in close proximity to the Fishing and Hunting Grounds. ☞ Good Boats and Oarsmen always in attendance for Fishing Parties.

May 23.

MUSICAL.

Edgar Doward, F.C.O.,

ORGANIST St. George's Cathedral, Teacher of Organ, Piano, and Singing. All applications to be addressed to E. Stacey's Book Store.

April 22.

J. Reyner,

ORGAN AND MELODEON MANUFACTURER, has REMOVED to Princess Street, next door to Hobart's Medical Hall. Pianoes bought and sold.

French Organs, each	$12
Good Five Octave Organs	70
Second-hand Melodeons	30

Agent for the best makers in Canada, United States, England, France and Germany.

Tuning and Repairs attended to by the subscriber personally in town or country, at reasonable rates.

J. REYNER.

July 28.

AUCTIONEERS.

F. Werner,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, Martin's Block, Princess Street. FURNITURE bought and sold.

Sept. 6.

BOATS, OARS, ETC.

H. Cunningham,

BOAT BUILDER (successor to M. O'Gorman), SIMCOE STREET. THE HANDSOMEST AND FASTEST BOATS built at this Establishment.

Kingston, Nov. 4 1871.

A. McCorkell,

BOAT-BUILDER, Ontario Street, near the Water Works, Kingston, Ont. A large assortment of first-class SKIFFS and BOATS of all sizes on hand, ready built, or FOR SALE OR TO HIRE. ☞ Ships Boats For Sale, Fancy Cedar Skiffs kept on hand and for sale, such as I obtained Prizes with at the Provincial Exhibitions of Ontario and Quebec for the past number of years.

All orders punctually attended to.

March 6, 1872.

REMOVAL!

ROSE'S

Boot and Shoe Store

HAS BEEN REMOVED to the Store formerly occupied by Mr MORRISON, and

Three Doors ABOVE Hobart's Drug Store,

PRINCESS STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, a New Stock of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles.

EDWIN ROSE,

Princess Street.

N.B.—All accounts due 1st January must be paid at once to save costs.

E. R.

April 25, 1872.

ENGLISH BOOTS & SHOES.

JAMES HOPE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' English Boots and Shoes, which he has imported direct.

ENGLISH CONGRESS BOOTS.
PATENT LEATHER OXFORD SHOES.
PATENT FRENCH OXFORD SHOES.
PATENT CALF OXFORD SHOES.
NEW STYLE OF LADIES' GAITERS—very pretty.

Also 50 dozen of CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—all new styles.

JAMES HOPE,
Boot and Shoe Store,
Princess Street.

May 16.

Cured in Ice Houses.

NEW BACON,

First arrival of the season,

AT PARKHILL'S.

DIRECT FROM THE BANKS.

TO ARRIVE—A Case of Snow-White

TABLE CODFISH,

Direct from the Banks of Newfoundland altogether superior to anything in this market

Superior Breakfast Bacon,

Superior Sugar-Cured Hams.

It is universally admitted that nothing in this market can approach Morrison's Hams and Bacon for flavour and sweetness.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

XXX Pastry Flour, Family Flour, Cracked Wheat, and everything in the line fresh and of superior quality.

M. MORRISON.

August 22, 1872.

NOTICE.

To Vessel Owners & Captains,

Encourage Home Manufacture.

G. S. OLDREIVE,

Sail-Maker, Rigger,

—AND—

SHIP-CHANDLER,

INVITES them to call at his Store, Ontario Street, foot of Princess Street, and inspect a superior quality of MANILLA ROPE made to order. Also Patent Ship Logs, Spirit Compasses, Patent Sounding Machines, Signal Lamps, Cotton and Linen Canvas, Blocks, Paints, Oils, Life-Preservers, and all other Materials required for Vessel Fittings constantly on hand. WIRE ROPE for sale and fitted to order. Flags and Awnings made to order. Old Sails bought and taken in exchange. GRAIN SCOOPS constantly on hand.

April 17.

AT ALEX. ROSS'S.

New Spring Goods

RECEIVED AND OPENED, comprising all Novelties of the Season.

Special attention has beengi ven to

Silk and Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,

CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN Pillow Cotton and Towelling.

A splendid lot of Newest Styles in Brussels TAPESTRY AND WOOL CARPETS.

BEST ENGLISH FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
BEST JOSEPHINE KIDS.

SPECIAL.

From the Manufacturers:—The Largest, Cheapest and Best Stock of REAL LACE GOODS in Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, &c., ever offered in the city.

A. ROSS.

Hellibore! Hellibore!

Hellibore!

FOR THE DESTRUCTION of Caterpillars on Cabbage Plants, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, &c.

CARBOLIC ACID, SOAP, and POWDER for Toilet, Disinfecting, and other purposes.

ICE CREAM SODA WATER,

With Pure Fruit Syrups, drawn from Dow's Patent Fountain,

—AT—

MACLEAN & Co's

DRUGGISTS,

42 Princess Street, Kingston.

June 10, 1872.

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (endorsed Tender for Feeder) will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER INSTANT, for the clearing out and deepening of the Feeder of the WELLAND CANAL, from the Junction upwards to Dunnville, and to Port Maitland Lock.

Specifications can be seen at this office, and at the Welland Canal Office, St. Catharines, on and after TUESDAY, the 10th instant, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, residents of the Province, willing to become sureties for the due performance of the work, must be attached to each Tender.

The Department will not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 3rd September, 1872.

R. WHITE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

—AND—

IMPORTER,

PROPRIETOR OF

Kingston Oil Stores,

WELLINGTON STREET,

KINGSTON, Ont.

June 5, 1872.

CHIGNONS AND SWITCHES.

JUST ARRIVED, QUEEN'S CHIGNONS and SWITCHES,

AT J. CRIDIFORD'S,

Hair Cutter, Wig Maker, &c.,

CITY BATHS,

KING STREET.

Kingston, July 31, 1872.

J. A. KARCH,

HAVING RETIRED from the Grocery and Liquor Trade, begs leave to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and intimates for the future he will strictly confine himself to the

Coffee and Spice Business.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. KARCH.

Office and Residence, Earl Street, between Bagot and Wellington Streets.

Kingston, Jan. 10, 1870.

WEBER & Co., Kingston,

(Ontario,)

were awarded First Prize and Diploma for Piano of any kind (instruments that were awarded prizes in other sections allowed to compete).

Our facilities for manufacturing PIANOS enable us to turn out Instruments which, for workmanship and brilliancy of tone, cannot be excelled on this continent.

Price Lists mailed to any address on application.

Address,

WEBER & Co.,
Kingston, Ont.

Oct. 5th.

KINGSTON MARBLE WORKS

TANDY BROTHERS,

Princess and Sydenham Streets, Kingston, Ont.,

MANUFACTURERS of MONUMENTS and GRAVESTONES in Canadian, American and Italian Marble, and Free Stone. MARBLE and ENAMELLED MANTLE PIECES, &c., &c.

Importers of

Scotch Granite Monuments.

The subscribers having recently extended their premises, beg to announce their increased facilities for executing large quantities of FIRST-CLASS WORK in every department of their business.

In soliciting an inspection of their large and varied stock, they invite special attention to their splendid supply of

ARNPRIOR MARBLE,

by far the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Kingston.

TANDY BROS. FACTORY *is the only Depot for this Beautiful Marble in Central Canada.*

All orders punctually filled for moderate rates, at the

Kingston Marble Works

Princess and Sydenham Streets.

☞ WORKMANSHIP CONCEDED TO BE UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN CANADA.

TANDY BROTHERS.

Kingston, April 20, 1872.

APPLES, PEARS, ORANGES,

Lemons, Grapes, Chestnuts,

Sweet Potatoes,

OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail, at

R. Smith's Fruit Store,

ONTARIO STREET,

Between Anglo-American Hotel and Harwood House.

Aug. 6.

Latest Novelties

—IN—

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

JUST OPENED OUT

At Macnee & Waddell's,

PRINCESS STREET.

May 22, 1872

CLARETS, ALE & PORTER.

WE have now in stock Clarets of various brands, which will compare favourably in price with any in this market. Also

The Penner Cider.

and DAWES' ALE, INDIA PALE ALES, and PORTER. The Ale and Porter we bottle ourselves, taking care to have the bottles clean and using none but good corks. Orders respectfully solicited.

Harback & Co.,

Agents for St. George's Wines.

Aug. 12.

Picture Frames.

GOLD, Plain and Ornamental, Carved Walnut and Fancy Picture Frames, very choice and cheap,

At HENDERSON'S

Photograph Gallery

PRINCESS STREET.

July 9.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

—OF—

SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

A. B. Macpherson & Co's.

WE ARE DECIDED to run off the balance of our Summer Stock at a

GREAT BARGAIN!

The above Sale will commence on Saturday, August 3, and last for 30 days.

Come early and get your pick.

All Summer Prints in Stock reduced to 12½ cents.

All Summer Muslins reduced to 15 cents.

Some Very Good Muslins at 5 cents.

All Grenadines reduced to cost.

All Dress Goods reduced below cost.

We are selling Grey Cottons less than wholesale price.

Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Cotton, Table Linen, Linen Towels, Table Napkins, &c., &c.

The above are all reduced to cost.

Our entire Stock of Fancy Goods, consisting of Ribbons, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Collars, Cuffs and Handkerchiefs reduced below cost.

Our entire Stock of Summer Goods must all be closed out by 1st September, as we will then receive a Large Stock of Fall Goods direct from Europe.

The Best Bargains in the city. No humbug. No deception.

A. B. Macpherson & Co's

August 2.

Received this Day,

—AT—

MACNEE & WADDELL'S,

NEW ENGLISH

Floor Oil Cloths,

Cocoa Mattings,

and Fancy Mattings.

May 22.

E. R. WELCH & SON,

PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON, Ont.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Italian, American and Native

MARBLE MONUMENTS, Head Stones, Chimney-Pieces, &c.

RED AND GREY SCOTCH GRANITE MONUMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the Provincial Exhibition held at Kingston in 1856, and at the Provincial Exhibition, Kingston, Sept., 1871.

Jan. 18.

BUY GOOD

Cable Screw Wire

BOOTS AND SHOES,

The Best and Cheapest.

The Daily News

IS PUBLISHED every evening, $5 per annum in advance, or two cents each single copy.

The NEWS is the only CONSERVATIVE PAPER published in Kingston. It is the medium of communication between the Bishop of Ontario and the Clergy and Laity. All the official receipts for subscriptions, collections and donations for Diocesan objects will be acknowledged in the NEWS.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Eight cents per line for first insertion; four cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Special rates for monthly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements made on moderate terms.

The Chronicle and News

Is the weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS. It has a large and increasing circulation in the Diocese of Ontario. Price $1.50 in advance. Notices intended to reach the country population should be published in this the oldest paper in the district. Established 1810.

CONFIRMATION CARDS and CHURCH FORMS of every description printed neatly and cheaply at the DAILY NEWS STEAM PRINTING OFFICE, Princess Street, Kingston.

JAMES SHANNAN, Publisher.

THE DAILY NEWS is kept on sale every day at the Book Stores of Mr John Henderson, Princess Street, McAuley & Co., and Mr Edward Stakey, King Street. Single copies may be had at the Publication Office, Princess Street. Price Two Cents.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The New York *Herald* correspondent gives the following graphic account of the riots in Belfast:—Belfast August 20.—It is impossible to exaggerate the scenes of bloodshed, riot and destruction which have disgraced this town for now four days. That all parties are to blame, and the Executive most of all, is undeniable. Thousands of cavalry and infantry line the principal streets, and patrols of police are stationed all over the town. And yet the rattle of musketry is ceaseless; vehicles of all kinds are careering to the general hospital; houses are falling in, sometimes by fire, sometimes by gutting, and a universal shudder palsies the energies of the population. The disaster which has once more made Belfast the disgrace of Ireland is directly attributable to the violent malevolence of the lower classes and indirectly to the repeal by the government of the Party Processions Act. It is now lawful for all parties to have processions, and the Twelfth of July was celebrated by the Orangemen in great peace. The Catholics made no sign whatever. On August 15th they celebrated the religious festival of Lady Day by forming enormous processions, carrying flags with historical mottoes, bearing portraits of Robert Emmett, and holding meetings in favour of Home Rule. The leaders of the Orangemen addressed their followers on the 14th by placard and advertisement, calling upon them to abstain from all violence, referring to the peaceful demeanour of the Catholics on the 12th, and entreated for them a quiet day in return. These addresses were wholly disregarded, and on Friday morning Sandy row wore its ancient appearance, and soon threatening knots of men formed into a riotous multitude. The Catholics with equal promptitude took up a defensive position, and before night closed a couple of men were dead, a score were wounded and hundreds were drunk. On Saturday the contest was renewed with extraordinary fury. While troops were hastening from every quarter, while special trains were flying from the capital, while beseeching telegrams were flashed from the local authorities, the ship carpenters had pitched their camp and calmly awaited the arrival of the foe. These warriors have a local reputation of fiercest import. In the riots of 1864, which lasted for no less than twenty-one days, they sacked whole streets, tore downed shutters, ransacked shops and fought with a desperate fury that appalled the country. On this occasion the challenge was not thrown down in vain; but happily the battle was averted. The constabulary in their utmost force stood between the angry hosts, and at length, when they themselves were beaten with bludgeons and stones, they charged the mob with the bayonet and succeeded in breaking the sort of square which had been not inartistically formed. They wounded several men and received several wounds themselves. They now hurried at a rapid pace through the principal streets of the notoriously disturb- quarters, and, as reinforcements arrived, they were able to keep the two parties each on their own ground. But the failure of Saturday but the more inflamed the murderous passion of the mobs, and since that evening's work it has been simply absurd to inquire who is the aggressor. On Sunday morning an ominous quiet reigned throughout the town, and those who knew Belfast rioters best foretold a deadly battle before long. All day preparations was made on either side, and all day troops and police were pouring in from quarters outside Ulster. One thousand constabulary were in town in the afternoon, and General Warre, commanding the military, had a tremendous force at his disposal. The Mayor issued a proclamation warning the people that mobs or knots of more than six persons would be dispersed forcibly if necessary; but the proclamation had no effect whatever. The riots had gone too far. Violence had felt its own strength; and now when half a dozen public houses had been sacked and liquors of all kinds consumed in the street with astonishing rapidity, mob law was the law of the hour. At length they issued from their respective quasters to the number of about five thousand. They proceeded to a large brick field and commenced the bloodiest conflict ever remembered in Ulster. Now the Catholics were driven from the field and now they turned with renewed courage and swept the Orangemen away. The fight had lasted for more than half an hour when the military were attracted by the incessant ball firing, and immediately hastened to the spot. The cavalry charged right between the mobs and the Highlanders dashed into the thick of the crowded street. Men fell on all sides, and in fifteen minutes there was a tremulous peace. The wounded were carried to the hospital and one hundred rioters were convoyed to the cells. But while this battle was being quelled almost a fiercer one was being arrayed. The town, as I have said, was up all night. Men and women feared to go to bed, and the suspense was tempered considerably by intoxication. Every Protestant house in the Catholic districts had been sacked, and a similar savagery had found devotees in the Protestants quarters. So there were hundreds compelled to be in the streets, and the quarrel was easily renewed. From hour to hour circumstances delayed the conflict; but about five in the afternoon a band of ruffians deliberately smashed in the shutters of two public houses, and for the next hour the furies of pandemonium raged unchecked. Barrels of porter and ale were opened, and huge draughts were handed out in vessels of every conceivable kind. Brandy bottles were smashed at the neck, and men drank from them until they reeled into the gutters. In a few minutes drunken men and women lay about and made a new companion picture for the fearful frescoes of the French Revolution. Champagne was despised as not affording facile means of ready consumption, and the savages lost most of the wine as they smashed the necks of the bottles. At one moment there were 5,000 people howling like demons, drinking furiously of all drinks, reeking and swearing and staggering and getting into beastly helplessness. In that quarter there was not one whole pane of glass. The sashes of the windows were gone. The furniture lay on the upturned flagway in hideous debris the streets were torn up, the stones were piled in a hundred heaps, and women and girls wrought at this fearful preparation until their hands were scarred and bloody.

The police came up instead of the Orangemen, and the battle began in downright, savage earnest. The stones were hurled in thousands against the force, which gradually retreated until the crowd reached an open space, when they suddenly turned and fired. But blank cartridge was not the food for these fellows, and seeing the disadvantage of the police, they charged on them with bludgeons and beat them down in numbers. The police then made an attempt to force the crowd at the point of the bayonet, and several rioters fell. A couple of bullet wounds were also inflicted, but the condition of the meagre police force must have been instantly lamentable had not General Warre, at the head of the Fourth dragoons, appeared upon the scene. In ten minutes there was a complete silence. The Highlanders stood under arms, and the cavalry scoured every lane and drove the rioters off. The drunken were carried on stretchers to the cells. The wounded were lodged in hospital, and order was once more restored. But not for long. In two hours a crowd assembled in the very heart of the town, in the fine open space in Castle street. Stone throwing began, and a jeweller's shop seemed marked for pillage. A couple of houses were broken into, and persons caught issuing with goods were arrested. But the thieves in the crowd sought to rescue them and a series of small scuffles took place, in which hurts but no wounds were many and frequent. The dragoons soon appeared, and there was something like consternation when a man was seen deliberately to aim at the captain in charge. Fortunately the murderer missed his mark, and the bullet entered a wall in a direction a few inches out of the captain's line. The ruffian succeeded in getting off, and fortunately the mob began to disperse, for the military were by no means in a pacific humour. The appearance of the town was dismal. Whole quarters presented one scene of ruin. There was not a window in several streets, not a stone that was not torn up; there were hardly in this town of 170,000 inhabitants one hundred shops open. The place was in a state of half-quiescent rebellion. Men flitted along in fear of their lives. The troops stood ranged along, or from sheer fatigue sat down on forms brought from the barrack yards. The morning grew on in quiet; but the rapid succession of pistol shots, about nine o'clock, gave warning of the approaching tumult. By eleven o'clock four public houses were gutted, and thousands of drunken ruffians were carousing through the town with blunderbusses and pistols. A public house kept by an Orangeman, and noted as the rendezvous of the party, was broken into and shots fired through the windows. The publican fired back upon the crowd, and a scene of terrible excitement immediately ensued. A company of dragoons charged in and rode down the mob with reckless vigour, and the rioters fell on all sides. Some of them rushed into public buildings and the dragoons followed them and laid about with their flat sabres until the mob fled pell-mell low they could and where. At that moment a spectator from the upper window of a house in High street might have seen bullets stuck in shutters and window-sashes. The scene was simply awful. No man's life was safe, and the blood of the military seemed to be dangerously aroused. All this was about noon, and matters were so desperate an appearance that martial law was spoken of on every side as the only remedy for Belfast.

The Catholics sallied forth in the afternoon and compelled every man, woman and child to "bless" and "cross" himself or submit to a merciless beating. Anything more hideous than the scenes in the Shankhill district cannot be imagined. A public house was forced and barrels of drink were smashed open. Fired with this poison, the mob beat down defenceless people with a savage and indiscriminate fury which has never had parallel in Belfast. At one corner five men fell from pistol shots. North street was held by a party of rioters who, furiously drunk and shouting blasphemously, compelled passengers to affirm that they were Catholics; and on refusing they were knocked down and left helpless. Few persons were foolhardy enough to adopt this course with these madmen and they soon found themselves in the General Hospital. At last the military came up and broke up this lawless gang. A reporter on a local paper was seized, but contrived to get off, when he was pursued with sticks and stones until he reached the advancing military. The shop of a grocer, who had made himself offensive or whose general opinions were well known, had been unsuccessfully attacked during the day. The mob had been repulsed and driven off half a dozen times. They succeeded at last. All the windows were smashed in with paving stones, a scythe soon brought down the shutters, and then the sashes were slashed in and the contents of the shop flung broadcast in the streets. Huge pieces of bacon were hacked to bits, cases of biscuit were broken and flung about, cheese and loaves were firing in all directions, and then the barrels were rolled out, emptied of their contents and broken up for weapons.

When the house was completely gutted and the rioters were shouting in satiated enjoyment up came the Highlanders and the police. They halted opposite the ruins, and the rioters fled only to begin a similar onslaught on the dwelling house of a butcher not far off. The furniture was flung from the windows, the beds were slashed up with knives and the feathers sent floating on the wind, until they looked like a fall of snow. Each success maddened the mob the more. Thy proceeded with their depredations until six houses in one street presented an indescribable appearance. Here and there groups of tipsy men might be seen levying money on passers-by. Groups of intoxicated boys were smashing windows for sheer pleasure. But the saddest sights of all were the victims of the "warnings." The war had grown so merciless that on both sides persons of opposite faith were ordered to quit their dwellings in an hour or take the risk of sacking. Here were Catholics in the neighbourhood of Sandy row, fleeing along with their furniture in their arms amid the jeers and rude jostlings of their tormentors. A like policy was adopted towards Protestants in Catholic districts. But when night fell a new and devilish device was hit upon. The mob climbed the lamposts and turned out all the lights, and then they warmed to their work of devastation. The military feared to fire, lest they should injure harmless persons; but such forbearance was little less than foolishness.

Downright pillage was now proceeding on all sides, and a town sacked by a foreign foe could hardly have afforded more direful and disgraceful scenes. There was no sort of protection extended to the peaceful population. The military were ignorant of the distress and the magistrates displayed to the most culpable extent the half-heartedness and fear which have ever characterized them in riotous times. There can be no question as to the ability of the forces to have quelled the contending mobs. But every man shirks leadership. There is a well-grounded dread of the subsequent denunciation to which a rigorous man will ever be subjected in Ireland. For the time there is a great outcry against the authorities on the grounds of pusillanimity; but let a man act now with vigour on behalf of law and order and he would be hailed as a bigot or a butcher for the remainder of his life. At this moment we in Belfast live in unspeakable dread. Lives have been lost; the hospital staff can serve no more. The wounded lie in private places, too proud to admit of defeat and risk the jeers of