ing a certain contract whereinto we lately entered, the fulfilment of which was to depend on the acquiescence of this silly and most disobedient girl. As such a connection hath now become impossible, thou wilt, as a matter of course, dismiss the matter from thy mind. I, on my part, consider the affair as ended.'

So do not I, madam !' cried the marquis, stepping eagerly forward, while Mary looked with surprise from one to the other; 'great as was my admiration-my esteem, for this truly her an hundred times higher in my estimation .--Though myself proud to be called a Protestant, I can and do acknowledge the merit of those to Mary, he went on: 'I see you are amazed at which I, on a late occasion, perhaps incautiously let fall, your grandmother rightly guessed that I was desirous of becoming a suitor for your hand. She then condescended to assure me that I should have her best assistance in my efforts to win your love, the express condition being, ou my part, that you gave your fullest and freest consent, without being subjected to any species of constraint. It was my intention to have left my cause to time and my own silent homage, but events have hurried me over the prescribed limits, and shall I confess that I can scarce regret what has happened, since it may serve to show the sincerity of my affection, apart from all mercenary views. When surrounded by the sunshine of royal favor, and mistress of a noble fortune, I was deterred from offering myself as a candidate for your hand, fearing lest the purity of my motives might be called in question. Report, too, bath already rumored abroad that some right noble and wealthy suitors have already sued in vain for the Lady Mary's favor, and I shrank from subjecting myself to a like refusal. Now when religious intolerance hath clouded thy fair prospects, and thy fortune bath taken to itself wings and flown away, may I dare to avow the secret so long confined in my own bosom ?-Will the daughter of Tyrconnell, rich only in her illustrious name and those virtues which no earthly monarch bath given or can take awaywill she deign to receive the homage of my heart?' and gracefully bending one knee before her, be thus awaited her answer.

For a moment Mary seemed irresolute. Some strong emotion quivered through her whole frame; her face, now deadly pale, now flushed crimson, revealed an inward struggle-once she looked wistfully at Hereford, as the' she would fain confirm his hopes, but quickly withdrawing her eyes from his face, she sighed and looked at the countess. The latter, whose hopes had revived at the prospect of a union so consonant to her wishes, held out her hand to the mar-

'Rise, my lord,' she graciously said, 'thou dost humble thyself over much. The offer of thy hand might flatter the pride of any lady in England of less than royal blood. There is little probability that the girl, with all her infatuation, will think of rejecting thy proposal.

Mary, seeing that Hereford still retained his position, softly requested hun to arise. 'I would have you kneel,' said she, 'but to God alone.

As the young nobleman arose and stood before her, a faint smile flitted over her wan features, making their deep sadness the more painfully visible. Again she raised her eyes to Hereford's face and he saw that they were suffused with tears. Her voice, too, was low and mournful, mise the honor and interests of neither party, whilst yet her words were firm and her tone decided, as she replied rather to her grandmother's remark than Hereford's ardent appeal:

'Although none can be more sensible than 1 of the high bonor of Lord Hereford's preference- no, madam! not even yourself-yet do I,!-she paused, evidently seeking a word that might be least hurtful in its meaning, 'yet do I here solemnly declare that I never can accept his proposal.

Not one shade of hesitation accompanied these chilling words, and Hereford saw at once that there was no hope for him. The glow of expec-tation faded from his cheek, and, either unable or unwilling to try expostulation, he retreated a few paces, and would have left the room in order, doubtless, to conceal his emotion from her whom he judged so unfeeling, when he was stopped by a sign from the countess. Seizing her granddaughter by the arm, she looked sternly in her face, and exclaimed:

'Wretch! thou hast been tampering with the Spaniard. It is for him thou wouldst fling from thee this golden opportunity. I wot me well he hath used his Popish arts to charm away the little wits thou hadst.'

Hereford fixed his eyes intently on Mary's face, as the same suspicion crossed his mind, and

he scarcely breathed till she spoke again. 'Madam,' said Mary, disengaging herself calmly from her grandmother's grasp, 'madam, you do this Spanish cavalier foul wrong-believe me you do, for I have not the slightest reason to suppose that he regards me as other than-than -'she hesitated-stopped midway in the sentence, and looked down in evident embarrass-

ment. 'Than what?' persisted the angry countess.

'Ha! I guessed aright—thou darest not deny it!'
'Lady Kildare!' said the marquis, laying his hand lightly on her arm as he suddenly took in, or thought he did, the cause of Mary's hesitation, 'I beseech you let this matter drop. And the Lady Mary cannot, or will not favor my suit, of what moment is it to me whether her heart given to another, or remain ice bound in her own possession? It is needless to proceed fur-

'Nay,' cried the countess much excited, 'I must and shall know. Minion, tell me instantly dost thou love this Spaniard?'

· Not as your ladyship seems to suppose. If I do esteem him highly for his many rare qualities, it is not with the affection that men call love .--I regard Don Pedro as a valued friend-no more.

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN. The following letter from our distinguished countryman, Mr. Smith O'Brien, has been forwarded to us (Nation) for insertion :-

Nice, December 16, 1862. My Dear Leonard-I enclose an order on my banker for one hundred francs (£4), which I am desirous to present as a subscription in aid of the unemployed workmen of the cotton districts of France.

Since my own country possesses the first claim upon my pecuniary resources, I do not feel myself justified in offering a larger sum, but I confess that I am anxious to evince by this subscription my graadmirable girl, the events of this day have raised titude for the aid which has been given by the French on two recent occasions to the distressed poor of Ireland. As you took an active part in organising these collections, I need not tell you that I refer to the large subscriptions which were given in answer who, against all odds, and under every disadvan-to the eloquent appeals of the Bishop of Orleans and of the Abbe Mermillod. I am sure that I speak the sentiments of my fellow countrymen when I thank sentiments of my fellow-countrymen when I thank conscience tells them is the best.' Then turning the French for their charity, and when I thank them to Mary, he went on: 'I see you are amazed at the tenor of our discourse, let me, therefore, been habitually wronged and insuited by a dominahasten to explain. From certain expressions tion with which fate has connected them, appreciate sympathy even more than charity, and the Irish have not forgotten that France has never failed to exhibit respect and sympathy for their country.

I am happy to think that the relief of distress in France will not require large contributions on the part of individuals, provided that the subscription be universal, for the resources are abundant from which such relief may be derived. I have during the last month traversed France from one extremity to the other; that is, from Cherbourg to Nice, visiting successively Caen, Paris, Orleans, St. Etienne, Lyons, Chambery, Granoble, Avignon, Marseilles, and Toulon, and I have been delighted to find everywhere unmistakeable evidences of prosperity-such as the construction of masses of new buildings, public and private, of the highest order.

I trust, therefore, that the distress of the cotton operatives is exceptional. I wish that I could believe that it will also be of short duration, but the present aspect of affairs does not encourage us to expect that a supply of cotton will soon be derived from America. Not only is the civil war of 'the States' divested of indications of a peaceful spirit, but it daily acquires increased ferocity, so that it appears probable that at length we shall find men who ought to be brothers massacreing each other in cold

Sceing this state of affairs, I would wish to offer the tribute of my respectful homage to the French Government for the part which they acted in proposing that the European Powers should mediate between the contending federations; and I deeply regret that the Government of Great Britain has de clined to co-operate with that of France in the offer of such mediation.

It is difficult to account for the conduct of the British Government on this occasion. Though the English people at first viewed with much satisfaction the separation of the Southern from the Northern States, because the 'United States' had acquired an ascendancy which might have become exceedingly dangerous to England, I can scarcely believe that even selfish interests would induce any spectator of of this horrible contention to wish for its continuance; and in the case of England, the loss of the required supply of cotton has produced such disastrous consequences to a large portion of its population, that even their selfish interests would lead them to desire a termination of this struggle.

The pretext urged by Lord Russel as reasons for refusing to co-operate with France appear to be wholly insufficient. If France had threatened to impose a peace by armed intervention, the Americans would naturally have regarded such an intervention as an act of hostility disparaging to both of the combatants, and England would have acted prudently in refusing to resort to arms; but it seems inconceivable that the passions of a nation, which is highly civilised, should have been excited to such a pitch of fury as that they should regard all friendly mediators in the light of enemies.

Not only ought the governments of Europe se-parately and collectively to entreat the Americans to make peace with each other, but also the opinion of the public of each country ought to find expression in favor of a pacification through such organs

as it can most appropriately command. The suggestion that an armistice of six months in duration should be adopted appears also to be the most practical mode of giving effect to the humane intentions of those who proposed this mediation. Such a cessation of hostilities would comproit would afford an opportunity for mutual explanations respecting the terms of an adjustment which would be satisfactory to both.

For my own part, I feel convinced that the Southern States committed a great mistake when they separated from the Northern States; and if it were possible to discover a basis upon which a reconstruction of the Union could be effected, such a reconstruction might still be advantageous to all the inhabitants of the re-United States; but if it be impossible to restore the cohesion of these States, it is not impossible to place them in such relation to each other as shall conduce to their mutual happiness and

security.

It is difficult to perceive how a peaceful settlemen can be arranged without such an armistice as that proposed by the French Government. At present no one can tell what are the real wishes of the inhabitants of the Northern States ; for whilst the Democratic party approximates on many points to the views of the Southerners, the Abolitionists and the Republicans appear to contemplate nothing short of an extermination of the Confederates by means of servile war and of confiscation. An armistice would afford time for the passions to grow calm, and mutual explanations would lead to some definite set-

So far as slavery is concerned, it appears certain that the liberty of every slave in the United States might have been purchased at a less cost to the contending parties than will have been incurred before the termination of this fatal war.

There are amongst the inhabitants of both the Northern and Southern States many influential men, who are as humane in spirit as any of us, who look on from a distance at this unhappy struggle. The enlightened portion of European society ought to afford to such men the moral support which the expression of a strong opinion in favour of peace would give to them, and thus fortified by the universal opinion of mankind, they could then address to their fellowcountrymen with increased confidence their exhortations in favor of a peaceful settlement of all the questions now at issue between the contending parties.

Such being my sentiments, I earnestly trust that the French Government will not desist from the noble mission which it has undertaken. The inhabitants of all the States of America, without distinction, have been accustomed to regard France as a benefactor. If France now succeed in effecting the pacification of a country to the establishment of and the audience then understanding that it whose freedom it formerly contributed so powerfully, it would not be given to him, renewed their clamor, pacification of a country to the establishment of those who delight in witnessing the happiness of and created a deafening uproar. After the lapse of mankind will think that France will have earned by about a half an hour the performers resumed their its mediation a glory not less enviable than that which was won by the capture of Malakoff, or by the triumph of Magenta and Solferino.

Believe me yours very sincerely,
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN. J. P. Leonard, Esq., Paris.

A REPLY.-A clergyman observing a poor man in the road breaking stones with a pickaxe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark: 'Ah, John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers, as easily as you are breaking those stones. The man replied: "Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF THE REV. E. EVERARD, P.P.-Drogheda-With the deepest regret I have to state that the Rev. Edward Everard, P.P., of Clogher Head, in the county of Louth, was killed about seven o'clock on yesterday evening, by a fall off his jaunting car, when near his own residence, adjacent to Cruisetown. It is stated that the reverend gentleman's horse started and dashed into a large gripe, when near his own dwelling. Dr. Callan (one of the coroners for the county) has just passed through, for the purpose of holding an inquest. The Rev. Mr. Everard was a most amiable and charitable priest, remarkably zealous, and his sad death is universally deplored .- Cor. of the Dublin Freeman.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. John Lyng, P.P., Windgap, which took place on Monday, 5th instant, after a protracted illness.

A good and faithful pastor of Ossory has passed away amid the prayers and regrets of his flock. The Rev. Father Staunton, P.P., Commeris, Queen's County, has been called to his eternal reward, after a life spent in the service of Almighty God.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Matthew Lynch, a most amiable and respected | December last there were 62,110 persons receiving clergyman, which occurred at his residence, 20 High street, Cork, on Monday, the 5th mst.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. MORIARTY .- The Late County Meeting-Tralee, Saturday, Jan. 3 .- Every respectable party in this town having expressed deep indignation at the manner in which the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty was received at the late county meeting for the relief of the Lancashire distress, a public meeting, numerously attended, was held on Thursday evening in the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of adopting an address to him. The address having been drawn up, a deputation was appointed to wait on him in Killarney. The address will be signed by every respectable Catholic in the town.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT. - Every true Irishman must rejoice to hear that the movement to raise a Monument to the great Liberator of Catholic Ireland proceeds prosperously, and that the obstacles which temporarily interrupted its progress have one by one been removed .- Dublin Telegraph.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT .- At a meeting of the committee, held in the Mansion-house Dublin, on the 3rd of December, 1862, it was proposed by P. J. Smyth, Esq., seconded by Alderman Reycolds, J. P., and unanimously resolved :- "That this movement having originated in a sincere desire to do honor to the memory of an illustrious Irishman, every effort of whose life, whether in the senate, at the bar, or in the public forum, bears the unmistakable impress of greatness-the monument which shall be raised by the contributions of his grateful countrymen, and of the admirers of genius and patriotism throughout the world, shall bear no other inscription than the simple, but comprehensive word, O'Connell.'

LETTER FROM THE O'DONOGHUE. - To the Editor the London Star .- Sir-In the Morning Star of Friday I find it stated that I went to the meeting in Traise as the resolute opponent of the Lancashire movement. In making this general statement you do me, I can assure you, very great injustice. I went to the meeting in Tralee in order to assert that the poor of Kerry had the first claim on our charity, and I did this believing that the distress in Kerry far exceeds anything ever conceived in Laucashire. You will allow me to take an extract from the speech of the Bishop of Kerry :--

"With us the tendency is all downwards, and as I have the very best means of information at my command, I can state most positively to this meeting, and to the gentlemen present on the platform, that there exists throughout the length and breadth of Kerry destitution to a most painful degree. The country laborers, and even the small farmers, I know it from the priests, who have been giving stations throughout the country in their houses for the past two months, are living in many instances upon scanty meals of turnips and bad potatoes. I have been informed by a friend, not far from me, since I came to town, that able-bodied laborers have asked for permission to redig the potato fields, in order that they might glean for their subsistence the few small potatoes that escaped out of the general crop. The poor of our towns and villages exist on the alms of those who are little better provided than they are themselves; and I think that the shopkeepers of this town, which was a few years ago amongst the most properous in Ireland, and some of whom I suppose are present, ould bear witness that they did day some few years ago than they can do in a week

at the present time.' I said at Tralee that, after having provided for the wants of our own poor, I thought we were bound to contribute to the relief of distress elsewhere. The meeting expressed approval by cheering this opinion. I admitted that we had received relief from the people of England; but I maintained, and still maintain, that we never received relief from a district in England where 'painful destitution' prevailed, such as prevails in Kerry, until the necessities of that district had been fully satisfied. Then, as to the Lancashire subscription among Italian workmen, at the instance of Joseph Mazzini, which you seem to think might have

influenced my actions at Tralee, I rejoice to hear of it. I only oppose Mazzini in his profane attacks on all I hold most sacred, as the enemy of the temporal power of the Pope, as the prime slanderer of the venerable Pontiff, of the hierarchy and priesthood of the Catholic Church. When charity is his aim, he shall have my hearty approbation, and, could it be of any use, my cordial co-operation .- I am, sir, your O'Dooognus. obedient servant,

Killarney, Dec. 20. THE GREEN FLAG AT THE THEATRE ROYAL .- Dublin, Dec. 30, 1862 .- There was quite a demonstration on behalf of the green flag a few nights ago in this city, of a nature sufficiently important to call forth a 'leader' from the Dublin Evening Mucl and a lengthy paragraph from the Irish correspondent of the Times. The occasion was that of the first Christmas pantomine; a clever piece of transformation displayed a trophy of flags, the uppermost of which was a small green flag with an Irish harp in the middle of it. This was well; but many of the occupants of the galleries were in such positions that they did not see the immortal green, and they immediately expressed their disapprobation by hissing, &c. They soon however found out their mistake, and they accordingly de-sisted. But presently out came a party of 'sailors' on the stage, and began to dance, each having in his hand a 'Union Jack,' which he flourished about triumphantly. No green flag was then displayed, and a great portion of the audience began to call out for

it. The performers on the stage made an endeavor to play down the interruption, but they did not succeed. One of them then came to the front of the stage and made an intimation that the flag would be produced. He went behind the scenes, apparently for the purpose of getting it, but a considerable time elapsed without his returning, play and went on with it to the end, but the marks of popular disapprobation continued till the fall of the curtain. On the next evening the difficulty was got rid of by leaving the flag business altogether out of the piece. This to some persons may seem a small matter, but it is in reality very significant, and as such it is regarded by the English party.—Correspondent of Irish American.

Much good has been done by the Earl of Clonmel in the neighborhood of Ballenavan lately, where a portion of his lordship's estates lies. He forgave all the debts of his small farmer tenants, and, besides, gave presents of money to many of them.—Clonmcl

LIMERICK, Sunday .- A pastoral of the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Coadjutor Bishop of the diocess of Li-merick, was read this day at all the churches, pronouncing against the system of mixed education imparted in the National Model Schools of Ireland as obnoxious to the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, and injurious to the religious and moral training of Catholic pupils. The Bishop directs that the parents of Oatholic children in the diocess withdraw them from further attendance at the National Model School in this city, which opens to-morrow, after Christmas vacation."—Dublin Freeman.

IRELAND'S CHRONIC FAMINE. - The following is significant :- " In a letter addressed to a morning contemporary, Mr. J. W. Kavanagh furnishes some painfully interesting figures illustrating the rapid progress of pauperism in this country. The writer derives his information from official documents, the accuracy of which cannot be reasonably impugned or doubted. From his letter we learn that the num-ber of persons in receipt of poor law relief on the 20th of September last was 45,201; on the 1st of November this number was increased to 53,714; and by the 8th of the same month it had further progressed to 54,844. On the 15th Nov. it advanced to 57,141; on the 22nd it had attained to 58,510, and on the 29th it was up to 60,380. The first week in union relief; on the 13th there were 63,176, and on the 20th of last month the number had reached 64,159. Thus in the space of thirteen weeks we have the alarming increase of 42 per cent, in the number of recipients of workhouse relief, and the writer concludes by expressing a fear that by the middle of March next this number will be swelled to 90,000!!" When we remember what deep unwillingness the Irish have to enter a workhouse, we may guess from the above how fearful the general destitution must be. - Dublin Irishman.

DISTRESS IN MAYO .- The Rev. Michael Curley, P.P., Louisburgh, county Mayo, writes in reference to the distress of the people in that district. The rev. gentleman says:—" Heavy loads of debt, incurred during the last spring and summer-rack-rents rigorously exacted -- county cess and poor rates, for which payment will be enforced, if possible - agricultural produce at least one-third below the average price of the last few years- pigs, the poor man's shift to pay at least one-half year's rent, a perfect drug in the market-all available articles of furniture, of day and night clothing, pawned-laborers out of employment-no public works-servant men and women discharged by the holders of land, as they can neither support them nor pay them wages -tradesmen idle-shopkeepers without customersall, all this will give the reader some faint idea of our sad condition. The reality defies description."

DESTITUTION IN DUBLIN:-At the meeting of the South Dublin Guardians on Thursday, it was reported that two females, named Duffy and Fitzgerald, died shortly after their admission to the house from 'destitution.' Dr. Shannon and Dr. Jennings attended, and stated that immediately after the women came into the house they were put on the most liberal hospital diet, but the extreme destitution of the creatures before they came in was fatal to their cost £100 each? And, as the entire foreign emigrachance of recovery. They died from the want of tion, during the past twenty years, has been the necessaries of life.

DISTRESS IN TRALEE -. Inticipated Riot .- A rumor having prevailed that, in consequence of the severe distress existing at present amongs; the laboring classes in Tralee, a black flag would be carried through the town by the parties in destitution, and that violence to the provision shops might ensue, several detachments of the constabulary from the outer stations of the district were on Saturday morning sent into the town and kept under arms for the purpose of quelling any disturbance which might arise. I am glad, however, at being in a position to state that, though poverty to a large extent prevails in this town, neither a black flag was carried around, nor a disturbance of any description occurred, and that the duties of the police, who left the town in the evening, were quite a sinecure. A requisition to the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, numerously signed by the clergymen of both persuasions, gentlemen, traders, and others, requiring him to call a public meeting to take measures for relieving the distressed in the town, having been presented to that gentleman, he has issued a notice calling a and in the latter period £33,486,860, the increase meeting for Tuesday next in the county court house, the use of which has been kindly granted by the High Sheriff for the occasion .- Cor. of the Dublin Freeman.

On Sunday, the 4th inst., the Rev. Mr. Dunca last Mass in the chapel of Mullingar, alluded in the most touching and forcible manner to the fearful distress prevailing at present among the small farming class. He said the rags which covered them. and their emaciated features, told but too truty their tale of misery. To that black picture, however, he could add his own painful experience. He knew the peasantry to be seeking out a miserable existence on one meal of bad food in the twenty-four hours!

THE PECUNIARY CONDITION OF LOUTH.-At our Ouarter Sessions, which commenced in this town vesterday, there was the unusually large number of 287 civil bills presented for hearing, showing an increase of about 75 per cent. over that of last seasions, the number then being 176. Of these bills there were 231 undefended. Now, we believe these facts afford the most irrefragable proof that there is an undercurrent of poverty and destitution running not only through the humbler ranks of society, but in part making rapid inroad upon the means and circumstances of those who only a few years ago were looked on as being in comparative opulence.-Newry Examiner.

THE COTTON FAMINE AT HOME. - Ireland has so long ceased to occupy a position in the manufactur-ing world that men fancied that the cotton famine which swept over Lancasbire as a withering blast had no special interest for any portion of the Irish 'army of labor,' and that 'King Cotton,' having no potential force in Ireland, had no subjects in this island to suffer and to pine in hunger, cold, and nakedness. But though our manufacturers have dwindled down to an almost infinitessimal quantity, the few operatives who are still engaged in the cot ton trade in Dublin participate to the fullest in all the misery that has been inflicted on the cotton operatives of Lancashire by the cotton famine. Each unit, whether in Lancashire or in Dublin, counts for the same - the sum of the suffering endured by each family - by the workless husband - the breakfastless mother-the supperless child-amounts to the same aggregate of anguish for each little circle, the difference between England and Ireland being, that while in Ireland there are comparatively few such circles, in England they may be counted by hundreds of thousands. We received last night a communication from the operative cotton hosiers of Dublin, from which we learn that for three months those operatives have been on half time and half wages, and that now the great majority of them are altogether without work. These poor men-patient and uncomplaining -bore up against the misfortune that had overtaken them with heroic fortitude, but hunger will break down the bravest amongst us, and these operatives are but men, and being men they appeal through us for some aid under the trying circumstances of their position. They have no bank-books' to fall back upon-no savings of years to draw upon-no spare furniture to send to the pawn-office-for in the best of days the average earnings of the full hands did not exceed ten shillings a week, while the majority of the hands did not reach even that figure. We feel assured that something will be done for these patient sufferers, who, in common with their brother operatives in Lancashire, suffer from the one cause -a cause over which they have and can have no possible control. -

ANOTHER MURDER OF A CATHOLIC BY ORANGEMEN. -Scarcely a fortnight has elapsed since the Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland issued his seemingly pacific manifesto to his amiable Brethren of the apron and trowel when we have to record a most atrocious murder, alleged to have been committed by Orangemen on a Catholic. So far as the investigation of the affair has yet gone, it does not appear that this last Catholic victim of Orange brutality had done anything to provoke his fanatic and fero-cious assailants. We said when noticing the Earl of Enniskillen's address to his Orange lambs the other day, that their words and acts would be found to disagree sadly before long, and sorry are we to see that our predictions have been so soon and so fearfully verified. But then the violated laws will surely take terrible vengeance on the assassins. Possibly they might, even in Orange Antrim, if the miscreants could be brought within the law's grasp. Precedents are, however, far more against than for the probability that they would be likely to meet their deserts, even if they should be overtaken by the hands of justice, as it has been remarked that, though no less than five murders have been committed within the last 25 years in the same district by Orangemen, not one of the murderers has hitherto been brought to justice. We are, of course, as unwilling as we are unable to speak decidedly on this last act of Orange savagery at the present stage of the inquiry into the circumstances attending it. All we can yet say is, that the fell demon of Orangeism is still rampant in the land, and that the unoffending Catholic people are as much exposed to its unprovoked and fatal outbursts as ever. The Legislature may frame laws against its periodical demoustrations and annual outrages, but it is literally Briarean, and no sooner is one of its arms lamed or struck off than it employs a dozen others to do its murderous work. When the giant monster will be rooted out and annihilated, it is, alas! impossible for us to predict; but until it is, there will be neither peace, harmony, nor prosperity in our ill-fated country.-Dublin Telegraph.

GROSS ORANGE OUTRAGE .- Hillsborough, January 4.- I have this day been informed of an Orange outrage, perpetrated on the Chapel of Dahomend, parish of Drumgooland, of which the Rev. B. Hughes is the respected pastor. It appears that a party of Orangemen were drinking in a public house close by on Christmas night, and having left it some time after 11 o'clock, when passing the chapel, smashed the windows, and commenced party shouting. It is believed that they can be identified, and will be brought before the magistrates at next petty sessions of the district for their cowardly attack. - Freeman

VALUE OF THE IRISH EMIGRANTS .- May I ask if you have ever tried to realize in your own mind the amount of capital which is represented by this very large amount of emigration, or estimated the cost it has been to the Empire? for this is, after all, an Imperial question. What do you suppose it cost the country to raise each of these persons whom we have been giving away? Suppose they cost the same as a pauper, which, in Ireland, is only 2s per week, or £5 per year, what will each of them cost, if their average age is twenty years? Will they not cost £100 each? And, as the entire foreign emigra-2,418,862 persons, their emigration represents a loss of capital of £248,186,200. Suppose, my lord, we were to make a contract with France or Spain to supply them with a similar number of horses at three years old, the value of which would be some £20 each, would we not be considered a nation of lunatics? And yet we have been unsparingly giving away a far more precious commodity .--Ireland may be Saved," by Joseph Fisher

REVENUE RAISED IN IRELAND - The amount of revenue raised in Ireland in 1799 was £3,131,833, the population then being 5,395,456 persons; in 1821 the population had increased to 6,801,927, and the revenue had increased to £3,999,924. Between 1821 and 1841 the population had again increased, but the revenue remained about the same, the amount raised in 1841 being £3,969,633. I shall presently glance at the amount of revenue which Ireland should pay under the articles of Union, but I shall first compare the amounts levied in the five years from 1842 to 1846, and in the five years from 1857 to 1861. The amount raised in the former period was \$19,419,783, being over two-and-a-half millions per annum. IRISH REVENUE.

. £3,652,491 | 1857 1843 . 3,574,647 7,361,023 1844 3,845,260 | 1859 6,419,223 4.096,864 | 1860 1846 4,339,821 | 1861

Total in 5 yrs. £19,419,083 1 Tot. in 5 yrs.£33,486,869 The taxation in Great Britain in 1841 was 42s per head; in 1851, 46s per head; and 1861, 48s 6d per head. The increase between 1841 and 1861 was 63 6d per head, or 13 per cent. The taxation in Ireland, in 1841, was 8s 8d per head; in 1851, 11s 2d per head; and in 1861, 22s 8d per head; the increase in the twenty years being 150 per cent., or more than ten times the rate of England. Owing to the fiscal policy of Mr. Gladstone, the increase in the taxation of Ireland has been nearly doubled in the past ten years, but the ratio in proportion to the population has been actually doubled. In Great Britain the actual increase has been eight per cent., but in proportion to the population it has been only seven per cent.-1b.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY. - A requisition to the Lord Mayor, to convene a meeting to consider the present prospect of the Galway Packet Station, is in course of signature, and has already been largely signed by some of the leading men of the city. The meeting will probably be convered in a few days; and we have reason to believe it will be one of the most influential held in the city for some time, and will embrace men of all sections and parties. - Freeman.

WICKLOW AND THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS .- It is inderstood that no general movement will be made in this county at present in this matter. The High Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition from Arklow for a public meeting, communicated with several members of the grand jury, who were found to be of opinion that this county had been sufficiently represented through the many channels at present open for the relief of the distressed operatives .- Evening Mail.

DARING OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY MEATH. - On Friday evening last, about seven o'clock, a blunderbuss, loaded with 12 slugs, was discharged thro' the window of the dining parlour of Tottenham Alley, Esq., who was supposed to be then at dinner. The table lamp was broken to pieces, and a valuable oil painting was perforated with several balls. Mr. Alley and his family had left the room but a moment previously. The cause of the outrage is as usual land. It appears that the Earl of Darnley, who is owner of a large tract in this county, was down this year to raise his rents. His tenantry are for the most part independent gentlemen and Protestants.— One of the tenants, Mr. Hopkins, held a large grazing farm, upon which his family have been located for several generations-I believe since the forfeiture of the Plunketts, of Rathmore, the former owners .-Mr. Hopkins having declined to pay the advanced rent. received a notice, to quit, and gave up the land. Mr Alley, also a Protestant gentleman, took it, and it is reported that the landlord insisted upon his putting out three cottier tenants. After getting possession Mr. Alley received a threatening notice, which he sent to the next police station, and the police were ordered to patrol about his house from eight o'clock in the evening. The parties probably had notice of this, for the outrage was committed about seven o'clock, p.m. As yet I have not heard that any one has been apprehended. - Evening Post.

Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P. for Dungarvan, has been for the third time elected Mayor of Cork.

(To be continued.)