

THOM'S IRISH ALMANAC-1851

EXPORTS FROM IRELAND TO ENGLAND DURING THE FAMINE YEARS

YEAR	OXEN	SHEEP	SWINE	WHEAT QUARTERS	OATS
1846	186,483	259,257	480,827	419,228	1,348,458
1847	189,960	241,793	106,457	221,356	723,649
1848	196,049	255,682	110,787	221,936	1,691,876
1849	201,811	241,001	68,053	249,489	1,007,364
TOTALS	734,403	1,080,119	766,164	1,209,080	4,771,347

DURING THESE YEARS OVER ONE MILLION
IRISH CATHOLICS DIED OF STARVATION
AND RELATED DISEASES.

THE ENEMY'S PRESS.

We lately gave an abstract of Captain Larcom's official return of Irish agricultural produce. The English papers, viewing the matter from their own point of view, generally draw from it the moral that Ireland, being so very fertile and rich an island, is worth keeping; and that if it were once properly subdued, it would afford an admirable field for much "British Capital" now wandering over the two hemispheres in search of an investment. We give an example:—

(From the Standard.)

Amongst the monstrous mass of unreadable trash from time to time published at a vast expense by the House of Commons, there now and then appears a volume containing information that is really useful and important. Such is that one lately presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty, containing a minute account of every description of agricultural produce in every district of Ireland, drawn up by Mr. Thomas A. Larcom, of the Board of Works, by the order of Lord Clarendon. The volume, or blue book, extends to 92 folio pages, which, with the exception of four pages, occupied by the report, are wholly filled with tables exceedingly minute and clear. The country is much in debt to Lord Clarendon for giving this important document, which his lordship may rest assured is the true way to let the world know the real condition and value of Ireland, by which means the evil that afflict her can only be correctly known, and the proper remedies to remove these applied, and which will put down for ever every O'Connell and Mitchel agitation.

We are promised speedily another volume, with an account of the stock of every description, and the produce thereof in Ireland. We shall look for this with great eagerness, as it cannot fail to be exceedingly useful and interesting. In the meantime we proceed to bring before our readers the following summary of the present volume, premising that the price affixed to each description of produce is our own work:—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—IRELAND, 1847.

	Extent.	Produce.	Value.
	Acres.	Quarters.	
Wheat, ...	743,871	2,926,733	£7,316,832
Oats, ...	2,200,870	11,521,600	13,249,846
Barley ...	283,587	1,379,029	2,758,058
Bere ...	49,068	274,016	411,024
Rye ...	12,415	64,094	126,180
Beans ...	23,760	84,456	211,140
	3,313,579		
	Acres.	Tons.	
Potatoes ...	284,216	2,043,934	8,606,523
Turnips ...	370,344	5,760,616	3,841,100
Mangel Wurzel ...	13,766	247,269	
Other Green Crops	59,512	729,064	
	727,733	8,785,144	
Hay ...	1,138,946	2,190,317	6,570,957
	1,866,684	10,975,461	
		Cwts.	
Flax ...	53,312	53,312	349,872
			974,780

Total acres 5 338,575. £44,958,120

The first thing that arrests our attention is, that little more than one-fourth of the surface of Ireland (the gross contents are 20,262,641 statute acres) is cultivated for what is technically denominated agricultural produce. This fact shows what room must remain for improvement under this head, and to what a great extent profitable and wholesome employment may be found in Ireland for the population of that fine country, instead of forcing them away to cultivate the lands of strangers in other quarters of the world. But, then, to accomplish and to secure the object mentioned, we must cease to send our money and our means to cultivate the banks of the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Vistula, and the Dnieper, &c., &c.

THE CORK DINNER.

The committee of the Cork Repealers have passed the

STARVATION AND DEATH—INQUEST AT SKIBBERDEN—THE BOARD OF WORKS.

(From the Southern Reporter.)

Our readers are already aware of the melancholy death from want of food to sustain existence, of Denis M'Kennedy, a labourer employed on the Caherah road, in the neighbourhood of Skibberden.

An inquest on the body of the unfortunate man was held at the Court-house of that town, on Monday last, the 2d instant, before Francis Bellwin, Esq., coroner for the county, and a respectable jury. A post mortem examination having been made by Drs. Donovan and Dore and Mr. Crowley, apothecary, and the jury having viewed the body in Abbeystrawrey churchyard, the investigation proceeded. Beside the coroner sat the Rev. Mr. Webb, rector of Caherah, Rev. R. B. Townsend, vicar of Abbeystrawrey, R. H. Becker, J.P., Captain Gordon, of the Board of Works, and Mr. Finchin, S.I., &c. &c.

The first witness called was—
 Joan M'Kennedy, who, being sworn, deposed that she lives at Coolcarahy, parish of Caherah, and is widow of Denis M'Kennedy, the subject of the present inquest; he died on Saturday week last, the 24th ultimo; was at work at the Caherah road; the day he died, and for three weeks, wanting two days, before that; did not hear him complain of sickness; on the Thursday morning before his death he had nothing to eat; on the night before that (Wednesday) she boiled for him and the family, five in number, one head of cabbage she got from a neighbour, and about a pint of flour that she got for the price of a basket of turf she sold in Skibberden; she had nothing to give him on Monday, and they had nothing at all to eat on Tuesday; she had for all about 1/2 weight of potatoes, small and bad, that she got from her neighbour Mick Sweeney, of Coblinacohy (God bless him); he often gave them relief; only for him they'd all starve; on Monday they had nothing at all to eat; from Sunday to Thursday their sole support was one head of cabbage, less than a 1/2 weight of potatoes, and about a pint of meal; on Saturday morning she sent to him for breakfast less than a pint of flour baked; she had but the pint for the whole family; if that she gave a little to the two children; the rest was sent to him; but it was too late, before it arrived he was dead; for the three weeks he was at work he got 2s. 6d. one week a pay; even if his hire was regularly paid it would not support her family, but they would be able to drag an life, and he would be able to-day.

Jeremiah Donovan sworn—Deposed that he lives at Aughaville, parish of Caherah; is steward on the Caherah road since 4th October last; deceased was one of the first men employed under him; when deceased commenced the work he seemed in health but didn't look well—that is, he looked like a man in distress; he worked constantly till his death all but two days, and was at work the morning he died; on that morning he saw deceased leave the work and go to the ditch side; seeing him stop so long deponent bid him return to the work; he did not return, but said how can a man work without food; a man that didn't eat anything since yesterday morning; deponent then handed him a bit of bread; he took it in his hand, and was putting it to his mouth when it fell from him, and he died in two or three hours after; his pay was eightpence a day; deponent is not the person to pay the labourers; was not himself paid anything yet. Another day also deceased got a weakness, but he eat a bit of bread, and on recovering said he didn't know what was the matter with him.

Rev. Mr. Webb—I have been told by several on the road that this poor man has frequently divided amongst the labourers his own scanty food.

Examination continued—Deponent found the men in such misery that he had to share his own victuals with them, though scanty enough for himself.

Patrick Dore, Esq., M.D., sworn and examined—Saw deceased this day week; that was the Monday after his death, and then made an external examination; found no mark of injury on the body; made this day, in conjunction with Doctor Donovan, a post mortem examination; opened the abdomen and chest, and thus ascertained the cause of death to be starvation; found no disease that could account for death, no food in the stomach or small intestines, but in the large a portion of undigested raw cabbage, mixed with excrement that appeared to be the residue of some raw vegetable substances; his satisfied the death was caused by

have been paid on the Caherah line; but those stories received in gossip are turned against the Board of Works.

Rev. Mr. Townsend—Sir, the question here is not about the Board of Works or its officials; the question here, sir, is about the death of my fellow-creature. Those accounts, you say, we get in gossip; but, sir, the contrary is the fact. We have poor M'Kennedy's death, and the cause of it, sworn to; that evidence proves that our people are dying by the ditch side for want of payment of their hire. We take no such statements, sir, on gossip, nor shall we be told that we do.

To Mr. Gaynor—Had Mr. Ross funds for payment of this poor man when he died? **11-7-46**

Mr. Gaynor—I believe not, sir.
 Rev. Mr. Townsend—Admirable system! The money due in the east we have paid in the west. The board, sir, should settle between them and their officials; but none under them should starve. As an instance of our present state I must mention that a few days since a poor country woman came to me to sell a pullet—poor Miss Jerry's pullet she said—a present—the tears starting to her eyes at the thought that she must part with poor Jerry's pullet. But the pullet she should sell or poor Jerry should starve; she was asked if your children love this pullet so much why sell it, isn't your husband at work? Yes, but he couldn't get his hire, and he'd rather starve off the road than on it, and yet public functionaries tell us that such stories as poor M'Kennedy's are all gossip.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the said Denis M'Kennedy, on the 24th day of October in the year aforesaid, at Caherah, in the county aforesaid, died of starvation, owing to the gross negligence of the Board of Works."

OPENING THE PORTS.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The four shillings hang, it seems, on a very fine point. It is now only a question of the turn of the market. According to the report which appeared in our columns yesterday morning of Lord John Russell's answer to a deputation and memorial from a late metropolitan public meeting, that the Premier's mind is almost decided on the subject of open ports, but not quite. He declines, indeed, issuing the desiderated order in council, "unless he should see a necessity for the measure," and at this particular moment he does not see a necessity. Yet his lordship's definition of the "necessity" for which he deems it right to wait, before resorting to a confessedly bold and unusual policy, is such as to show that, while he does not actually see a necessity just now, he distinctly recognises the more than possibility of a necessity very soon arising. "If I deem the measure necessary"—was the noble lord's reply to the memorialists—"If I see a probability that prices are about to rise, I will not, in that case, hesitate to advise my colleagues to order the immediate opening of the ports." If we are not within sight, then, of an actual and present necessity, we are, at least, in very close vicinity to a potential necessity. The last of the corn laws is already at the end of its tether. "Thus far, but no further," is his lordship's sentence on the system of moderate restriction, and reduced and mitigated prohibition. We have borne it up to the point of 60s. 10d., which is exactly 1s. 3d. beyond the mark at which Sir Robert Peel lost all patience with its predecessor; but here we stop—here we draw the line. Another upward move, or a clear "probability" of another upward move—and there is an end of the four shillings. Open ports are now publicly advertised in the Premier's name, on the authority of credible and respectable witnesses; as the certain and immediate result of a rise, of prices above the point of the last weekly average. Even the probability of such a rise will at once constitute the case of necessity for which the Premier is waiting, and on which he will not hesitate to act.

Without wishing to lay too absolute a stress on the *ipsis sine verba* of a briefly reported verbal conference, we think that the account which we were yesterday enabled to give, of the very important conversation now referred to, possesses sufficient intrinsic credibility to justify us in relying on its substantial accuracy. As we had previously taken occasion to express our confident belief, that the alleged "decision" of the cabinet against opening the ports was, in reality, neither more nor less than a prolonged indecision, on the part of a majority of the cabinet with respect to an unusual and extreme exercise of administrative power, we cannot feel surprised at learning, on re-

At the Cork F

Mahony appeared to show cause why ca him for not coo act, in not having bread when requir James G. Hour the defendant's ab the lady in the ab He asked her to t small loaf; but sh one, for which pa he asked her to w that it was soiled like it to leave i weights and soles the bread if he w he had purchase weighed it at a gr Mr. O'Brien c bench to dismiss t under the act whi first selling bread weigh the bread charged in this proved the two f were no scales in The Bench did considered the off Captain White high it was the e every person got purpose he believ send persons rou chase bread for t were acting with Mahony was a r deration that the lost the ounce, th James Moore do the business p Captain White that I will recom

ARRIVALS

We are extren gratifying fact, t vessels heavily l ranean. Thence the relief commi M'Namara; one Hackett, of Mid proceed to Water. When we consid of the vast impo affords a comple supply of food t demand, and the which speculator

LOW

For the Week e Returns of the Towns in the

Wheat
Barley
AGORE	
Wheat
Barley
AGORE	
Wheat
Barley

DUBLIN

We had again

Wheat sold at a	was also 6d lower
lower; flour dull	
New wheat	00
White wheat, 3s	
Red, ditto,	2s
Barley, ...	17s
Berle,	16s
Oats,	17s

absolute want; saw hundreds of dead bodies, but never saw one so attenuated as that.

Daniel Donovan, Esq., M.D., sworn.—There was no appearance of fat either on the surface of the body or within the abdomen; there was scarcely a vestige of omentum, so complete was the absorption of the adipose matter, and from the appearance of the body, from the flaccid empty blanched condition of the intestines, and from the fact of finding a small quantity of green cabbage found in the stomach, I am clearly of opinion that the deceased died of starvation.

P. J. Hungerford, Esq., sworn, deposed.—Is Pay Clerk under the Board of Works in the East division of West Carbery—strictly speaking he has not the paying of the men on the Cahara Road, but did pay them; was appointed as pay clerk about 29th September last; went on 17th October last to pay the men; on that road a fortnight's hire due to 10th of same month; does not know whether deceased was one of the men so paid; since that date the men on that road have not been paid by him as pay clerk; knows that there are three weeks' hire due on that road now, in fact since the 10th of October he had made no payment there, for many reasons, first because he has discovered that the road was not within his district but that would not have operated with him if he had money to pay; indeed if he had the funds he could not resist the importunity of the relief committee; heard from Mr. Gibbs Ross, the pay clerk on that road, that he had on the 25th ultimo money to pay the men in his district—a sum of about 500l; believes there are three weeks' hire due on some roads in his (deponent's) district; is not sure whether there are four due on Union-hall road; he has no funds to pay them, but heard that funds sent him for that purpose have got by mistake into the hands of another pay clerk. There are now in the bank for that purpose sufficient funds to pay all due in his district, about 1,400l. or 1,500l.; believes that it was since M'Kennedy's death Mr. Ross received funds for payment on the road on which M'Kennedy worked. Deponent had no difference with Mr. Ross as to which of them should pay on that road—the only instructions he received for his guidance were verbal, though he expected printed instructions. He was paid several roads since his appointment, and had a balance on hands.

Coroner.—Do you as pay clerk, having funds on hands, deem yourself justified in withholding those funds from creatures because they have not a week's wages coming to them, and see those creatures starving by the ditch side?

Mr. Hungerford.—I do not, but I have not authority to make any other than weekly payments; if having ten roads in this district I have funds equal to the payments due on nine only, he would pay to the most necessitous. In this evidence I speak not according to instructions but my own feelings—if after paying on nine roads I had on hand 50l., a sum not sufficient to pay all on the tenth road—I would not according to my instructions feel justified in paying part of a week's wages on a road where an entire week's wages were due.

Mr. John Gaynor sworn.—Is assistant engineer to the county surveyor in the East of West Carbery; in reference to the question put to the last witness in respect to the Union-hall road, deponent can state that there is not more than a fortnight's wages due on that road; the county surveyor some time ago forwarded to deponent a check in favour of Mr. Notter for 300l., for payment of the roads in the East of West Carbery, and before that Mr. Notter got 400l.; on the 26th ult. Mr. Ross, another pay clerk, showed him a remittance paper for 59l. for payment of labour in the West of Carbery, and said he'd take on himself the payment of this barony; the Cahara road is not in deponent's district—the money comes through the county engineer on the estimate of his assistant engineer, the money is forwarded on estimate before it does at all; on to-morrow morning (Tuesday), deponent forwards his estimate of the probable expenses of the current week, so as to be able to pay at the end of the week; can't account for a fortnight's hire being due on any of the roads.

Capt. Gordon.—Thus it is explained; Mr. Notter got in mistake, and paid in his district the money intended to be paid on the road on which M'Kennedy died.

To a question as to payment Captain Gordon replied.—The men can't be paid less than seven day's hire.

Coroner.—Is the money sent in mistake to Mr. Notter on the Cahara road?

...pretable authority, that the Premier has distinctly confirmed their interpretation of his views. The obvious eagerness with which those of our contemporaries who differ with us on the policy of open ports catch at every rumour of an unlocked-for and undefined "abundance" and improve the slightest indications of a retrograde oscillation of prices, shows that they have formed the same estimate with ourselves of ministerial sentiments and intentions. We hold ourselves therefore entitled to assume without hesitation, that the question of preserving or abolishing the four-shilling barrier really is of that nicely-balanced character which appears from the reported declaration of the Prime Minister; and that the difference of a shilling or two, more or less, on the weekly wheat averages, will, according to the present intentions of her Majesty's government, make all the difference between the extinction and the retention of the scale.

On the policy of reducing this very important public question within the extremely narrow limits thus indicated, and leaving its practical solution to so extraordinarily nice a test, we need hardly repeat the opinion which we have already so often expressed. It will not, we apprehend, be satisfactorily intelligible to the public, nor is it consistent with the only conceivable rationale of other acts and measures of the government. To adopt the shillings of the weekly wheat averages as the one all-sufficing index of national necessities, and to assign an average of 60s. 10d. as indicating the non-necessity of any special solicitudes or precautions, does not agree very well with other recent expressions of ministerial opinion. Notwithstanding the 60s. 10d., scarcity is weekly proclaimed, with religious solemnity, in every parish church throughout the united kingdom. Notwithstanding the 60s. 10d. famine is both formally and practically recognised as existing in Ireland. To argue from the 60s. 10d. that there is no such scarcity or famine as calls for the abolition of artificial restrictions on the supply of food, is simply to say, that the prayer appointed to be said in churches is a very gratuitous and unmeaning formality, and that the Irish policy of ministers is a superfluous and most dangerous piece of meddling with social and economical relations. The propriety of the state's placing so much as a nominal obstruction to the ingress of that food for which the church is solicited to pray, and which the state itself is endeavouring, by means that are little less than revolutionary, to bring within the people's reach, will scarcely justify itself to the common sense of the public by this somewhat technical argument of the average.

At the same time, though we regret the apparent forgetfulness of those larger considerations by which this question should be governed, we are glad to see that Lord John Russell treats it altogether as a practical question, and is prepared to deal with it according to his judgment of practical merits. He is not unduly influenced by the political delicacies, or the official expediences, or the constitutional scrupulosities, which might be supposed to impede a minister's course in this matter. He only looks to the "necessity" of the case. He only waits for a necessity to manifest itself. He more than hints that the necessity is all but established, and indicates the conditions which he will regard as completing the demonstration. He admits a potential and inchoate necessity, and distinctly contemplates the not remote possibility of its becoming actual and absolute. We certainly must demur to the technical exclusiveness of the test by which his lordship requires the necessity to verify itself; but it is some satisfaction to learn that he is prepared to recognise a necessity when he sees it, and to comply with its mandates on the very shortest notice.

In the meanwhile, the Premier is in possession of an abundant and daily increasing body of evidence of the most satisfactory kind, to show the promptitude and heartiness with which public intelligence will support the minister who shall terminate this unseemly and mischievous contradiction between national exigency and estate policy. The important and influential meeting at Birmingham which we had yesterday the pleasure of reporting, is another gratifying evidence of the ripeness of the public mind on this question, and of the thoroughness with which the industrious trading classes appreciate the practical value and moral power of a policy of "forethought and bold precaution."

REWARD OF SCIENTIFIC MERIT.—MARSH'S TEST.—Mr. J. Marsh, the celebrated chemist, whose well known test for the detection of arsenic has been extensively used in

11-7-46
Return of Corn and
Corn Exchange

2885 Wheat, per barr
5875 Oats do.
1123 Beans do.
3423 Barley do.
300 Oatmeal, new
Flour

CORK, Oct.
red ditto, 24s
per 20 stone; bar
per 16 do; bere,
40 18s 0d; averag
0d to 22s 0d; extr
household, 12s 0d
oatmeal, 20l 0s to
dinged on board,
middles, 45s to 5
44s to 63s per cw
second, 87s; thin
57s per cwt.

LIMERICK,
14d per stone; s
34s; fourth, 28s
indian meal, 16
8d to 10d per s
scalded do, 32s

WATERFORD
31s 6d to 33s 0d
38s 0d to 39s 0d
black oats, 15s 0d
oatmeal, 15s to 16
shipping do, 17s
superfine flour,
to 48s 0d third
pigs, 42s to 45s
butter, 93s to 97s
KILKENNY, N
do, 34s to 35s 0d
do, 14s to 15s 6
ferior, 36s; thin
to 44s per cwt;
7d per stone.

CLONMEL,
per stone; barley
40s; household,
pollard, 6s 0d; c
44s per cwt; po
38s per cwt.

BELFAST, N
red, 11s 0d to 12
meal, 00s 0d to 1
rip flour, 23s 0
third, 18s; four
price of pigs, 48s
first firkin butter,
10d to 11d per
4s 3d to 4s 9d;
O F in bond.

DROGHEDA
36s to 38s 0d; r
per brl; bran, 1
do, 17s 0d to 19
do, 19s to 20s per
39s 0d per sack;
to 00s per 120lb
butter, firsts, 84s

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Capt. Gordon.—Thus it is explained; Mr. Notter got in mistake, and paid in his district the money intended to be paid on the road on which M'Kennedy died.

To a question as to payment Captain Gordon replied—The men can't be paid less than seven day's hire.

Coroner.—Is the money sent in mistake to Mr. Notter now available for payment on the Cahara road.

Captain Gordon.—I hope it will be to-morrow.

Mr. Becher.—I'll take care of that.—I'll pay them myself.

Rev. Mr. Webb.—We (the Relief Committee) repeatedly paid them, but there are so many impediments thrown by the Board of Works in the way of our re-payment, that we don't well know what to do.

Rev. Mr. Townsend.—Mr. Coroner, it is but justice to the Relief Committee to exonerate them from all blame in matter—all that men could do they have done.

Coroner.—Gentlemen of the Jury we have gone minutely into the consideration of the case before you—namely the death of Denis M'Kennedy. You have the painful details before you, and it is quite unnecessary for me to add one word in explanation of the evidence. This case will, I trust, prove of infinite service, not alone in this district, but to the country at large—it will show the Board of Works that men in their employ are starving to whom money is due for their labour on the public works.

Rev. Mr. Townsend.—Mr. Coroner, does it appear that the money for payment of poor M'Kennedy's wages was in the hands of either pay clerks at the time of the poor fellow's death?

Coroner.—No; the contrary has been sworn to.

Rev. Mr. Webb.—We have no evidence that there was any money in the bank or elsewhere for poor M'Kennedy's pay.

Rev. Mr. Townsend.—Such is the evidence on oath, that there were no funds.

Captain Gordon's successor.—The money came, but, through some mistake, went to Mr. Notter, and was expended by him in payment of his district, when it should

prepared to deal with it according to his judgment of practical merits. He is not unduly influenced by the political delusions, or the official expediences, or the constitutional scrupulosities, which might be supposed to impede a minister's course in this matter. He only looks to the "necessity" of the case. He only waits for a necessity to manifest itself. He more than hints that the necessity is all but established, and indicates the conditions which he will regard as completing the demonstration. He admits a potential and inchoate necessity, and distinctly contemplates the not remote possibility of its becoming actual and absolute. We certainly must demur to the technical exclusiveness of the test by which his lordship requires the necessity to verify itself; but it is some satisfaction to learn that he is prepared to recognise a necessity when he sees it, and to comply with its mandates on the very shortest notice.

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REWARD OF SCIENTIFIC MERIT.—MARSH'S TEST.—Mr. J. Marsh, the celebrated chemist, whose well known test for the detection of arsenic is so extensively used in medical jurisprudence, died some short time since, leaving a widow and family in very needy circumstances. Mr. Marsh, for about 40 years, held appointments in the Royal Arsenal—in his latter years as surgeon-major, and though he was frequently deputed by the government to inquire into scientific matters, the salary he received amounted to only 30s a week, his rating being that of a foreman. On his death his widow memorialized the Board of Ordnance for a pension; the board, in reply, have just sent her the magnificent donation of 20l., which is all they deem the services of her husband entitle her to. Few names associated with chemistry are so widely known as that of Marsh. Doubtful cases of poisoning by arsenic have been for some years past resolved by the application of Marsh's test both here and abroad. It figured prominently in the French trial of Madame Laffarge, at which the evidence of M. Arago, respecting his experiments with Marsh's test, materially influenced the conviction.

How to obtain Health when lost.—The wonderful regenerating effects that Holloway's Pills produce upon the whole system is truly astonishing. This wonderful medicine perfectly identifies and assimilates itself with the blood and other fluids, while it removes from them all impurities. It acts upon the stomach, the liver, the heart, the lungs, and the kidneys; and in its course so surely cleanses and invigorates these organs as to make the return of health the immediate consequence of a few doses of this wonderful working remedy. Persons of weak and debilitated constitutions are sure to regain their health and vigour by their use, when every other means have failed. (See Advertisement.)

red, 11s 0d to 13s
meal, 08s 0d to 09
first flour, 23s 0d
third, 18s; fourth
price of pigs, 49s;
first firkin butter,
10d to 11d per lb
4s 3d to 4s 9d; u
Q F in bond.

DROGHEDA,
30s to 38s 0d; re
per brl; bran, 12
4d, 17s 0d to 19s
6d, 19s to 20s per c
39s 0d per sack; b
to 00s per 120 lbs
butter, firsts, 84s

GERANIUM PL.
in his parlor or d
the above fragran
water months; ne
the parent plants
the same into a 2
days the slips will
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in the room, they
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roots state until th
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On the 3d instant
On the 31st ult, a
John Perry, Esq; of
On the 2d instant
Law, Esq; of a son.

At Killiney, by th
med. Nicholas Wall
of Mr Charles Ryan
On the 4th instant
Esq; youngest son o
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On the 4th inst
Ballacasey, county
Rev. George Edwar
On the 4th inst, I
daughter of Lieuten

In Portarlington,
Ralph Carr, and au
On the 4th instar
of the Rev. James
in this city, on th
topher F Tait, for
in Kingstown, at
Captain Richard M
the Right Hon Act

HIGH WATER
Morning: 11
Evening: 11

DUBLIN: Printed
5, Prince's-street
MUNNY, 51, New

11-7-46

3

at his favourite doctrine can be still more extensively and still more heartlessly applied. He will leave the dealer at liberty to grind the poor as much as possible, but he will not sanction the giving a cup of soup gratuitously to the wholly destitute. In vain is the Commissary reminded that in bestowing soup on the poor there is no room for abuse. In vain is he reminded that the fair dealer could not be interfered with—that there is that proper pride amongst the poorer classes which could prevent all, save those in “absolute want,” from looking for the cooked food, and that there was no danger of abuse, as that food could not be re-sold. After endeavouring to propitiate the stern Commissary with these and other arguments, the relief committee “hope that the decision” they ventured to arrive at—namely, to give soup gratis to the absolutely destitute—will meet with his concurrence; and the noble chairman of the committee, Lord Rosse, thinks it “scarcely necessary to say that the committee will be grateful for any suggestions” the tender-hearted Commissary General “may be led to offer.” What is the reply to all this? Does the official participate in the sympathy for the poor which prompted the urgent appeal made to him? Not at all. He has no ear for such an appeal. To comply with it would be to act contrary to his favourite doctrine, and “therefore he could not recommend a donation to be made in aid of subscriptions to be so applied!” Ah, my Lord Rosse, you are disappointed. You and your committee doubtless sought to catch the Commissary General napping, and so persuade him that the “fair dealer” could not be interfered with if the starving poor got a little soup for nothing. But the wary official was too wide awake for you. His solicitude for the interests of his imaginary “fair dealers” keeps him on the watch to detect and expose such sophisms as yours. He knows better than you what effect your soup plan would have on the business of the “fair dealer.” That sacred personage does not vend soup, it is true; yet to give him stipend soup gratis—to give it even to those who cannot command a farthing to purchase any sort of food—would “discourage” the trader—“by providing subsistence on terms which must preclude his intervention.” Thus does the Commissary General destroy the argument in favour of the destitute, and once more prove himself the fast friend

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“A. C.” has been received. The writer should have given us his name.

“Verax.” The last general election took place in June, 1841.

We have received a letter dated Kevin-street. The writer will see that the report alluded to was headed “communicated.” If however he authenticates his letter we will publish it.

A letter from Mr. William Shortall, Kevin-street, relative to some observations made by Alderman Butler, at the election for Patrick’s ward, reached us too late for insertion to day.

COUNTY OF MAYO—MORE DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

It will be seen by the following letter from one of the coroners for Mayo, that he reports three more deaths from starvation, in addition to the deaths from the same cause, which he already reported. Mr. Redington says in his reply, that the suggestion that “the few tons of bread stuff locked up in a miller’s store should be let loose, even at a price,” shall be brought under the notice of the Commissary General. A correspondence alluded to elsewhere will enable the reader to form a pretty correct estimate of what the people of Mayo have to expect from a reference of the suggestion to the Commissary General:—

“Ballinacorney, Nov. 14, 1846.

“MY LORD—You will, I hope, pardon me for the liberty I take of trespassing on your most valuable time. I trust the cause of it will plead my excuse. I regret to say that it has again fallen to my lot, as a public officer, to bring under your lordship’s notice three other melancholy cases of famine. One is that of a female named Mary on the 8th instant, in the locality of Killalla. The next is a man named Thomas Hopkins, in the locality of Crossmolina, on the 12th instant. The third, that of a woman named Touhill, in the locality of Ballycastle, on the 28th ult. See depositions, taken at inquests, I have the honour of enclosing. I also beg leave to enclose a printed circular, in order to show and bring under your lordship’s notice the real state of destitution this country is in at this awful period. I hope your lordship will pardon me for observing that there are a few tons of bread-stuffs here, in charge of a commissary, locked up in a miller’s store; if let loose, even at a price, would it not afford some relief?

Again praying your lordship will pardon me, I have the honour to be, your lordship’s very obedient servant,

“JOHN ATKINSON, Coroner, county Mayo.

“To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Castle, Dublin.”

“Dublin Castle, 21st Nov., 1846.

“SIR—I have to express the Lord Lieutenant’s thanks for the information by your letter of the 14th instant, and to acquaint you that your representation upon the subject of the provision in the commissariat stores shall be brought under notice of the commissary-General.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

“T. N. REDINGTON.

“John Atkinson, Esq., Coroner, county Mayo.”

THE BEY OF TUNIS AT PARIS.

The Bey of Tunis arrived at Paris on Sunday, at noon, and took up his residence at the palace of the Elysées Bourbon. On Monday the King drove from St. Cloud to Paris, and shortly afterwards the Bey and his suite

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repeat it—the Celtic Irish are not the best material to combine with.

The fittest place for the Irish peasant is Ireland. It is there that the greatest number of improving influences can be concentrated upon him. Landed property there would precisely supply what is wanting to the formation of his character. What is good for him is that all the influences civilization should be preserved and increased, but that himself should be gently lifted up and placed within the pale, instead of being left outside of it. The possession of property would do this. It would make him an orderly citizen. It would make him a supporter of the law, instead of a rebel against all law but that of his confederacy. It would make him industrious and active, self-helping and self-relying, like his Celtic brother of France. And it would (if anything would) make him, like the same Celtic kinsman, frugal, self-restraining, and provident, both in other things, and in the main article of all, population.— These are the natural effects of property, especially landed property, on those who have it, and on those also, almost in an equal degree, who hope to obtain it by exertion and frugality. On our plan every peasant would be either in the one case or in the other. We cannot make them all proprietors; perhaps we would not if we could. But all might have the hope, and, if they chose, the power, of one day becoming so.

We have said nothing on this occasion of the expense of the emigration plan, because enough has been said of it before, and because the thing really speaks for itself. We formerly estimated the cost of transporting the people to Canada, and settling them there, at ten times the expense of locating them on the waste lands. Others have since estimated it at thirty times. We know not, nor is it material which guess is nearest the truth. Neither have we spoken of the benefit of employing our own labour in the improvement of our own country, instead of the improvement of countries which will not always be ours. These considerations are too obvious to be missed, and too important to be undervalued. But let the plan once come to maturity; let its promoters commit themselves to figures and details, and they will present us with something either on a scale of palpable insufficiency (however useful in a distant future), or bearing on the face of it so lavish a waste of public resources, squandered irrecoverably (for settlers in the wilderness never repay), that no imaginable degree of profusion on the part of parliament, profuse as parliament has of late years become, could come up to the mark of seriously entertaining so monstrous a scheme.

REPEAL RENT.

Return of Repeal Rent for the week ending Monday.

30th November, 1846.

Coatbridge, Scotland, per Mr Constantine Harvey	L1	0	0
Ballinakil, Queen's County, per Rev M Byrne, R.C.C.	1	0	0
From the Railway Labourers of Creighton Moss, near Edinburgh, per Chas G Scott, Esq	1	1	0
Prosperous, Kildare, per Mr John Ryan	0	6	0
Osborne-street ward, London, per Mr Henry Halpin	1	11	8
Salford, Manchester, per Messrs Beck and Shine	1	10	0
Milford, Donegal, per Mr John Crean, R.W.	0	4	0
Clonmel, SS Peter's and Paul's, per Very Rev Dean Burke	20	0	0
Cumber Claudy, Derry, per Mr Patrick Mullen	0	17	0
Liverpool, per Mr John Campbell	4	5	0
Armagh, per Mr Francis Short	0	10	0
Gallo and Larracor, Meath, per Mr Chas Treanor	0	12	0
Per Mr Thos M'Evoy, Ernie-place, Dublin	0	10	0
Dublin wards, per the wardens and collectors, viz:—			
St Andrew's ward	0	7	5
St Catherine's ward	0	14	9
College Ward	0	16	11
Custom-house ward	0	8	2
St George's ward	0	5	0
St Patrick's ward	0	2	0
Post-office ward	0	6	6
Cash received in office during the week, per sundry subscriptions of 1s each	2	7	0
The following subscriptions of 1l each were paid in during the week, viz:—			
The Liberator, Maurice O'Connell, M.P., John O'Connell, M.P., Daniel O'Connell, Jun., M.P., and John A O'Neill, Esq. J.P. for December; John Kelch, Esq., Townsend-street, for 1847; Wm Reynolds, Esq., T.C., Grafton-street; and Ambrose Sullivan, Esq., T.C., Stephen's-green	8	0	0
Total amount of Repeal Rent for the week ending Monday, 30th November, 1846	£46	14	5

IRON SHINGLES.—We learn that William Beach, of

VERDICT OF DEATH FROM STARVATION.

An inquest (says the above journal) was held at Glanmire on Friday, by F. Baldwin, Esq., on the body of Andrew Barry. The deceased had been buried some days, but it having been reported that he had died of starvation, it was thought necessary to hold an inquest, and the body was exhumed, a jury having been previously sworn. Dr. Somerville made a post mortem examination.

It was deposed by the first witness, Margaret Barry, widow of deceased, that he died on Monday night; that he was a strong hearty man up to about eight weeks previous to his death; he had been one week on the Glanmire-road when his wages were paid him, and he was discharged; after that he got one day's work from the priest; that was about a month before he died; from the Monday to the Wednesday before his death, deceased, and their three children, had only four quarts of meal to live on; for the three days previous to his death he got work on the Glanmire-road from Mr. Barry, but he was dying at the time from want of food; he got wages; on the Sunday he died he got a little broth and turnips; from the time he was employed his wages was 8d a day.

Other witnesses deposed to having found deceased on Sunday dying inside a ditch. He was removed to the house of a man named Timothy Bohane; here he was visited by the clergyman, and on the same evening he expired.

Doctor Somerville deposed that he examined the body of deceased; on opening the abdomen he found the muscles greatly wasted, and not the slightest vestige of fat remaining; was of opinion that his death was produced by want of food.

Denis Burke, overseer of the Glanmire road; swore that he knew deceased, who was at work for one week, ending 31st October, for which he got 6d a day; deceased was several times refused work because his name was not on the relief list; deceased was again employed on the Glanmire and Ross road three days before his death; the labourers have not yet been paid for that work.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect, that deceased had died through want of food.

(From the Tipperary Vindicator.)

We continue to receive most distressing accounts from several districts. Indeed the condition of the people is frightful. Yesterday (Tuesday) about seventy unemployed labourers proceeded through the streets of Nenagh, and entered bakers' shops in quest of food. Famine was in their looks. They were supplied with bread from the bakeries of several persons in the same business. A King's County correspondent asserts that in that county nothing can equal the horrible condition to which the people are reduced particularly in the mountainous districts. In the neighbourhood of Kinnety, though the presentment sessions was held on the 28th of September, no public works, we understand, have been yet undertaken except some miserable hills or footpaths affording employment only to a mere fraction of the dying poor.

(From the Kerry Examiner.)

Rumours have reached us of the disemployment of considerable bodies of labourers in several localities of this county, owing to an insufficient supply of money from the Board of Works, and also because the sums allowed for the completion of several works have proved inadequate and are exhausted. In one or two instances, near Castleisland and between this town and Killarney, the utmost discontent prevails, and the labourers threaten, if not speedily re-employed, to proceed to acts of violence.

(From the Limerick Examiner.)

So great is the number of distressed poor who crowd our streets, that Mr. John Goggin, of George's-street, has a man patrolling outside his house to hinder the annoyance which the fashionable loungers who frequent his shop would otherwise experience. He wears a stick. This is the first institution of such an office in this city; and we believe the like does not exist elsewhere.

The fair of Bruff, on Monday, was very largely attended but no business was done till past twelve o'clock. Prices had a downward tendency in consequence of large importations of stock from the Continent, and cured provisions from America into the English markets. Black cattle brought a pound less than at fairs previously held last week. Store pigs sold at a sacrifice, the holders having no provision to feed them.

tages. The village at night might find than once seen good.

The practical uniform.

Scotch call the light la the Belgian in two vols clergyman allowed to the average neighbourh Wacrelcos, Brussels, I gives as a by the best

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"When oats have clovers w rolled over land, with pared, and the prepar

your readers to conjecture for
the following extract,
we regret that in the present
lunacy, we can afford sufficient

Albert was serving as a monk in
became his duty to act as, "the
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t by so Angel. Upon
terior of the monastery, at the
ow day, he found in the place
a young man sitting, who was
habitual tenderness and humanity
the hands, he himself washed
rubbed them dry with a towel,
a him, to be chilled with the
hem on his bosom, and sought
em to their natural heat, and
y great that he would wait un-
y, for some refreshment, and not
monastery lest he should sink un-
ter's cold, combined with want
ed the person he was addressing
traveling by night, and who,
m then taking, had turned aside
stery at that very early hour for
e a short time. The stranger
must depart immediately, for the
basting was a great way off.
table request upon the unknown
him to remain, by adjuring him
d. The moment that the novice
yers said by the monks at three
Albert brought out a table, ar-
ranged food upon it, and said, "I
it, whilst I go and get some hot
e to find some baked by this

ed, the stranger that he thought
onger visible, he looked to see
l, and although the earth was
en snow, on which the lightest
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s, it ch it had been with-
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ice. He looked around
e three small loaves of new
m—of wondrous beauty and
terrified at this spectacle. "I
it is an angel of God that I
one that has come not to be
o has brought bread such as
bread that excels the lilies in
me, and the honey in sweet-
rest. c. 7.

retained by this incident of
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houses, the "cloisters" which
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the most learned may acquire
read without being charmed,
ster, which cannot fail to open
h people to the blessings the
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lic History of England" will
and when Mr. MacCabe is pre-
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the mass of the dawn" was
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ed his rian says at three, but
ed in the morning, and
g St. Cudberet, too,
li our own island; we would
be very admirable dissertation
" by Colgan the learned Irish
rum," p. 635.

our readers to conjecture for
the following extract,
we regret that in the present
lunacy, we can afford sufficient

DUNGURRY JANUARY 4.—There are 800 persons in
the poor-house at present. Every available corner of it is
cramped, even the coach house and stables are filled with
paupers. In its hospital there are over 200—six persons
died there on Friday night last, and the master says that
the poor creatures are quite exhausted with the hunger before
they are taken into the house at all—so much so, that they
are not able to bear the food—and that on being admitted,
some of them drop down senseless in the hall from exhaus-
tion, having been fasting one and two days previous. It is
feared the over-crowded state of the house will endanger
the lives of all the inmates, and bring a pestilence amongst
them. There are now in the house 200 paupers, more
than it was originally intended to accommodate; but, in
fact, if it were four times as large as it is, it would not
contain the vast number seeking for admission. On last
week there were twenty four persons died in *Dungurran*
and *Abbeyside*, after three or four days' illness. From
my own personal observation I have known six of this
number to have died from extreme want and destitution.
Their wretched cabins presented the most appalling
scenes of misery I ever beheld; without fire,
without night covering—or even a *glide* to moisten the
 parched lips of the expiring dying person. Subscriptions
were obliged to be collected to provide coffins for them.
On Monday night there were five more died in the
poor-house, making the number of deaths here
within the last six or seven days, THIRTY-FIVE.
Truly this is an alarming state of society;
yet the rigidity of the landlords in their heart-
less endeavours to drag the "rents" from their wretched
tenants is not one whit abated. Within the last few
days over fifty ejection processes have been ser-
ved on the starving tenants of the lands of Ballyroilly,
Sea, Ballynaglimore, in the parish of Ring, in the
vicinity of this town. Many poor creatures in this town,
and at *Abbeyside*, were forced to remove out of their
miserable cabins their very beds, such as they were, to hide
them from the iron grasp of the landlord's bailiff. These
very creatures are actually half famishing.

(From the *Clare Journal*.)
In reply to applications made from some of the relief
committees of this county to government in the month of
October last, for seed-rye, a letter was yesterday received
by the secretary of the Ennis relief committee, stating that
it could not be obtained. Of course, it is now no use for
seed. It is passing strange that the authorities should take
upwards of two months to answer the application made
to them, allowing the proper season for sowing it to pass
away in the meantime. The Ennis committee have also
been informed, that the seed wheat for which they made
application last week could not be furnished to them.
This, what is of paramount importance to the wants of
the country, cannot be had, but what is comparatively
little use for food, but of no use for seeds, the people may ob-
tain for prompt payment. This is the way Sir Randolph
Rough proves his anxiety to preserve the lives of the Irish
people.

THE NORTH.
(From the *Banner of Ulster*.)
COUNTY OF DOWN.—It may have been "that the wish
was father to the thought," but we anticipated that the
"Yorkshire of Ireland," as the county Down has been
not inaptly termed, would have been almost exempted from
the privations and destitution which have laid so fearful a
hand on the poor of other parts of Ireland. We regret to
learn that the people of this favoured county are approach-
ing daily nearer to a state of destitution similar to that of
which so much is heard in the south and west. In the
manufacturing districts of the county it might be supposed
that poverty would be least likely to exhibit itself in pau-
perism, but even in those parts, what with the stagnation
of trade and the extremely high price of provisions, the
people are fast lapsing into a state of distress greater than
has been known to exist there since "the dear summer."
As one illustration out of several, we may mention that, on
a late board-day in the Banbridge Union Workhouse, there
were admitted the enormous number of one hundred and
four inmates, and we have been informed that paupers now
in the house amount to about fifty more than it was erected
to accommodate. When we add that Banbridge is the
centre to the linen trade in Down—we might almost say
in Ulster—that it is, perhaps, the most enterprising and
prosperous town of its extent in the kingdom, and that the
merchants of the surrounding locality, during anything
like good trade, are remarkable for the extent of employ-
ment they afford, some idea may be formed of the condition
in which the people are placed. We are further informed
that it is contemplated to enlarge the Newtonard's Work-
house in consequence of the want of room for the appli-
cants for admission.

condition of Bantry. The communication is from a cor-
respondent of that journal:—

BANTRY, JAN. 5.—It is my painful duty to inform you
of six inquests held here this day, before Samuel Hutchins
and Richard White, Esqrs., magistrates for the county.

The jury unanimously agreed, without a moment's hesita-
tion, that the following persons came to their deaths by
starvation:—

Catherine Sheehan, a child two years old, who died on
the 26th December last, and had lived for several days
previous to her death on seaweed, part of which was pro-
duced by Doctor M'Carthy, who held a *post mortem* ex-
amination on the body. The other details in this case are
most heartrending.

Michael Sullivan died at Skahans, on or about the 4th
December, from the effects of eating too hearty a meal,
which he had received through charity, after being pre-
viously exhausted from over long fasting.

Richard Finn was conveyed into this town on the 14th
December, in a car, for the purpose of taking him to the
workhouse, when, in the street, the Very Rev. Thomas
Barry, P.P., was obliged to hear his confession before the
public, and before he had time to complete his sacred duties
the poor man expired.

John Driscoll was working on one of the public works on
29th December; on his return home he fell exhausted from
want of food, and was found dead on the mountain of Gloun-
lough on the following morning. His wife proved that he
had eaten nothing for two days previous to his death, ex-
cept a small quantity of boiled wheat, and that he frequently
had a similar fast.

Jeremiah Carthy entered the shop of Mr. R. Vickery of
this town, when he fell senseless and died in three hours
after at the workhouse, though being kindly attended to by
the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Dr. Jagoe, and the family, before
his removal.

Michael Linehan was found dead on the lands of Ibano,
on the 18th of December last. He was on his way home
from Bantry, after purchasing some food for his mother and
brother (which were all his family, who were then lying in
fever); there were some turnip peels or skins found in his
stomach.

Head constable Grant then stated to the magistrates that
there were three other similar cases, but the bench consid-
ering it too late to proceed with hearing them, they were
postponed for a future day.

While the court was sitting, the Very Rev. Thomas
Barry reported another victim who had fallen on entering
the workhouse before he had time to administer the sacra-
ments to him.

I close with sending the remonstrance of the jury, as
handed in by their foreman, Edward O'Sullivan, Esq.

"That we feel it our duty to state under the correction
of the court, that it is our opinion that if the government of
the country shall persevere in its determination of refusing
to use the means available to it for the purpose of lowering
the price of food, so as to place it within the reach of the
labouring poor, the result will be a sacrifice of human life
from starvation to a frightful extent, and endangerment of
property and the public peace.

(Signed) E. O'SULLIVAN, Foreman,
SAMUEL HUTCHINS, J. P.,
RICHARD WHITE, J. P.

THE STARVING POOR IN SKIBBEREEN.

Skibbereen, Jan. 3, 1847.
MUCH RESPECTED MADAM.—I have been honoured by
the receipt of your exceedingly kind note of the 29th ult.,
enclosing halves of two 5l. notes for the relief of the
poor of Skibbereen. The vast increase of duty which des-
titution and disease have imposed upon me, prevented me
from replying sooner to your letter. Instead of being dis-
pleased, I rather rejoice at the use which you made of it,
in the hope that other benevolent persons may be induced to
contribute to the relief of the unfortunate people of Skib-
bereen and its neighbourhood. I send you the *Cork*
Southern Reporter of the 2nd instant. This paper gives
some idea of the situation of the people here. Its pro-
prietors sent an agent to Skibbereen to report on their
condition. I accompanied him through some parts of the
town, and the only fault which I find with his statement
is, that it falls far short of the reality; language cannot
adequately describe the miseries of this part of the coun-
try. In order to enable you to form some idea, I am con-
nected with a district comprising a population of 45,000
of the poorest people in Ireland. Of these 13,000
depend on labour on the public works for sup-
port. Those families who have persons working for them
do not care near enough for their proper sustenance, in
consequence of the very high price of provisions, and
consequently, besides the aged, the infirm, the widows
and orphans, who make a very considerable number,
we have applications every moment for relief, from
the wretched families of those who are em-
ployed on the public works. Our poor house intended for
the accommodation of 800, now contains 1000; our fever
hospital, built for 40, persons, contains 150, and the fever

60. Mrs. Martha H
at 1, Albany place,
Mrs. Smith, of St.
Or the education of
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moved to 1, Albany
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a sofa and vomiting,
and she replied, "I
thing I ever did." I
of later; and she said
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deceased was under
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insanity."

APPEALING. See:
recently arrived at a
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passage! The most
among the deceased.
at a friend, and we
benevolent individual.
Mr. Flood, of St.
church on Sunday,
appeal in their beh-
The result was, the
were paid in on t
orphans similarly as
some benevolent pa-

SUSPENSION. Sir
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ber of prisoners a
promising to pay t
prisoners.—*Camb.*

SANDWICH ISLA
Polynesian, a week
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22, 1846; but the
are occupied almos
Majesty Kamehame
Affairs and Public

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inflicted on the pa
humanity must be
becoming an entire

SAL)
Sugar, 12th Jan
Sugar, 12th Jan
Mahogany, 25th J
Furniture, To Day
Hosiery, &c, 11th
Furniture, &c, 11
Furniture, &c, 13
Furniture, &c, 12
Furniture, 14th J

comprising Mahogany
th; Dinner, Breakfast,
Sideboard; Sofas and
er and Fire-irons; Pier,
gany and Stained Bed-
Pure Hair Mattresses,
s, Bl... and Counter-
nd G...; Wardrobes
mmoder; with a variety
10-6-47
1867, 55, Henry-street.

BUILDERS.
BUILDING MATERIALS.
olding Poles of various
inch and 3 inch deals;
raising five ton; Bangor
Pipes; Gutters; Iron
ogany, Sashes; Metal
d Dog, with Doghouse;

FOR TOMORROW
and following day,
LET, in **HALSTON-**
uilding Materials, con-
s, Flooring Boards, 20
and Sash Frames; a
to 50 feet in length;
Stone Door Cases, and
Twelve Tons of Ton
Iron Field and Garden
issels of various sizes;
; Melon Frames com-
L... &c; a large
he attention of persons
ariety, and will be sold
r, 55, Henry-street.

Gentlemanly Residence,
y town, also eight prime
bs, six large Stacks of

AND SON
ON, on THIS DAY
on the premises, near
K HOUSE, beautifully
, and six from Dublin;
ry accommodation for a
&c., Stabling for three
nce, &c., standing on a
nted, and will be sold,
h seven acres, at £50.
lding, and will soon be
on of a Railway Station
ne in calf; ten Sheep;

ON, Auctioneers,
110 Grafton-street.

AGE SALE,
and Women's Wearing
Pledges.
LEY
TION, at the RO-
AUCTION ROOM,
IS DAY (Wednesday.

**DEATH OF THE WIDOW HOGAN AT MARY-
BOROUGH BY STARVATION.**

There was an inquest held in the court house, on Satur-
day evening; by Thomas Budds, Esq., one of the coroners
for the Queen's county, concerning the death of the Widow
Hogan, who died on Friday, the 1st instant. The coroner
directed the jury to retire and view the corpse of the widow
at the house she died in.

The jury went to where deceased lay, and when they
returned the following evidence was given:—

Mary Hogan, daughter to deceased, being sworn, de-
posed as follows:—That her mother had nothing to eat
from Tuesday until Friday, and that there was no food in
the house for that time but twopence worth of sharps and
one halfpennyworth of tea, with one halfpenny worth of
sugar. In answer to the coroner, she said she believed that
her mother had died for the want of food; and in reply to
a juror, she added that it was her opinion that it was for
want of a relieving officer being appointed for Marybo-
rough, that caused her mother's death.

Margaret Phelan being sworn, the coroner asked her
had she any opportunity of knowing Honor Hogan before
she died? Witness—Yes; I went into the house on last
Wednesday to see her, and she was very bad; I saw no
food in the house; saw only a jug of water; asked de-
ceased had she nothing to use but water; deceased said
she had not, and that she was afraid her son Con., and
Mary, her daughter, should die of want; I (in answer to
a juror) said that deceased died of want, and that if there
had been a relieving officer appointed, after the relief being
stopped, I think deceased would not have died.

Charles Dunne being sworn, deposed that he perceived
by the deceased's appearance that she was in great want,
and he went to one of the poor law guardians and told him
that the guardians appointed an improper person to be the
returning officer for this district; and if they would not re-
lieve those who were entitled to support by law that they
(the guardians) should be called the landlord guardians.

Here the coroner interrupted Mr. Dunne, as his evidence
was not bearing on the case.

Mr. Dunne said he knew that, but he wished that the
press should publish what he then said, that the government
might know those persons who would starve the poor by
not appointing a proper relieving officer, that such might
be dismissed, and the commissioners appoint paid guar-
dians in their place.

Mr. Enright, who was foreman of the jury, said he felt
pain at not being able to know the persons to whom he
could trace the death of the unfortunate woman, whether
it was the poor law commissioners or the guardians, for
if he did, he would think no language too strong, no pun-
ishment too severe for persons who showed such reckless
indifference about the lives of their fellow-creatures. He
was sorry to find that there were not in this locality men
whose hearts contained the milk of human kindness, for if
the destitution of the country was made known to the go-
vernment, he was sure they would have adopted such prompt
measures as they had in other places, where famine had
made not less frightful ravages than it is making in Mary-
borough at the present time, where, thank God, the dearth
had ceased, and was succeeded by an abundant harvest;
yet food was as far from the reach of the unemployed pea-
santry as ever. He hoped some good would result from
this inquest, and that there will be appointed some respon-
sible person who would think it his duty to give the desti-
tute the benefit of a poor law.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect, that the de-
ceased, Honor Hogan, came to her death by starvation,
caused by the insufficient administration of the law.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO POISON A WHOLE FA-
MILY.—On Tuesday morning great excitement prevailed in

futed by anticipation from his own
be that men will eat his dinners and
the folly of the leader who would i
of making extraordinary efforts of
commodities, the market for which
gether extinguished. As Sir Rober
prandial lecture for a means of instr
Lieutenant we see proposes to reliev
in the country over which he pre-
but unhappily the Irish lectures
by the companion dinner; if the
lecturers would very soon become
men in Ireland, casting utterly int
and non-Repealers, Old Ireland
landers. The lecturer dealing out
would be highly respected any
famishing people he would be almos

These things, however are all i
therefore necessarily innocent; foll
the occasion calls for serious reflect
and Lord Clarendon's hint of lectur
indignation in Ireland, as we see by
the Dublin FREEMAN'S JOURNAL:
"A VICEREGAL REMEDY—LECT
POOR.

"We print in another column a
passed between Ireland's only duke
The Castle solution of the difficult
public mind on the coming crisis in
in its way. His excellency points
he thinks 'valuable assistance may
classes at the present time.' A sm-
each locality on 'draining and sul-
and green cropping,' on 'econom-
feeding,' would, the Viceroy believ
that could now be suggested to
jaws of ruin. Will a lecture on
Will a lecture on economy feed the
on drains pay rates?

"The council of the Royal Agr
land has been summoned for Thurs
proposition of his Excellency."

Here is Sir Robert Peel's
"Scientific husbandry" is to do a
apostrophe of our able Irish cote
scientific husbandry pay rates or ta-
of hundreds of millions of capital a
the free trade measures? A
husbandry" has done its best, what
surplus produce, or, as the political
calling agricultural abundance som
"over production" of commodities
can be a market? In such a sta
husbandry, or whatever else can i
agricultural produce, is an ev
ists, superadding a fierce home
vast foreign competition to
culturist is already exposed.
added to the agricultural produce
Robert Peel proposes, what would
to lower prices fifty or sixty per ce
turist to pay, nevertheless, the sa
amount of the debts incurred by hi
his system of scientific husbandry
tion can enable the British cultivat
foreigner commanding an unlimited
With protection scientific husband
to compensate all classes for the co
it has done richly; but without
must, by an inevitable process, ret
which competitors who pay no t
debts, and pay little or no rents, b

prisoners, he brought before the magistrates. Their wpr-
ships remanded the prisoners for further examination.

2-4-48

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION—CORONER'S INQUEST.

Dr. Kirwan held an inquest at Kilmainham fever sheds on the body of a person named Matthew Horan. The following evidence was given. The deceased was brought to the fever sheds at half-past four in the morning by the police; he was in a dying state; he could not swallow nor speak, and he died a few minutes after five o'clock. Police Constable Fox, 113 A, said he was on duty in Usher-street the previous night when he found deceased lying in the water channel; deceased stretched his hands out and implored for assistance; brought him to the station and had him put to the fire; he was much exhausted and fainted; brought him to the fever sheds, where he died.

Dr. Brady, superintendent of the fever sheds and professor, stated that deceased appeared a sickly starved poor creature, and from what witness could learn deceased expired almost immediately on being brought to the sheds; witness had no doubt that poverty and general destitution was the cause of death, accelerated by the inclemency of the weather. The jury found that death was caused by poverty and destitution, and apparent want of any of the first necessities of life, and probably accelerated by his exposure to the inclemency of the weather previous to his removal to the fever sheds, where he received every possible comfort and assistance. The jury also gave much praise to the police for their humane conduct.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE AT SHEFFIELD.—The *Sheffield Iris* states, that early yesterday morning week, an attempt was made to blow up the premises of Mr. Marples joiners' tool-maker. The infernal machine used for the purpose was similar to others used in that town for like diabolical objects; being formed of an iron tube of great thickness, and plugged at each end with lead, while a kind of touch-hole was left in the middle of the barrel for the insertion of the patent fuse. The villains gained access to the premises by scaling a high wall, and had placed the loaded tube under the warehouse, through a door which opened into the yard. When the explosion took place no further mischief was done than the blowing down of the door. Mr. Marples had not been a member of a trades' union for two years, and had had no dispute with any of his men.

KNITTING STOCKINGS BY STEAM.—A number of influential inhabitants of Ipswich have introduced in that town an important branch of industry likely to give employment to a large number of persons. In Carr-street machines are now at work at knitting stockings by steam. The work is done with beautiful accuracy. One young person can attend to three machines, and each machine will knit one stocking in three hours.

respect for the bench to ce-
slight grounds; but it is co
that the law has been fairly
The present assembly was c
their voice against a system
Christian, anti-social, and a
the realm (hear, hear). It
that were it not for his anx
occasion, he would be in I
mentary duties (cheers).

posing the following resolut

“That death punishmen
principles of morality, and
Christian religion, and oug
and for ever abolished in e

The Rev. Dr. Spratt
the able speech of his tal
member for Dublin, he co
to make any observations
that the present meeting
them an opportunity of
tation, the abhorrence, in
custom of putting their fe
The resolution having
carried unanimously.

Mr. James Haughton
He was happy to see the c
the chief magistrate of th
man whose name would
countymen—he alluded
(cheers)—had stated in e
detestation of the crime
of life by a process of law
assembled for the pu
(hear, hear). Another
had stated that he wo
abolition of punishment
human judgment was infall
the Secretary to the Socie
nishment, had written a
subject, which were bein
nal”; and he (Mr. Haug
man in the community wa
be no one to come forwa
punishment by death (he
public opinion should be
for it was by the exer
hope to induce their rul
hear). Punishment by d
the object for which it v
to be ineffectual—indeed
sening the crime of mu
increase it (hear, hear).
depended on the view w
the custom was founded
tinned up to the present

only to Ireland.

The fifty-first clause contains the customary provision, that the act may be amended or repealed this session.

STARVATION DEATHS.

3-2-48

The scenes which last year have made our county notorious for sufferings and deaths from starvation, have not, we regret to say, ended with the year 1847. The present season promises to be as fruitful in horrors, without any prospect of such noble interest being taken in our misery, the public being deluded into the impression that out door relief will or can meet the wants of the people. The following inquests prove the unfortunate condition in which the people are, and we are sorry to say they are not at the of the cases of "starvation" which are of daily occurrence, and must fearfully increase:—

On the 25th instant, Richard O'Grady, Esq., coroner, held an inquest at Ballyhaunis, on the body of John Loftus; the jury returned a verdict of—death from starvation and cold.

On the same day the same coroner held an inquest on the body of Denis Carroll; verdict—death from extreme hunger.

Charles Atkinson, Esq., coroner, held an inquest during the past week at Crossmolina, on the body of Michael Mullen, and the verdict was—death from want of sufficient food for a considerable time; that is—he died a lingering death from starvation.

The same coroner held an inquest at Kilgarvine on the body of Honor Kerrigan; verdict death from starvation.

The same coroner held an inquest on the body of Patt M'Hale. Verdict—Died of exposure to cold and destitution.

William Rutledge, Esq., coroner of the Ballinrobe district, held an inquest on the body of John Toole. Verdict—Death from hunger and cold.

In addition to the above we have heard of the deaths of several other persons—who have fallen victims to the ravages of hunger and want—on whom no inquests were held.—*Mayo Constitution.*

PARTREE.—We have received the most appalling accounts of the distress which prevails in this locality, and as if in mockery of the people, the arrival of troops to collect poor rates,—*Ibid.*

On the 26th ultimo, at Dunfermline, late of this city.

February 15, at St Helier, Jersey, Esq. late of this city.

At Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Chas Graves, of this city. Esq. barrister. February 24, at Skerries, county Shaw, Esq.

February 22, at Glanmire, Corl Morris, of the Royal Navy.

February 26, in Armagh, Mrs Ed late Rev Dr Nelson of Downpatrick

February 25, at Leighlin Bridge of the late Benjamin Roche, Esq. c

February 25, in Drogheda, aged Robert Pentland, Esq. Surgeon to

February 26, in Dorset-square Clelland, of the Hon East India C

On the 11th of December, at Wa of America, Patrick Bryan, Esq, a of Carlow.

GENERAL POST O

Despatch of Irish carriers
Delivery finished ...
Arrival of London Mail
Despatch of Carriers
Delivery finished

PIER HEAD

FEB. 29—Arrived, Pearl steamers, Liverpool.

Sailed, Shamrock, steamer Glasgow; Royal Adelaide, William, steamer, Liverpool.

MARCH 1—Arrived, Van Queen Victoria, steamer, Liv Sailed, Pearl, steamer, I

HIGH WATER AT DUB

Morning Tide ...

Evening Tide ...

DUBLIN: Printed and Published 5, Prince's-street, close to the G DUFFY, 60, Henry-street.—Th

Terms of Subscription to th advance (published every mor £5 4s; Half-yearly, £2 6s; Q

PARISH OF KILMEENA.—Died at Kilmeena, of want this week, Austin Horaghty. This wretched man had been deprived of his scanty allowance of meal during seven days, for having absented himself one day from the stone-breaking depot! He was that day engaged in seeking out some asylum for the ensuing week; and when he found one, the poor, heart-broken man, had to carry his sick children on his back to their new quarter. 'Tis needless to add, that he had to assist in throwing down his own cabin before he would get a morsel of food. He is now at rest. Peace to his soul.—*Mayo Telegraph*.

Michael Gallagher, of Clongowny, parish of Drum, died on Wednesday, from actual want. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict to that effect was returned. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased was on the relief lists, and the jury attached great blame to the relieving officer of the district, for his negligence in administering relief. He was three days unburied for want of a coffin.—*Athlone Sentinel*.

Mary Doolan, of Curry, Patt Gately, of Gurtensfree, and Laurence Moran, of Cam, in the parish of Cam, died during the week from want.—*Ibid*.

An inquest was held on Tuesday at Esker, on the body of a man named Michael M'Dermott. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased was a stranger, and the jury, after the examination of witnesses, returned a verdict that the deceased died from want.—*Ibid*.

The same coroner held an inquest on the body of a woman named Mary Lyons, in the barony of Moycarnan.—Verdict—Died from hunger and want.—*Ibid*.

The same coroner held an inquest on the body of Pat Furort, at Coblerry, barony of Moycarnan. Verdict—Died from hunger. The coroner had to provide coffins in these two cases.—*Ibid*.

3-14-48

EXTERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE—PATIENCE OF THE VICTIMS.—On Saturday last we witnessed, with no small degree of sorrow and dismay, the wholesale leveling of TWENTY ONE HOUSES and the extermination of one hundred and four unhappy individuals in the centre of this town by Mr. Hackett, sub-sheriff for the county Roscommon, under a writ of *habere*. To add to the melancholy spectacle, the rain poured down in torrents the entire day; and to have looked on the hapless inmates as they issued from the homes that were being destroyed over their heads, and heard their pitiful lamentations, would have appalled the stoutest heart. It would be perfectly useless to attempt to describe the sufferings of the unfortunate creatures, endeavouring to take from the ruins of their once happy homes their miserable articles of furniture. All this happened on a market day, in a crowded town, without the slightest disturbance occurring, the poor people submitting in silence and with Christian resignation to the heavy infliction which cast them houseless on the world. It was truly a heartrending sight; and surely sufficient misery and destitution existed in this parish without adding to the number those who hitherto supported themselves by honest industry. But, alas! for the poor and afflicted, the majesty of the law must be vindicated, while human victims are offered up as holocausts to the cupidity or caprice of heartless exterminators. What caused this wholesale eviction we are not at present acquainted with. We believe the property was involved in law, in Chancery; but we are not aware at whose instigation the houses were levelled, and so many helpless beings sent outcasts on the world, to become a burden on the ratepayers. The greater number of the persons had their rent paid, and very few were in arrear.—*Athlone Sentinel*.

A MYSTERY RESOLVED.—Our readers may have had

system?—a system which, while it allows the poor to of actual starvation, imposes a tax on the land amount almost to total confiscation (hear, hear). Let me not misunderstand. Let it not be supposed that I am opposed to the principle of a poor law. I can conscientiously stand in the face of God and my fellow-countrymen, since the first moment I was able to form an opinion on public matters I adhered to that principle—to that great charter of the people's and the poor man's rights that it is the first duty of property to support the poor of the country (cheer). I agree that the labourer, who has spent his youth and strength in the culture of the soil, should have a subsistence out of it in his old age (hear, hear); that principle carries out the immutable law of God, who created the earth for man and ordained that it should yield him support (hear, hear). It is this soil withheld from this people, that has caused the misery around us. Not many yards from this place where we are now assembled at one of the first associations to which I belonged—for indeed I have belonged most of your associations (hear, hear); but, at all events it was here, on Burgh-quay, I proposed, before that law was carried into operation, before it was almost the effect of a resolution and petition in favour of that measure was seconded by a reverend gentleman whom I regret to see here to-day—I allude to the Rev. Mr. O'Malley: a speech of great power and ability. We were opposed by a very distinguished and ardent patriot, and a distinguished orator of that day. Gentlemen, the eloquence of the orator still remains perhaps undiminished, but I regret to like many other *amici* patriots, the orator of that day, has sunk into the placidity of a placid man (hear, hear). Again I say, how can it be that the words of the promise, that England would treat us as her sister, that their government would treat us as they did the people of England, has been kept, when the unanimous voice of the Irish representatives on a question so vitally important to them should have been rejected. Can it, then, be said that justice has been done to Ireland (no, no)? Therefore, that is my first point (hear, hear). I have thus explained, I hope satisfactorily, why I kept my promise, why I have appeared here (loud cheers), why I have fulfilled my pledge, and why I have made a pledge not the less sacred because it was made to the mighty dead (hear, hear). But there is, I think, and, if possible, a stronger reason why I have appeared among you. Gentlemen, and fellow-countrymen, this moment when I felt it necessary that all who call themselves friends of Ireland—that all who can conscientiously say they have been the friends of the people, their co-workers and uncompromising friends—when all who are prepared to consider themselves the disciples of him who may be called the great Apostle of Liberty (cheers)—I say I felt necessary, at a moment of excitement like the present, so many new leaders have arisen, and so many new doctrines are preached (hear, hear). Now, when leaders are so plenty as mushrooms—and spring up like blackberries, I pray to God that the fruit of their teaching may not be a bitter one (hear, hear)—I felt that it was at this moment necessary to come forward and vindicate the great principles of your great leader (hear, hear). Yes, and to maintain that never yet was there any occurrence that clearly bespeaks the great and wondrous genius of the man who seemed almost to look into futurity, as the events are now springing up around us (hear, hear). Gentlemen, I should be sorry in a meeting like the present, where among her sons is so necessary for Ireland, to utter a word that might appear likely to create, or to excite that discussion which unfortunately exists. Such is not my intention; such, I trust, will not be the effect of my remarks. I observe that the doctrine

DESTITUTION IN SKIBBEREEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN. Skibbereen, April 8th, 1848.

are these:—I hold that it is most un- a department the complete detail al business of Ireland? And if I show sult, it follows, ceteris paribus, that it s regards Scotland; and further, that e injured owing to the superabundant n upon the department in consequence. e act 9 and 10 V. c. 86, called the meditative act, which is in fact the the board is constituted, we a spe of ingenuity to centralise, r the actual power of this Irish board ite), as there is on record. The act ublic works' acts, the Shannon drain- under all of which the commissioners thereof had power to appoint their ily to the approval of the Treasury, I shall be consolidated under one board, Commissioners of Public Works in Ire- ward five in number instead of three, ace of the duties entrusted to them; varily important functionaries are sign manual of the Queen; three of ub, and only two English. vell, but by no strange anomaly in En- gland it appears that these five gentle- e commissioners for the execution gislation so much as for the execution which the treasury may think proper is very short indeed, but it is most only 10 sections, and No. 9 leaves the a apocryphal body as to power as o idently.

out to Ireland may be, for aught we n of some Repealer in disguise; or, it on from the absorbing brain of some is hard to say, but certainly it would hat it ever came from the "collective ish parliament; and, judging from the August, 1816, one is strongly disposed were more of the members on the sh "places" at the time it was passed, gives the treasury power, without sioners of Public Works, to appoint s, clerks, &c., or to remove same, and s, orders, regulations, at discretion. his power fully. The executive at the may be, can send over to this high- ight of commissariat, accountants, and sh of servants, engineers, &c., sioners of Public Works, uen for the purpose of carrying out, the treasury officials but of the legisla- ry executive might, in like manner, orders, in which the intentions of the rded, and the spirit, if not the letter, aside. The treasury officials might ight of the financial business of the of the member of it least qualified for so The treasury executive might con- Board of Public Works looked upon ect of business on the part of an official out a system in Ireland, and reward ght. In fine, under this clause they nder nugatory the powers of this Irish ry executive might, I say, do all this; idence before me, that they have done it.

id, to whom I referred in my former e copy of the report and evidence sioners appointed to inquire into the November last (he lent it to me as a was obliged to return it to him, other- sent it to you to read); and I find that HAS here who neglected their duty in more than seven years in one case and in the others) that frauds were not uly not displaced, but it appears from t, have been since given extra power, ving salaries respectively:— 11. per annum. 11. per annum, rising to 700l. 11. per annum.

he first of these officials I find that, al- pical duty to control the Shannon funds years, he never dreamt of ascertaining al balance in bank agreed with that as ordinate; if he had adopted this most he whole defalcation would have been he find that so little experience had this ount, and so little importance ot of signing blank checks, 8th November, 1847, he states in e to separate queries, that such was his bruary 1848 he forgets all about it, and on the trial of the defaulting party that such a course! Thus it appears that ce of this high English official, upward- to the public in this one service alone aid by that public when 'tis known that un proved to the treasury officials that ily un-killed in such matters, the contro nment was taken from the other mem-

SIR—There is not, perhaps, in the habitable world any class of human beings so wretched as the labouring population of the parish of Skibbereen. Before the period when, by the permission of Divine Providence, the only and entire property of the labourer, namely, the produce of his potato garden, was destroyed, his condition in this district was, indeed, miserable. He and his family were even then "badly fed, badly clothed, and badly housed." His condition was never looked after—his comforts were not attended to; but since the loss of all that he possessed in the world, his condition has become most pitiable. To save himself and his family from starvation, and to prolong a miserable existence, he sold his furniture, and he pawned his own, his wife's, and his children's clothes, which he has not since redeemed, and which he never can redeem. An empty, cold, damp, and almost roofless hovel, is now his only shelter; his bed a dirty sop of straw, thrown on the ground; the tattered rags which he wears by day are his only covering by night; and as to his food! I am really at a loss to find out how any of them subsist. The children of the poor, who attend the schools in the parish and in the union of Skibbereen receive daily each three-fourths of a pound of bread, supplied by the British Relief Association; and though these naked and hungry creatures have nothing else to live upon, they spare a portion of this smallittance, which they carry home to their parents; and to my own knowledge, hundreds of families are endeavouring to live on the small allowance which their children receive at school!!

And how is this to be remedied? Formerly the produce of his own-acre garden, and his occasional day's work, supported the labourer and his family. Place him again in the same, or a similar position; give him the means of planting his little garden, and when the harvest shall have arrived, its produce, together with any employment which he may be able to make out, will enable him to live independently of gratuitous relief. Unaided he cannot return to his former position; he has not seed to sow his garden, nor the means of purchasing it.

The present labouring population of this district may be put down at 740 families. Of this number about 100 have permanent employment. In order, therefore, to place the labourers of the parish of Skibbereen in a position somewhat similar to that which they held previously to the destruction of the potato by disease, 640 heads of families should be supplied with as much seed potatoes as would grow from half an acre to an acre of ground. The present price of potatoes is 9d. per weight of 21lbs. Twenty-four weights would sow half an acre, which, at 9d. per weight, would make 18s. By this calculation the amount necessary to sow half an acre for 640 can be easily estimated. The labourers can without difficulty get the land; most of them have sufficient manure, and the proximity of this parish to the sea, which washes it for a distance of about six miles, affords such of them as have it not, a great facility of providing sea manure.

I have postponed this appeal on behalf of the poor labourers of Skibbereen to this advanced period of the spring, in the expectation that the government would step in even at the eleventh hour to their aid, or that the landlords of the parish would be induced by self-interest to supply them with seed. But neither of those parties has made any move in the matter, nor is it their intention to assist the labourer in the manner contemplated. That humane body, the Society of Friends, to whom Ireland owes a debt of gratitude, never to be forgotten, for their charitable exertions during the past visitation, have promised a grant of turnip, parsnip, and other such seeds, for the labourers, and small holders of land; but assistance of this description to any amount would not be a sufficient substitute for the potato as food for human beings; nor do I see any other substitute for it in the present circumstances of Ireland. I would not recommend a reliance solely on the potato, but its culture to a great extent is absolutely necessary for the present population of Ireland, and in its present condition. If the labourer is not supplied with the means of sowing his garden this season, his condition during the next year shall be worse, if possible; than at present. Certain death by starvation assuredly awaits him in his wretched hovel; and if he enter a poorhouse, or its auxiliary storehouse, he will there eat in idleness the produce of the labour, the industry, and capital of the country; and taxation will be progressively increasing, until the owner of land, the farmer and the shopkeeper shall be reduced to the same level of pauperism with himself. But give him now a little timely aid—enable him to plant his garden, and in a short time, he will be able to support himself by honest industry; instead of contributing to the pauperism of his country, as he is doing at present, he will then be enabled to add to its wealth, and then there shall be some hopes for this wretched parish of emerging from its present state of misery and degradation; and of advancing towards happiness and prosperity.

I cannot conclude this present appeal on behalf of the labourers of the parish of Skibbereen, without expressing on their behalf the deep and lasting gratitude which they feel towards their benefactors all over the world for the very liberal aid which they received during the two past years, and which they are convinced has been the means, under Providence, of saving the lives of thousands.

Law Magister in the MOUL. The sheriff's new... were found in his hat. And has this occurred in a Christian country? Have we a government that suffers the unfortunate population to die in this way by hundreds? Of what value to the starving man is it to tell him to go to the workhouse—go on the out-door relief list—we must register his name on Thursday—be inspected on the following Tuesday, and, if relief be granted him, gratifications on the following Saturday, and thus for a long, long days must the starving wretch await the mercy of the vile poor law?

On the 7th inst. the same coroner held an inquest at Swinford, on the body of Sabina Carney. Thomas Healy was examined, and deposed that on the morning of the 5th inst. he went into the old white forge at the rear of where he used to work, and saw dead in a corner stretched on stones, with a male child lying close by her side, and an old cloak thrown over both; she was alive at the time; witness went out and brought in another man and both took the cloak from about her head; deceased raised herself for a moment but did not speak; went several times afterwards to see deceased, but did not go close to her; the last time he saw her instead of being in the corner, she was lying across the hearth; told a neighbouring woman of the circumstance, and after some solicitation prevailed on her to accompany him to the forge, where they found deceased quite dead, and the child alive in the corner under the cloak! Bridget Gallagher states that deceased was in her house on the 5th inst., and told her that she was very ill with a bowel complaint; did not see her afterwards till the time she was found dead in the forge. Mr. William Henry, relieving officer, stated that deceased had applied to have her name put on the relief list; that he had done so, but deceased had neglected to answer to her name when called by him; he subsequently sent the town sergeant of Swinford to inquire about her, having heard that she was sleeping by the side of a ditch, but no intelligence could be obtained about her. Surgeon Fitzgerald examined the body of deceased; she looked emaciated, as if suffering from some disease. The jury returned a verdict, that death was caused by dysentery, hastened both by sleeping and remaining in the forge without fire or covering, and by refusing workhouse relief, which was offered to her by the relieving officer.

The same coroner held an inquest on the 8th instant, at Loughnashel, on the body of Richard Cusack, who was found dead by the road side. Thomas Cusack, son to deceased, deposed that his father had no land nor means of support for himself or family, except what he earned occasionally since he left his own parish a few weeks since; his wages were but 2d. a day, with breakfast and dinner; had bad clothes; was in good health and able to work till the 4th inst., when he complained of a "pain in his heart;" deceased applied on the 5th instant, for shelter for himself and family, in the house of Thomas Kennedy, but was refused by the woman of the house; deceased was then very weak and cold; deceased and his family then went along the road, but had not proceeded more than 100 yards when he fell, and never spoke a word; died in about half an hour after he fell on the road. Dr. Healy examined the body of deceased, and was of opinion that death was caused by cold and insufficiency of food. Verdict—death from destitution.

(From the Cork Constitution).

THE MANUFACTURE OF PIKE.—It being known that with several others, a man of the name of Mathew Roche, a blacksmith, residing in Blessaby-street, Blackpool, was fully employed in the manufacture of pike-heads, Constable Sullivan of the Blackpool station, paid him a visit about two o'clock, on Saturday, and found him at work in his forge, finishing a pike while about a dozen bystanders looked on with delight. The constable asked Roche how the trade was going on, to which he received as answer that he could not make them quick enough for his purchasers. To further enquiries, Roche said that if the trade continued equally brisk for a month he would make his fortune, as he got 2s. 6d. each for the "old droppery"; the spear, hatchet and hook pike, 2s. each for the spear and hook, and 1s. 6d. for the "Mitchel touch," the spear alone; and that every man would have a pike to defend his country against the foreign foe. After a long conversation, the constable asked if Roche had any objection to sell him one as a specimen, to which he answered that he would sell to Clarendon or Colopel Browne, and immediately produced a variety for the constable's selection. Having made choice of an "Old Croppy," the constable walked off with his purchase amidst the laughter of the persons present.

THE CONFEDERATE MANAGER.—Yesterday (Monday), the police of this city received an order from the executive to tear from the walls all the placards issued by the Dublin Confederates, and which our local club men were busily engaged posting during the last week.

(From the Limerick Reporter.)

SYMPATHY WITH THE PROSECUTED PATRIOTS.—At Adare, on Sunday last, Rev. Mr. O'Grady, P.P., addressing the people from the altar after mass, said he had been spoken to by several members of his congregation to set on foot a subscription to sustain Smith O'Brien and his fellow-patriots under the pending prosecution. This was also his own feeling before they had spoken to him, and he had no hesitation, therefore, in recommending such a subscription. Five pounds were immediately subscribed on the spot by five individuals, one of whom was the excellent parish

who were named; set appointed the Ossory; the Bishop-trustees, the maj-al questions rela archbishopric of arose as to what was or was not abolished. His Lordship Bishop of Cash in his mind a mu- whether the tri- the majority nei- being three. Th- therefore unless- bishopric of Fer- unanimous their- circumstances he- Attorney Gener- on the petition- The further h-

COURT Their lordsh- need to hear th-

It was origin- tiffs, as execut- recovery of 12l- passed by the- before Chief Ju- trial it was pro- ment was made- due on foot of th- returned a ver- tiff. The defc- contending that- by the statute c- disputed points- judges presidin- was ordered to- ment a writ of- now contended- had was not e- repeated the ac- that got being- plaintiffs of th- limitations whi- in the common- verdict of the- now sought to- reversed, and j-

At the conc- lordships intim- for a fortnight- Counsel for a- nagh, Q.C., a- Fitzgibbon, Q-

COURT (1) In the matter- Mr. Geogh a postponement of two medicine health was un- would be unal- The Commi- heard the rear- to adjourn the-

There was the joint estat- vate estate of- Mr. Geogh- Mr. Armst- The account- fixed for proo- and for fourth- Cumming.

The court- HZA-

In re Wm- dividend.

In re G. S-

In re B. C-

In re W. s-

In re T. P-

In re J. F-

INSC (I- Several cas- The disch- posed by Mr- also for John- The Involv- Mr. Mitcha-

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF DESTITUTION.

On the townland of Doora, near this town (Ennis), four deaths have occurred in one house from starvation under circumstances of the most horrifying nature. It appears that families of the name of Linnane and Quin were residing in the same cabin. Linnane, the father of one of these families, is at present undergoing a lengthened imprisonment in Ennis gaol for sheep stealing. He held two acres of land, on which there was a small quantity of potatoes. Previous to harvest this family, having no means of support, went into the workhouse, but left it shortly afterwards that they might use the potatoes which they had planted. After these were consumed the family did not obtain relief, which was the immediate cause of the tragical events which followed. The other family, named Quin, who resided in the same cabin, were obtaining a stone and a-half of meal per week, which however they divided with Linnane's family. One of the Quin's took fever, and on being removed to hospital half a stone of the weekly quantity of meal was stopped from the family, but on recovering from fever, and again joining the family, their rations were not increased to the former quantity, and thus nine individuals (of which number the two families consisted) were left solely dependant on one stone of meal per week; and were in the habit of gathering turnip tops or anything they could collect to add to their scanty fare. The consequence was, that on the 6th instant one of the children, Susan Lunnane died, and was buried by the others in the garden adjoining the house. Bridget Quin died on the 16th, Mary Quin on the 19th, and Mary Linnane (the mother), on the 20th; and these three corpses remained lying in the house with the surviving children until the instant, when the shocking condition of the family was discovered. On approaching to the door of the cabin the stench proceeding from it was so great as to render it impossible to enter, until a small window in the back part of the cabin was broken open to allow a current of air to pass through it. When the remaining members of the family made their appearance outside the cabin; they presented such a horrible spectacle that it would be in vain to attempt description of it. On entering the cabin it was found that part of one of the corpses had been eaten away by rats.

An inquest was subsequently held on the bodies by Mr. Martin, coroner. In the cases of Mary and Bridget Quin, the following verdict was returned:—

"That the deceased, Bridget Quin and Mary Quin, came by their deaths from want and destitution, and we believe the relieving officer, James Lynch, guilty of neglect of duty in having refused to give back to this family the remainder of the rations which were stopped on one of them going to the hospital, and although seven weeks have elapsed, said James Lynch has not increased the quantity. We also think said James Lynch guilty of neglect in not having gone to see this family when called upon."

In the cases of Mary and Susan Linnane also the verdict was that "deceased had died from starvation and want."

It is unnecessary to offer a single word of comment upon these melancholy details. A further inquiry will of course be instituted by the guardians on the subject. The sub-inspector of police, H. G. Melly, Esq., has made a special report on the subject to the Castle.—Clare Journal.

"LOOK HERE ON THIS PICTURE AND THEN UPON THIS."

(From the Packet of last night.)

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.—An inquest was held on last Thursday, the 22d instant, at Ballaghboy, in the parish of Doora, within three miles of Ennis, on the bodies of

resolution was carried unanimously.

It was then proposed and carried that Alderman Ke should preside at the election of a Lord Mayor for the year, on Friday next, and also at the election of a Mayor for the residue of the present year.

A Member asked if Councillor Arabin had sent in his resignation.

The TOWN CLERK said there was no resignation, no necessity for it, as Mr. Arabin was not on the burghess list.

THE LATE SHERIFF'S CHAINS.

The TOWN CLERK said he had received the following letter:—

"Darrynane Abbey, November 6th, 1848.

"SIR—In order to save the Lord Mayor the trouble of writing to me, and to satisfy some members of the corporation who are anxious thereabout of the safety of a certain chain, the property of the citizens of Dublin, formerly in my father's charge, and now in mine, I beg to say considering the article as both too heavy and too valuable for transmission by post, I shall, unless specially directed to the contrary, take the liberty of retaining it in charge until hand it over to the proper officer at the next meeting of the corporation which I shall be able to attend.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant

"MAURICE O'CONNELL, Town Clerk.

"Wm. Ford, Esq., Town Clerk."

Mr. FERGUSON moved that the letter be entered on the minutes. It was just such a communication as he would expect from Mr. O'Connell.

SANATORY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Alderman M'LOUGHLIN said that the condition of parts of the city, as brought to light before the Sanitary Court, which held its sittings in that house, was awful. He had any idea of the extent to which nuisances most dangerous to the public health, and of the most objectionable character prevailed; and yet, although over 700 cases of the kind had been adjudicated upon in the sanitary court, only one or two city magistrates, with Sir Edward Borough, attended the meetings; but what more suitable or comfortable could they get, and why should they consider it an objection that it was where the corporation met. What had the corporation to do with questions involving the public health and the public safety (hear, hear), and more especially with questions which would benefit the poorer classes of the inhabitants by carrying out these measures were taken into account?

The CHAIRMAN said he would take that opportunity of bearing testimony to the great efficiency of the police of Dublin, for all the efforts of the Sanitary Association were rendered fruitless without the aid of their valuable services.

The council then adjourned to Friday next, at 12 o'clock.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday, J. E. Hyndman, Esq., city coroner, held an inquest at Smithfield Prison, on view of the body of a convict named Patrick Moran, who died suddenly. From the evidence, it appeared that death was the result of some disease, and there was a verdict accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a man was killed at New Prison, North Circular-road. The man fell from a scaffold, and was killed on the spot. The fatality was accidental, as there was not the least blame attributed to any person. An inquest will be held on the body this evening.

SALES AND AUCTIONS.

Sugar, To Morrow J. STOKES, V. & SON.
Horses, &c., To Day P. LAWLER

was that "deceased had died from starvation and want."—
It is unnecessary to offer a single word of comment upon these
melancholy details. A further inquiry will of course be in-
stituted by the guardians on the subject. The sub-inspector
of police, H. G. Melly, Esq., has made a special report on the
subject to the Castle.—*Clare Journal.* 11-29-48

OK HERE ON THIS PICTURE AND THEN
UPON THIS."

(From the Packet of last night.)

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.—An inquest was held on
last Thursday, the 22d instant, at Ballaghboy, in the parish
of Doora, within three miles of Ennis, on the bodies of
Bridget Quinn and her daughter Mary Quinn, and on Susan
Linnane and Mary Linnane, all of whom died in the same
house.

The jury returned verdicts, in each case, "that the deceased
died of starvation;" and added, "that they considered the
relieving-officer, James Lynch, guilty of gross neglect of
duty."

In this melancholy case, it appeared by the evidence that
the Linnanes held two acres of land, which they would not
surrender, so as to entitle themselves to relief. They were
living in a most wretched state, their father being in gaol for
stealing a sheep—hunger drove him to the crime. The
Widow Quinn and her four children were lodgers in this mi-
serable cabin. They received one stone and a half of meal
every week, until about seven weeks ago, when one of the
children fell ill of fever, and was removed to the Ennis fever
hospital. When the child recovered, application was made
to the relieving-officer, who did not give back the half stone
of meal. The Quinns were consequently subsisting on one
stone of meal per week; and it appeared in evidence that
they shared their scanty meal with the Linnane family, who
nothing to subsist on except when they could steal a few
turnips.

The body of the Widow Quinn was lying dead in this small
crowded cabin for twelve days previous to the inquest being
held, and the bodies of her daughter and the two Linnanes
were lying dead for four days, and it is probable they would
have remained there since had not the police heard of it.—
The mother of the Linnanes and two of her surviving
children were lying in a bed apparently dying, and with no
hopes of their recovery on Thursday, when the inquest was
held.

These are the simple facts of this melancholy case; and
when such an awful instance of neglect of the poor occur,
within three miles of the town of Ennis, where there are
several poorhouses, and one of the best regulated boards of
guardians in Ireland, what must be their state in more remote
parts of the country, where the public or the government
cannot be informed of their dreadful sufferings?

Mr. James Martin, coroner, and Sub-inspector Kelly held
the inquest.

Ennis, Nov. 25th, 1848.

We have received the above appalling famine incident—
only one, alas! out of the many that have not met, and will

causes, and there was a verdict accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a man was killed a
New Prison, North Circular-road. The man fell from
scaffold, and was killed on the spot. The fatality was
accidental, as there was not the least blame attributable
any person. An inquest will be held on the body this

SALES AND AUCTIONS.

Sugar, To Morrow	J. STOKES, W AND SONS.
Horses, &c., To Day	... P. LAWLER
Leasehold Interest, To Day	... P. LAWLER
Furniture, &c., To Day	... N. WALSH
Household Furniture, To Day	... C. BENNETT
Iron, 4th Dec.	... C. BENNETT
Books, 4th Dec.	... J. F. JONES
Furniture, To Morrow	... J. O'GORMAN
Hides, &c., To Morrow	... T. DILLON
Farming Stock, 1st Dec.	... T. DILLON
Leasehold Interest, 4th Dec.	... T. DILLON
Bricks, 5th December	... T. DILLON
Leasehold Interest, 11th Dec.	... T. DILLON

THE SEA SERPENT.—We (*Cork Examiner*) have ju-
st seen a letter from one of the officers of her Majesty's
Dædalus, Mr. M. C. Raymond, written to a lady in Co
which Mr. Raymond states that he also saw the no-
brated sea serpent. He says—"I, and several
saw the monster. I should think it was about six
long, having its head and neck about eight feet out
water, and keeping its tail working like a propeller.
not appear at all concerned at seeing us, but pursued its
to windward. It certainly was very ugly. I should n
to have met it in the water."

THE 50TH REGIMENT.—On Wednesday next
Hardinge, accompanied by his son (who served wi-
gallant 50th in India), and the Prussian Consul, will ar-
in Dover, and present to the regiment, at the W
Heights Barracks, the valuable gold cup, the gift of his
Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia.—*Dover Chron.*

REGIMENTS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—It has just be-
cided that the following regiments, which returned fr-
lonial duty in 1843, are to proceed to India, viz., 70th
and 83d. The first arrangement proposed was, that th-
foot should go to Hong Kong, but, should any ade-
force be required there, troops will be sent in from C
The 26th and 41st Regiments, which returned from
and India in 1843, also will probably proceed to the
teranean next spring, as they are the next for service

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last as Mr. T
Shannon, of Milltown, county Clare, was returning fr-
fair of Corofin on horseback, having unfortunately m-
a spirited horse belonging to a friend, and which he v-
in the habit of riding, he was thrown off by the horse
a sudden turn into the road leading to the house of its
and was killed on the spot.

DEATH BY STARVATION.

INQUEST AT CLAREMORRIS COUNTY MAYO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Claremorris, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1848.

An inquest was held here this day, on the body of a woman named Bridget King who died of starvation. The number of such cases are becoming frightfully numerous, but they pass without notice or record. They are growing so familiar that they produce little effect on the public, and the authorities seem to think themselves bound in duty to pass them without any inquiry into the circumstances under which they occur. On this occasion the coroner, when sent for by the police, refused to come, partly on the grounds of ill health, and partly because he did not consider that such cases were proper subjects for inquests; that is, I suppose, half for one reason, and the big half for the other. The Rev. Mr. Hughes, however, our Catholic rector, resolved that this case should not pass without inquiry, and he accordingly sent intimation of what occurred to a magistrate residing near this town, Francis Crane, Esq., of Prospect, requesting him to come and hold the inquest, as the coroner could not be had. Mr. Crane promptly attended, and held the inquest. I send you a report of the proceedings, premising to you that you may take this case merely as an illustration of the nature of hundreds of deaths that are daily occurring in this part of the country but which pass uninquied into and unnoticed.

INQUEST AT CLAREMORRIS, HELD BY FRANCIS CRANE, ESQ., J.P.

The jury having been empannelled and sworn, the presiding magistrate took them to view the body which lay in a miserable cabin about a quarter of a mile from the town.— They then returned to the town and proceeded to take testimony as to the circumstances which led to the death.

Michael King, a man about forty years of age, but miserably emaciated and wretchedly clad, being sworn, gave his testimony—Witness is husband of the deceased; has four children; they were altogether six in family before the death of his wife; deceased died the night before last (Sunday night); she had not been able to leave the cabin for nearly three weeks, she was too weak and sick to go out; she was about 40 years of age; she never had any kind of disease but starvation; she was out begging the day before she became so bad as not to be able to leave her cabin; she had no success and it was a cold wet day and she never went out after that; she was in the habit of begging latterly, not street begging, but among a few neighbours that knew her; it was the only way they could keep the children alive; witness is an ablebodied man himself only for want of food; has not had one day's employment for wages for the last two months; has had no means of supporting himself and family but searching in the bogs for bogwood, splitting it for firewood and selling it in the town; usually gets three halfpence for an ass load of it; he cannot procure more than one load a day of it, and

only relief he had given them except had given them in October last; on Saturday, procured a ticket of admission to whole family; the next day (Sunday)

In answer to a juryman—She died of admission to the poorhouse had been family, including deceased, were before this town on the 28th of October, and at that time willing to go into the poor

Doctor James Browne, of Balla, saw the body of deceased and believe the reason was cold and hunger, the proximate cause the lungs; it was his opinion that the taken place were it not that the system rendered it an easy subject for the invasion

The jury returned the following opinion that the deceased died from "and cold."

CHRISTMAS—THE LORD MAYOR

On Saturday, pursuant to ancient custom, the Lord Mayor (at his own expense) the Courts' Marshalsea, accompanied by the City Sword Bearer, when his lordship visited fifty-two poor debtors confined there, according to the choice of the recipient with three loaves of bread to each and them as comfortable as possible during

His Lordship then directed Mr. A following places:—

GEORGE'S HILL ORPHAN ASYLUM where there are 70 female orphans, a given 3lbs. of beef and two loaves of

WIDOW'S-HOUSE, CLAREMORRIS In this house there are 16 poor women better days, and each had 12lb. of beef to them.

CORK-STREET WIDOWS' HOUSE In this asylum, like the above, a quantity of provision bestowed on the

ST. JOSEPH'S WIDOWS' HOUSE Thirty poor women are supported in this institution, and here the Lord Mayor and 60 loaves of bread for their Christmas

BRIDGEFOOT-STREET WIDOWS' HOUSE PURCELL'S. This establishment contains 18 inmates of beef and two loaves each.

WIDOWS' ALMS' HOUSE, DUBLIN Seventy-two pounds of beef and distributed to six old women who reside in

WIDOWS' HOUSE, NORTH WILLIAM-STREET ABLE ARCHDEACON HOUSE. There are 18 widows supported in this and each had a donation of 12lb. of beef given to them.

The beef and bread in all of the above is of the best quality, and beside these his Majesty's Mansion-house a large quantity of beef is given to poor and deserving persons.

It is due to Mr. Arkins to say that

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er forty-seven years of Legisla-
 augh, England!—after forty-
 luring which we shared her pe-
 her tribulations—contributing
 e treasury, the life-blood of our
 bition, our national genius
 for science, literature, and
 et, all that she could take and we
 ng freely, generously, nobly, but
 n only reviling for the follies,
 the errors, it has suited malig-
 us—being requited solely with
 s and gross ingratitude.

k, have these forty-seven years
 ion realised for England?—what
 —in point of size, miserable—
 cean?—The greatest power, that
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 ocracy are endowed with reve-
 night envy—her merchants are
 nufacturers are millionaires;
 a her vast granaries to overflow
 blessings of extended peace and
 heaped upon her in lavish abun-

e these forty-seven years of Le-
 effected for Ireland? In what
 y placed our loved Green Land,
 lly to share the glory, and the
 osperity for which her sons have
 and fought, and bled side by
 ss Saxon? They have left
 ragged, hungry beggar, vainly
 hile her sons perish in thousands.
 ner a wretched, oh, God! an ut-
 azarus, to the gate of a haughty
 gs, the Roebucks of the day, spit
 on the sores they are implored to

ory of the Legislative Union in
 desolate Liberty, where the wea-
 d the manufacturer's frame were
 sic eloquent of industry and pros-
 in the deserted dwellings of our
 empty warehouses of our mer-
 ntrodren shops of our citizens,
 heriff's sale! Read it in our de-
 l grass-grown quays, where a few
 a mockery of commerce! Read
 s of our nobility, converted into
 ospitals, and mendicities. Read it
 aspects of our unemployed and
 en. Read it in the drooping eyes
 nbs of those who rise up hungry
 less. Read it in the glaring eyes
 dother offering to sell her dead
 . Read it in the furious howl-
 d pigs fighting for their human
 een; and read it, oh! read it, in
 f the shadow of death, which hangs
 roud over the land!

mselves.—It is impossible that they
 ould these things be, if we had a
 in Ireland, or Irish Peas-

moned by Ezekiel to cause the restriction of the
 dry bones of Israel, may they give strength and
 muscle and sinew to the movement for "justice to
 Ireland," towards which a Nation looks for re-
 demption.

For ourselves we care not whom it may offend,
 our motto henceforward will be—"Perish Whig,
 perish Tory, but live Ireland."—*Evening Packet.*

THE FAMINE IN KERRY.

The following short memoranda of Inquests
 held by Stephen O'Reardon, Esq., Coroner, speak
 for themselves.

JANUARY 6TH—At Kilquane, upon the body of
Patrick Cronin, who was found dead in a field a
 quarter of a mile from his own house. Verdict—
Died from want of food and cold. This man died
 returning from the public works.

14TH—At Killgobbin, upon the body of Patrick
Landers, who was found dead in a field, on the
 lands of Filenthisnig. Verdict—Died of hunger.

16TH—At the Killarney Hospital, upon the
 body of Daniel Casey. This man was found in
 the street in an exhausted state, taken into the
 Hospital, and died in a few hours. Verdict—Died
from want of nourishment.

18TH—At Templeoz, upon the body of Corn-
nellus Noonan, who was found dying in a field,
 taken into the house of a man named Moriarty of
 Lacka, and died almost immediately. Verdict—
Died from want of food.

19TH—At Lacka, Templeoz, upon the body of
James Gullivan. Was at work on public works;
 became so weak that he had to desist for a couple
 of days, and died from want of food. Verdict
accordingly.

26TH—At Churchtown, upon the body of Mi-
chael Sullivan. Had been at public works, and
 was found dead on the road side. Verdict—Died
from exhaustion and cold.

28TH—At Tiernaboul, upon the body of Daniel
Sullivan. Deceased was at work on public works,
 left with the other men to come home, which he
 never reached, and was found dead next morning
 within a field or two of his house. Verdict—
Died from want of nourishment and cold.

29TH—At Killarney, upon the body of Honora
Gullivan, who died from want of nourishment.

30TH—At the lands of Carhuebeg, upon the
 body of Batt Sullivan. Left the public works to
 come home, which he never reached; was found
 dead in a field the next morning. Verdict—Died
from want of nourishment and cold.

31ST—At Knockane, upon the body of Daniel
Breen. Like circumstances and verdict.

In addition to those ten starvation inquests,
 writes Mr. O'Reardon, I had reported within the
 last three weeks, 13 cases from Kilcummin East;
 1 from Kilcummin West; 3 from Barleymount,
 parish of Aghadoo; a mother and two children
 who perished in their miserable cabin; 2 from
 Kilgarvan; 2 from Tiernaboul; 3 from Glane-
 rough; and 2 from Tuosist, making 16 cases which

the family of a poor man, named
 starvation in this town a few wool-
 lars of the inquest held on this un-
 the charitable lady in England; t
 Mrs. Hickson, Fermoy, begs
 thanks to the "Ladies Relief A
 for their very liberal award of
 granted in reply to her application
 titute female poor of her neighbou
 Robert Conway Hickson. For
 acknowledges to have received i
 tion, on behalf of the poor of his
 tral Relief Committee of the
 prompt and generous donation
 letter of Credit on the Provincial
 award of Twenty Pounds more
 ment of Soup Kitchens.

The Rev. John Healy, P.P. Cah
 acknowledges the receipt of Fift
 the poor of his parish, per the
 the same being remitted to hi
 land, in aid of the Funds for th
 Ireland.

Dr. Barry, J. P., thankfull
 ceipt of Two Pounds; Ten Shilli
 Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, L
 aid of the Funds for supplying
 herelveen.

On Sunday among the vessels
 wore the Gosser, steam sloop,
 Cork, ordered to Castledarj Ding
 all up the depots, there with the
 board, and then to return to Corl

The Comet, steam vessel, lieut
 at Kenmare, from Tarbert, with
 gascol, to the relief of committed.

The Alban steam vessel, Master
 at Cork, coaling and loading wit
 mittab at Kenmare.

The Rhadamunthus steam t
 mander Driver, on her passage
 Castletown, with meal. She wi
 way to Plymouth, to reload.

The Dee steam transport, Ma
 at Valentia, ordered to Haulbow

The floating frigate depots M
 mandor Burney, at Tarbert; t
 Commander Thompson, at Kill
 mache, Master Commandor Jol
 constantly being filled up with p
 and emptied by the tenders for d

DIRECT IMPORTATION AMERICA

There can be no doubt of t
 suggestion thrown out by Cal.
 Committees of Kerry should e
 and arrangements for the impor
 America to our western coast,
 without petty local jealousies t
 are quite obvious. Divide ou
 into two great sections—a north
 Shannon would be the inlet for
 and more suitable harbour to l
 At each point let a store vessel
 receive supplies direct. From
 distributed at several points
 which will be provided for the p
 would thus be saved; together
 transhipment, merchants' profit
 may range from £2 to £5 per
 Miltown, Killarney, Killorglin
 the most accessible and safe of
 ing the confidence of mariners.
 In the price of food would be m
 pendent.

THE FAMINE IN KERRY.

...e, and death are progressing with
...movement for which, sad as were
...ations at the commencement of this
...not prepared. The people in every
...the county are sinking into the grave,
...unwept, unscolded, and in nine
...unrecorded. In

TRALEE.

...street, at every step, the gaunt hand of
...wretches is stretched out for "food,
...and the first sound which smites the
...morning and the last at night when we
...ours, is the plaintive wail of children.
...end, is the focus into which all the mis-
...stitution of the union converges. For
...Monday night, we saw no less than
...ed cars from Dingle, sent in by Mr.
...Parish warden, with a view to their
...next day into the Workhouse, deposit
...blend in the streets of Tralee, foodless,
...will exposed to the biting wind of that
...night, till Heaven, in its mercy sent a
...brilian," who, with that chivalrous ge-
...which has characterised his whole life,
...om his own purse, b. th. sh. e. a. t. e. r. and pro-
... We need scarcely tell the in-
...lee that that man was—John
...Deaths from starvation have occurred
...its, within the week—not those of feeble
...but of men who but a month past could
...k. w. o. r. t. h. frames. At the moment that
...to write, our eyes were attracted by the
...at of a woman with a child at the breast,
...ains were dried, and where the little
...perished for lack of sustenance. The
...evidently a stranger, for she was in-
...way to Rath Church, to scoop out a
...in consecrated ground. The following
...from the Kerry Post is sadly corrobo-
...r statement:—

...ON, DISEASE, AND DEATH.—The progress
...this locality is marking its course with daily
...feets. The deaths from starvation, dysen-
...and other causes, produced by destitution,
...d seventy in the Tralee district during the
...Twenty-seven were prayed for in the Ro-
...e Chapel on Sunday; twenty-three died in
...se. On Sunday morning there were nine
...at the Chapel-gate, collecting aid for the
...the bodies for whom they were intended.
...er states, that "on Thursday night last
...passed through this town in a donkey's ear
...and at Rathass, to be interred without col-

DINGLE.

...owing from the same source, is but
...of the communications which reach us
...—
...THE DISTRICT.—The population of this
...tating by the last census 114,000, is fast
...from the combined effects of destitution, fe-
...mity, to which may be added an expensive

the rocks, and no other food. While attending this inquest,
the Coroner was called on to attend five other cases of
death by starvation in the same locality, but as he holds
no inquests except where the bodies are found dead out-
side, he refused to attend.—The Roman Catholic Curate
says that twelve persons die daily in Tralee, of starva-
tion. I am also informed by Dr. Mayberry, that he has
repeatedly attended dispensary patients, whose neither
clothes, food, or scarcely any, were to be found; while the
majority of the inmates were lying in dysentery or fever, in
almost every case brought on by want of the common ne-
cessaries of life. He expresses it as his opinion that, be-
fore the 1st of July, half the population will be lost,
if no more favourable times, turn up.

The people now look on death as a blessing, and hence
the secret of their pangs. For example.—Another in-
quest was held here some days since on Ellen Connor, who
was accompanying her husband to a house for a night's
lodging, but fainted from exhaustion. The husband went
into the house of Owen Sullivan for assistance, and both
came out but were unable to take her in, when they left
her dying and found her next morning dead.

The husband upon being reprimanded for his conduct
by the Coroner, answered,—"Perhaps your worship
could tell me what better thing could happen her," and his
only regret was, that he did not remain out himself and
perish with her. The foregoing are only a few facts illus-
trative of the awful and melancholy state we are in at this
side.

BALLYHEIQUE.

We find the following in the Kerry Post:—
Destitution is very great in the immediate neighbour-
hood of Ballyheique. The weekly average of sickness
and death from starvation, dysentery, and fever, that
comes under the cognizance of the Roman Catholic Priest-
hood, has been for some time back from sixty to seventy.
We learn from the Examiner that during the past week,
—Three men who died of starvation were buried without
coffins.

LISTOWEL.

Fever and dysentery prevail here to an alarming
extent. "Scarcely, writes a correspondent, does
a day pass that you will not see three or four fu-
n. r. a. l. s. going through the town, and this exclusive
of those in the surrounding district. The mortali-
ty in this part of the country, I do not hesitate to
say, far exceeds that which prevailed during the
existence of the Cholera. The Cholera slew its
hundreds, indiscriminately; the yellow pestilence
is consigning the poor only to their last resting-
place."

ARDFER.

In a late number of the Tralee Chronicle,
we recorded the horrifying fact of human beings
sustaining existence with the flesh of asses. Not-
withstanding the benevolent exertions of Mr.
Crosbie, and his amiable lady, coupled with those
of the Relief Committee, the same intense wretch-
edness prevails in this district. A respected Cor-
respondent thus writes to us:—"Numbers of the
people are living on crows, shot for them by the
farmers, when ploughing. All this arises from
want of employment, though a number of roads
were passed at the Extraordinary Sessions in
O'Dorney. The district where they are feeding on
crows is Ballyrobert, and Maurice Carrinody is one
of the persons who go about shooting them for
those starving creatures. There is a road near in

In the course of the cor
Fairfield took occasion to
Kerry Post, to state what
been charged by Mr. Ch
article in his Journal of
grown?

Mr. Raymond said that
directly received any com
on the subject to which he

Mr. Hurly, after a fo
copies of a resolution of th
crowded state of the hon
Dingle Parish Warden (w
should be forwarded to th
and some public bodies, in
to inquiry into the state o
procure some relief for its
solution was unanimously

The next matter was th
Out of three candidates
(brother to the master); a
by a majority of six to thr

Having examined some
accommodation, and signe
separated.—Post.

TO THE EDITOR OF
Ce

Sir—As the enclosed l
post, and use to the public
to forward them to you for

They form the conclusio
a correspondence and ce
lately had with Commissa
Routh, relative to the es
Lottrogh or Castlegroge
matters connected therew

I regret that both those
duty to decide against the
(Sir R. Routh, as will be)
faults of navigation pu
as stated in his correspon
sion, the facilities of the
thankfully to acknowledge
have been to a great exte
of our wants.

The reply to the second
use to Relief Committee
under the new act, a fur
liof distro- is in contemp
From Sir R. Routh's re
my letter, it will be seen
hundred pounds; from th
from his department has
improvement of a priva
Trust Estates, in the ba
dent and improving lands
particularly those of the p
barony of Corkaguiny, w
voting their means and
their properties, will hav
the above private prop
as the object of public bo
to similar aid been pass
be given to such remote
sury Minute of the 31st
plication of the monies
more to do with it than
the destitute, the emplo
consequent diminution
of the trust estates are
the full control of the ex
If it is vested in the Rec
know of that gentleman,
pounded and faithfully