

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.

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: —

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 Clough Head, in the county of Louth, was killed about seven o'clock on yesterday evening, by a fall of his jaunting car, when near his own residence, adjacent to Crustown. It is stated that the reverend gentleman's horse started and dashed into a large gully, 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.

LIMERICK, Sunday.—A pastoral of the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese of Limerick, 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 Catholic children in the diocese withdraw them from further attendance at the National Model School in this city, which opens to-morrow, after Christmas vacation.—Dublin Freeman.

ANOTHER MURDER OF A CATHOLIC BY ORANGEMEN.—Searcely 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 ferocious 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 Antirip, 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 Orangism 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 demonstrations 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.

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

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

Much good has been done by the Earl of Clonmel in the neighborhood of Ballenavon 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.—Clonmel Chronicle.

THE COTTON FAMINE AT HOME.—Ireland has so long ceased to occupy a position in the manufacturing world that men fancied that the cotton famine which swept over Lancashire 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 infinitesimal quantity, the few operatives who are still engaged in the cotton 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 break-fastless 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 can 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.—Freeman.

WICKLOW AND THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—It is understood 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.

(To be continued.)

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.'

REVENUE RAISED IN IRELAND.—The amount of revenue raised in Ireland in 1799 was £3,131,333, the population then being 5,305,456 persons; in 1821 the population had increased to 6,801,927, and the revenue had increased to £3,900,924. Between 1821 and 1841 the population had again increased, but the revenue remained about the same, the amount raised in 1841 being £3,069,633. 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 \$19,419,753, and in the latter period £33,486,860, the increase being over two-and-a-half millions per annum.

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 convened 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.

DARING OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY MEATH.—On Friday evening last, about seven o'clock, a blunder-buss, 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 down 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 Duncannon, has been for the third time elected Mayor of Cork.