

The letter was from the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, of Kilmenna, Westport, and was as follows:—

Kilmenna, Westport, Mayo, Oct. 22, 1847.

“MY DEAR SIR—I beg leave to enclose you one pound as my subscription to the Repeal Association for the current year, and I deeply regret I cannot also send a handsome offering from my parishioners; but really such are the appalling circumstances of this parish at present that I could not think of collecting this just debt unless the times grow better—and, alas! I see little sign of that just now. However, it may, perhaps, be some satisfaction to you to know that your indefatigable zeal in the cause of Ireland, and your manly and disinterested efforts for the poor, are felt and duly appreciated by the famine-stricken people of this locality. And if they cannot do more to show their gratitude, they will at least send up their prayers to God for him who is labouring so hard for them, and who is walking so faithfully in the footsteps of their Liberator.

“Yes, respected Sir, as he is gone to receive his reward—now that ‘Simon Magnus,’ as the great Roman orator styled him—has been taken away from us, the eyes of all naturally turn towards you—you whom even Pius the Ninth, our glorious Pontiff, has proclaimed the leader of the Irish people. Yes, we recognise you as our political chief; we know no other. ‘Tu es dux noster loco (Patris) tui; pugna praelium nostrum, et omnia quocunque dicens nobis faciemus.’

“You will be sorry to hear the circle of misery is fearfully enlarged here even since I wrote you last, and that our prospects are if possible more gloomy than they were then. Fever and dysentery, which had considerably abated, are now almost as rife and fatal as ever. This sad change I think is owing principally to the sort of food the people are striving to live upon, turnips. Yes, I repeat it, more than three thousand in this parish are living almost exclusively on turnips at present; and in a short time even that luxury cannot be had! Yet no crime, no outrage, no violation of law! What cruelty then to neglect such a patient people. Is it not worse than tyranny to goad such a peasantry into crime by starvation?

“Six weeks ago there was great talk here about the ‘new poor law’ and out-door relief. A board of paid guardians was I understand appointed, but since then I know nothing whatever of the doings of those functionaries except the very remarkable selections made by them in choosing relieving officers for the three unions under their charge. One thing, however, is certain, the famishing poor have got no relief yet. There are various surmises and conjectures here as to the motives which may have influenced those stipendiary guardians in retarding the operation of the law they are paid to administer. Some would even throw the blame on the landlords of the district. But ‘tis useless to trouble you any longer with our ‘tale of woe.’

“Wishing you, dear and respected Sir, together with your faithful adherents every blessing you require to continue and accomplish your arduous labours for afflicted Ireland.

“I remain, most sincerely, your humble servant,
—THOMAS HARDIMAN, P.P., Kilmenna.

“John O’Connell, Esq., M.P.”

Mr. JOHN O’CONNELL—I shall move that this letter be inserted on the minutes, and that the thanks of the association be given to the writer. Truly it tells a

The population and its co measure. They tell us th of what they call arteri employment for two yea such to be the case, wh the end of that time (c results of this system I the demand for labour. stocked, and we would fin before. Therefore, am l temporary measures will among them for the germ But if our resources did i country—if our revenue l under the act of Union from Ireland, and tend t for the benefit of Englan ished as before. I ask measures which they me saving the lives of the pe of the public press, to gi it until the meeting of these temporary measure put, what permanent me ward for the purpose o country? The Poor Law is merely putting their l payers and distributing t way to increase the capit it is a system whereby t other people’s money, wi of a cumbrous machinery should be given to the t these details fully, as I the lateness of the hour, —you taunt us with th before, and say that, “I the distress of the peopl in the first place, I den their evil deeds as acts of the Engli next place I deny fact that the Irish mismanage the affairs o years that we had a par which England’s injusti off—this country made r happiness (hear, hear). is attributed to the Ir correct, the fault lies w ment of the Irish parli revenue, and in fact so transacted, that the par to pay off the national

REMAINS OF ANIMAL NEAR DUBLIN.

conversation I enjoyed with you rare that you have been apprised two rein deer, and thirty Irish hln mountains. No doubt you, om noticing this event, in the of the many learned societies in have gratified the public with a n it; but as our antiquaries so different to that which would untry of either the old or new urther defer to their apathy, or so calculated to illustrate the summer and autumn a canal, or out a mile in length, was cut ownland seven miles south of of a mile to the right of the urpose of increasing the supply factories in the neighbourhood. outh or two proceeded slowly round, was pushed with vigour whose waters were drained off and week after week objects ed great curiosity and wonder. n than the remains of rein deer f immense size and in consider- , conjecture dates their immer- ge. But the supposition is mber exhumed, and the limited hey lay—a curve say of fifteen hundred yards long—leaving her search at either side would more to view. Add to this, dinary quantity of thirty two ipal bones, not a single skeleton n be artificially completed. flood and dive into the myste- tion of a question which can be ere the writer to hazard an these remains indicate extinct as common in this country as erica and Lapland. That such the disappearance of the Irish emory, and in the actual rarity ould have shared the same fate with which they are preserved and other secluded localities. wland where this discovery has thesis not unsupported by the devoted much attention to the h elk, or *cervus megarceras*, was e like other venison, in the olden translation of the Four Masters, ighty, will be seen at page 43 word "Biatach," which at page derives from "biadh," food, and achs" were an order of persons in ancient times appointed to for the entertainment of travel- establishments over which they nd grants of lands for the public t of all persons who stood in need

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN. Aughagower, Westport, County Mayo. December 20th, 1847.

DEAR SIR—I am reluctantly compelled to trespass upon your valuable columns in the hope that through their medium the appalling destitution of the poor of Aughagower may be made known, and that from some benevolent quarter relief may come to mitigate their sufferings. The poor are here without employment, without clothing, and without food. They are famishing for the want of the necessaries of life. In all Mayo there is no place where squalid poverty, and all the accompanying horrors of famine and misery, have marked with a deeper gloom the wretched inhabitants of the place than in this locality. There is not a day that I do not meet hundreds of paupers, the squalor and wretchedness of whose appearance no pen can depict, for the ravages of hunger have obliterated much of the comeliness and dignity of the human form. Oh! how lamentable it is to see persons going, through dire necessity, to search for food which nature had never intended for man—a food that is pernicious and unwholesome to the constitution, and which to them becomes the food of death! There are many hundreds in this parish who lived on turnips for the last three or four months, but now all their turnips are eaten, and their resources are exhausted; and now they must drag out a miserable existence, depending only upon the charity of the benevolent. I often meet the poor along the roads and in the villages through which I go to attend the sick eating raw turnips with an avidity that surely indicates they are suffering the sharpest pangs of remorseless hunger. On the tenth of this month a man died of hunger in this parish; and I fear ere long that hundreds will suffer the same awful death unless relief is promptly afforded. Wretchedness, poverty, desolation, and death, are everywhere here before us. A large portion of the population is already swept away by famine, by fever, and by dysentery; but still there are hundreds patiently enduring, with a resignation that is only commensurate with the teachings of our holy religion, all miseries that are incident to humanity, and who are now living upon the precarious charity of their fellow-man. If the rich, with all their resources, felt the pressure of those bad times what must not the poor suffer who have no resources, and who are destitute of every worldly comfort? The rich see only from afar the anger of Heaven, while the poor, alas! become its melancholy and daily victims—the sigh of the widow and the orphans tear are excluded from the lordly mansions of the great—the poor child of hunger is not permitted to become clamorous for food at their gates, for as soon as the first cry of the weeping creature is heard he is spurned as a loathsome thing away. Fever is on the increase here for the last week, our horrors are multiplying. There is no fever hospital—no doctor to attend the sick—no means to procure medicine for the unhappy sufferers. I confidently hope that the good and pious public will not allow thousands of their fellow-creatures, worshipping God before the same altar to perish of hunger. I make this appeal to the charitable public in behalf of a poor people, possessed of the kindest sympathies, the warmest affections, and the liveliest gratitude. I have the honour to be, your humble and obedient servant, ANTHONY MUGAN, R.C.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN. Waterford, Trinity Without, Dec. 23, 1847. MY, DEAR SIR—The people are every where starving, absolutely dying of want. They have neither food nor clothing. The Roman Catholic clergy, night and day, are incessant in their labours to console, and comfort, and reconcile them to their unhappy fate—to keep them peace-

to go more into detail it would be eas to a much greater length. I hope I tended it to a greater degree than m insertion in your paper, in case its with your approbation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your

TO THE EDITOR OF THE . "If we have read the Irish bill wi have perused the debate which ush and disgust. Nor can we see in eith of the wisdom, the calmness, and the and humane feeling which characteri ating upon any subject, save this appa Ireland."—Daily News.

Dublin, 23d SIR—I have taken the above extra from one of our daily papers.

In the name of Heaven, Sir, I ask pen such burning truths as these for you, and the whole press of England, our wrongs at the hands of English leg, condemn, and endeavour to turn into tation for the Repeal of the Union? ther as an honest man come forward t manding that a hated act, which I legislature by destroying "the gentl humane feeling" of its members, wh prospect of their victim, shall no statute book?

Are the people of Ireland to be for heartless controul, which you have sc are all our peaceful efforts to shake of to be met by the free press of Engl ance, or by biting or contemptuous effects are to keep alive that hostile t not be kept alive by such fuel?

Another coercion bill has passed: ties of Ireland been handed over to and again will such legislation prove over again proved, valueless for the Ireland.

We have been ever told that at tl measures of amelioration would imm English "wisdom" and English " forgotten to be just. Her promises made to be broken." What Ireland herself, to be given the management You have shown that English lawgivi to do us good—they lose all their te unwillingly forced to think at all abou of yours we fully coincide, and we de Union which was conceived in fraud perjury, and which can never be o party.

It is true that England may maintai hitherto done, her influence over this be at the expense of her own peace fluence so sustained will always be un of weakness to the wrong-doer.

Irish representatives are often taun ing any measures in parliament for the try. It is not in a foreign legislature be so employed. Their business there peal of the Union as the only measu their country. They are not legislati five to one against them. This odds except by a Repeal of the mis-named

If it be utopian for Irishmen to dw of being able to accomplish their o peaceful means (any other means w

to and the heirs for
 is wife. Under those
 is loyalty to James II.,
 innocent Papists, and
 existing, under deeds of
in fide executed before
 whilst in reality those
 were and executed long
 the forfeiture, and, as
 the advice of the Chief
 system might or might
 men dealing with each
 I only state the his-
 to it, the Irish registry
 or inquiry (into the title
 called forfeited estates)
 under the pocket in-
 st the Williamites, and
 es, insisted upon a re-
 be) a true history of the
 on living in Ireland in
 their descendants, our
 and in order to give in-
 branch of your inquiry
 long since as 1834, re-
 nory repeat, as regard-
 ore a committee, of the
 revenue, and to that evi-
 some degree upon the
 ion."
 sted the inconvenience
 ded proprietor, because
 could be easily ascer-
 jection with great force
 The case put is that of
 , with mortgages to the
 on whether the incum-
 e known that he had so
 sistent with a system of
 dition should be known.
 n stock, and I want to
 r it. Nothing short of
 I have 100,000l. in rail-
 ce certificates (as they
 transfer the shares in
 hen they are not a secu-
 now of no sound reason
 be treated differently, as
 rom stocks or shares. I
 case would justify all my
 ; but my doing so would
 nd to the commissioners,
 That gentleman's affairs
 a most embarrassed con-
 who knew him, his debts
 that he existed in Ireland

be insulted by persons of this description. 7-14-47

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

Crookhaven, June 30th, 1847.

DEAR SIR—I beg leave to request a space for the following, in your invaluable columns:—

Kilmoe, a few months since was a most populous district, but, now alas! sparsely inhabited. The widest circulating and most influential journals have made powerful appeals in its behalf. Funds flowed in from various sources for its relief—but alas! those funds never reached the objects for whom they were intended by the charitable donors. Thus numbers of our fellow-creatures have perished in sight of abundance.

Partiality alone has devoted the inhabitants of this district to destruction—an exclusive selection of five individuals from the general relief committee being resorted to, to prevent an impartial distribution of the food. In this selection the Roman Catholic clergymen, and other respectable member of the general relief committee were excluded.

Those excluded having remonstrated against such un-charitable and sectarian distinctions, it was promptly avowed by the leading member of the selected few, the Protestant rector, that such was the object intended.

And—gracious Heaven, do I live to write it?—he, in vehement language and with energy asserted, that were our generous English contributors aware that a Popish priest sat in the same room with him (the rector), sooner would they cast their funds into the sea, than give a single shilling to save those from starvation whose religion he had sworn was idolatrous, and which the English contributors, he asserted, believed with himself to be the sole cause of famine, disease, death.

A retirement from such a committee in disgust was the only course left for any humane, or honourable man; need I state, that a causeless hate did its worst? A famine, not of God—I shudder at the thought!—was created.

It is shocking to contemplate at such an awful period in the history of our common country, that an entire population of seven thousand should be left at the mercy of one to whose favour there is no access by the poor but through the abandonment of their long cherished religion.

I am striving all I can to alleviate the sufferings of the yet surviving. They are but a remnant. They are in want of everything, and until the legislature seriously take up the matter to apply an effective remedy, which is likely to be soon, there is no resource save in a bountiful Providence, and the charitable steward of that bounty. I remain, very faithfully, your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS BARRETT, R.C.C.

Kilmoe, Crookhaven, Skibberton.

THE ARMY.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE QUEEN'S ROYALS, AT GOSPORT.

In consequence of the distinguished regiment of the 2d Foot, or Queen's Royals, Lieutenant-Colonel Carruthers, C.B., commanding, being suddenly ordered for service in

exile and a col
 the first viole
 given way to
 assumed to be
 gion and civil
 Irish monast
 bravest and
 important wo
 tions were or
 mediæval inc
 modified by t
 "That mo
 concerning n
 now super
 rubbish heap
 last century
 cision by any
 such a one f
 ecclesiastics
 portion, wer
 beneficent ar
 civilizars of
 the nurturer
 election, int
 as a body, th
 standing a s
 serving, as
 of the rich,
 —preaching
 and, in the
 equilibrium
 The "Re
 D.D."—" "
 able critical
 works, whi
 their. poss
 truly observ
 the present
 rather say)
 proceeds to
 enumerated
 "Mr. P
 over in the
 land in mod
 the bounde
 point out e
 In this o
 of St. Pat
 "Tail"
 contributio
 informed c
 gant, but

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

T. ATKINS.

TAILOR TO THE LIBERATOR.

HAS REMOVED from No. 5, Upper Ormond-

quay, to **No. 11, CAPEL-STREET.**

MERCANTILE SALES.

AUCTION OF CIGARS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for account of whom it may concern, on **THIS DAY**, the 1st of September, at Two o'Clock, in the Queen's Bonded Stores, Custom-house,

Two Cases of Cigars in bond.

WM. HONE and SON, Brokers.

AUCTION OF SUGARS.

W. S. HAMILTON AND CO.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on **TOMORROW** (Thursday) 2d of September, at **WM. HONE AND SONS OFFICE, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS,**

150 Hhds. and Tierces, and 50 Barrels of Sugar.

Now landing ex John Knox from Barbados.

INDIAN CORN, BY AUCTION.

CHARLES HALIDAY

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at the **CUSTOM-HOUSE STORES**, on **FRIDAY**, 3d Sept., at Half-past One o'Clock,

1500 Quarters Indian Corn.

WM. HONE and SON, Brokers.

AUCTIONS.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

AUCTION OF FARM STOCK AND PRODUCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, without the least reserve, on **THIS DAY** (Wednesday), the 1st September, at Stone House Farm, **BALLYFERMOT** (adjoining the Cashel Railway, near Inchicore), 100 large Cocks of the primest Upland Herbage Hay in the County, and 25 Stacks of superior Oats; also, four serviceable Farm or Draft Horses, with their Carts and Harness complete, Ploughs, Harrows, Field Roller, Winnowing Machine, Beams, Scales, and Weights, and various other Farming Utensils, a valuable Milch Cow, two highly-bred Heifers and a Calf.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock precisely.

CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer.

14, Dame-street.

N.B.—This desirable Farm, containing 40 Acres, will be Sold by Private Contract. Apply to Mr. Bennett.

ADJOURNED SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on **THIS DAY** (Wednesday), 1st day of September, 1847, for Non-payment of Rent, at No. 10, **EAST ARRAN-STREET**, City of Dublin, Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Beds, Bedding, Kitchen Furniture, Glass, Delft, &c., with several dozen of new Saws, Chisels, Planes, Hatchets, a Screw Press, Anvil, Workmen's Tools, and a large quantity of cut up Timber, &c. &c.

Sale at **TWELVE** o'Clock.

P. LAWLER, Auctioneer.

55, Henry-street.

HAY AND AFTERGRASS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at **DUN**

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DESTITUTION IN ARRANMORE COUNTY

DONEGAL.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a lady in Belfast, relative to the state of destitution of the wretched inhabitants of the island of Arranmore.

Rosahine Lodge, Templecarrne, Aug. 19, 1847.

"MY DEAR FRIENDS—I have just returned from the island of Arranmore, which place I visited in company with the kind and energetic Mr. Griffith. What I have there witnessed is beyond my power of tongue to express. We took a guide who was well acquainted with the different localities of the island; he led us from one scene of wretchedness to another, till I was obliged to say, 'it is enough.' Not one family appeared to have a morsel of food—nothing but chicken weed, tops of turnips, and seaweed, unless by some lucky chance they have the good fortune to pick up a few shell fish. They did not ask us for any anything; but, when they held out their dishes, containing nothing but cold turnip tops, need I say the sight was most affecting. No one spoke; a kind of insanity—a stupid despairing look—was all that they manifested. The public relief fund is now all stopped. There is not a boiler in operation on the island. The funds are exhausted. Unless some charitable assistance be immediately given, all must soon perish, but, indeed, speedy death would be a blessing compared to the lingering torments they now endure. The greater part of the island presents a scene of desolation. Here and there a patch of barley, the produce of the seed sent by the Irish Society. But scarcely a patch of potatoes is to be seen, and no wheat. They had no seed in the spring, but if they had been possessed of any, they had not sufficient strength to put it in the ground, and what are they to do? On the main land the misery is nearly as great—you can form no idea of the awful state of the people. The house of Mr. Forster, with whom I am at present staying, is surrounded with miserable beings crying and howling. How they have so long borne such a burden I know not. Mr. Forster and Mr. Griffith are entitled to the greatest credit for their unceasing exertions; but they must sink if not supported. I visited Gweedore—Lord George Hill's estate. I wish all Ireland was under such landlords; yet all his tenants are not free from want, though none are in extreme suffering. But for Arranmore and Templecarrne I know not what is to be done. The poor people are now in a most awful state.

Your sincere friend,

"A. NICHOLSON."

Another lady who visited the same neighbourhood writes as follows:—
"I never was more surprised than to find that Arranmore was in a worse condition than ever. Mrs. Nicholson visited it accompanied by Mr. Griffith, and found the people absolutely dying from starvation; not a morsel of food can they procure except chicken weed and turnip tops. One man they found eating chicken weed raw. Three girls were seen bruising shells—not shell fish—and eating them; the parents of these girls had died of starvation. The details are so shocking I cannot repeat them. Meal and rice are to be had at the stores at Bunbeg, but money to purchase there is none. Provisions are now so much cheaper that a little money would keep the poor creatures from immediate death. If we could get even a small sum to relieve the present distress, until some further arrangement is made to employ the people, it would be laid out to the best advantage by Lord George Hill, Gweedore Hotel, Dunsinnagh; or Mr. Forster, Rosahine Lodge, Dungloe.
"Gweedore, August 20."—*Ballyshannon Herald.*

MURDER.—On Monday morning, the body of a young man named James Cussen, was found barbarously murdered, in a field within 600 yards of his dwelling, at Ballywire, about five miles from Tipperary—his left ear, with part of

LONDON

The 1 Saturday
Hall, J.
The
sented t
"You
yearly
progre
pected
the pr
shareho
paymen
there
have be
the def
retard
under
been p
tion, it
to mak
arising
Your c
last h
in arr
few ab
a con
your
who d
lowed
it the
call h
tinot
releas
up to
will
as, af
will t
residi
furth
delay
town
vious
this
tions
furth
The
they
will
llane
to th
of th
effec
your
In p
brid
traffi
vady
of t
has
have
exte
your
oper
influ
form
mat
now
sugg
your
emb
grea
over
its

reported in the House of Representatives to that amount, limiting the loan to that amount, limiting the for a stock, having twenty years not be sold under par.

of our money market, such a loan It could not be, even at higher treasury law, which requires all ment to be in specie, remains in

ted States six per cent stock re- adding accrued interest about 3½ or the five per cent, redeemable in These quotations sufficiently indi- negotiating a new and large loan at

clause of the sub-treasury may be loan might be obtained on more rt may be had to an issue of small ould be absorbed in the circulation extent of several millions, and by amount, in effect strengthen the cot of speedy peace fall, there will ing the treasury.

drooping, and quotations for bills, 9½ to 10½. Little or no coin will nd hence the Cambria will not take . She has only about 8,000l. in gold 10,000 dollars for Halifax.

ey market has been and continues to sence and competition of the U.S. er. The treasury notes and part any millions of capital usually l wants, and the new loan hanging hteen and a half millions—operates business. Money has been, and The banks—alarmed by the drain asury—now, however, stopped by which are available for dues to y the foreign exportation of it, though not very large for the last orially contracted their issues, and their discounts.

failure, however, of any moment ; business community has been tested sasure.

continue without material altera- an intelligence was by the Cambria, th inst. The effect, as to flour, e activity to the market, without e exportation from this port to tuffs, during the last two weeks, ular of E. Hill, a prominent pro- ds. flour, 53,588 bushels of wheat, 30rn.

orrespondent of the *New York* states than an authorised agent from the government for the mer- United States. He adds that the with the President and Mr. Hu- discouraged his overture.

ve the full returns of the elections, inaterial, fifty-two opposition, and *Quebec Canadian* gives the names follows:—

- THE CABINET.**
 neill—Mr Sullivan
 —Mr Lafontaine
 V—Mr Baldwin
 —Mr Alwyn
 Mr Holmes
 Mr Moran
 Mr Hincks
 Relative Council—Mr Caron
IN THE CABINET.
 V—Mr Blake
 E—Mr Dumas

COMMERCIAL.
 New York, January 29th.
 remains in a very quiet state, holders silities require. Shippers appear unwill- of February, and the article is, of the city trade in a small way; probably ivered sold during the week.

APPELLED TO EAT THE FLESH OF DOGS AND HORSES!!!

215/48

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.
 Clifden, Co. Galway, February 11th.

Sir—In October 1845, famine, consequent on the failure of the potato crop, caused the deaths of many in these parishes—Orney and Ballindoon. Enumerators of known probity were appointed by our relief committee to take an accurate census of the population. According to their return, there were then in want of sufficiency of food, three thousand families, or fifteen thousand individuals.

From a registry taken by my curates in January, this year, I find only two thousand families, or about ten thousand individuals, so that fully one-third of the entire population of these parishes has been swept off the face of the earth, with the exception of about thirty families who emigrated to America. Our prospects for the next six months are more awfully gloomy than even in the past years.

The poor law act is not at all adapted to the circumstances of this pauperised district; about 100 scarcely able to pay the enormous threatened rate, and about 9,000 applicants for relief!!! Is it surprising then that many are daily falling victims? I am sure my readers, though shocked, will not deem it exaggerated when I certify to the fact of some persons in these parishes living on horse flesh for days, nay, on that of dogs until death put an end to their sufferings!!! To whom then do I appeal in behalf of the abandoned poor of this locality? Not to the benevolence of the public already (I fear) exhausted, not to the British Association, the funds of which are in many places perverted into means for proselytising the remnant of our flocks. In such an isolated case as this when our landlords are almost bankrupt, when there is no property to meet this accumulated mass of misery, the government is called on to come to our aid else the entire population of the most proverbially peaceable district in Ireland will be exterminated.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
 PETER FITZMAURICE, P.P.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

SLIGO.—The misery which the people are now enduring "beggars all description." From all quarters we hear the most lamentable accounts. Persons who were, last year, enjoying comparative wealth—who had, at least, the means of keeping the wolf from the door, are now reduced to the lowest ebb of want and destitution. The shopkeepers, and men in business, are doing literally nothing, while pauperism is fearfully on the increase.

In Kilturra, which adjoins the electoral division of Cloonoghill, no outdoor relief is afforded. The consequence is that many of the people there, are, at the present moment, dying of starvation. We assert this upon the most unquestionable and indisputable authority. We derive our information from a source which cannot be questioned. We do not know why the Boyle guardians refuse to administer outdoor relief, but this we know, they are not acting in accordance with the late amended poor law relief act. In Kilturra, the great majority of the inhabitants are at this instant living solely upon turnips, and the supply of this watery, unsubstantial food, will soon be exhausted. What will then become of the poor? Already—within the last week—three human creatures have died—or rather perished for want of food in Kilturra. We have little or no hope from the government. Radicals, though we be, we must confess we would have more reliance upon a Conservative than a Whig administration in an emergency like the present.—*Sligo Champion.*

SUICIDE FROM DESTITUTION.—A man, whose name we could not ascertain, committed suicide by hanging himself in the neighbourhood of Arduglass on Friday. His appearance indicated that the poor creatures must have suffered from the most abject poverty. A recommendation for out-door relief to the relieving office was found on his person.—*Ibid.*

GALWAY.—We have been informed of a heartless case of extermination of six families of the property of Mrs. Lynch, of Windfield, at Lisgeavy. While these poor people were induced to go to the relieving officer of the district for relief, their miserable cabins were pulled down, and the work of destruction would have been greater, but for a member of this lady's family who happened to come up, and warned them to desist. We trust so cruel a proceeding

terms with respect to the supply of gas to private Mr. Cantwell said he proposed to show that M son's bill, as it regarded the supply of gas by a pul pany, was not calculated to benefit the citizens. M son's proposition had reference to a state of thing was put an end to on the establishment of the Uni liance and Gas Consumers' Company. The estab of a trading company on public rates would annihi vate interest in the two companies at present exist would be, instead of an advantage, a decided injur citizens. When the matter came to be more fully gated, he would prove this statement.

Mr. Thomas Oldham, engineer, examined by M son. He stated that he was engaged in 1845 in it the making of roads under government. He ma gation to the Paving Board relative to the substi a particular description of material in a street pavin stones then in use. The material he referred to w of whinstone, found abundantly in Balbriggan and Mr. Rely, Paving Board Secretary, was ag and examined a considerable length by Mr. Ford course adopted by the Paving Commissioners in the Consumers' Gas Company, and the Dublin Imp Bill, and it appeared that their opposition to both a view of securing intact their contract with th nian Gas Company. The expenses of the board tion to the Consumers' Gas Company bill were del of the public funds in the hands of the board.

Mr. Laurence Mooney, recently appointed s of works under the board, was examined at coo length by Mr. Jackson, relative to the performar own duties, and the measures taken by the board serving the streets of Dublin in repair; also, regulations adopted by the commissioners for th performance of the duties of each official under th witness was examined as to the quantity of used in repairing the streets. He stated that t taly was a want of judicious management in th ments for repairing, cleansing and keeping in c various streets, and also with regard to the ott necessary to be performed; but witness being c would not undertake to accuse any public offic or misapplication of the public money. The com were not able to grant the sums estimated for th mance of the several works. They were obli, regulated by the means they had available, and s only as were most necessary were performed. T attributed much of the defect complained of in th of the affairs of the board to the neglect of o late supervisors (Mr. O'Hara). The commisi always attentive and anxious to have th works, and necessary repairs, &c., properly at The state of the streets at the south side of was certainly very bad. The board could not g of good road metal, and they had to use an i scription of stone. This was one cause of the p condition of the Macadamized pavement in ma Mr. Jackson then put a variety of questions t ness relative to the city sewerage, the form and of the sewers, the expense of their formation, an of the various repairs, &c., &c.

At the close of Mr. Mooney's examination, th was adjourned to eleven o'clock this day.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERM

This court stood adjourned to yesterday at or but it was after three o'clock when Judge Perr the court. Several prisoners were then arraign case of Mr. Mason was fixed for this morning at of the court.

DUBLIN POLICE—YESTERDAY.
 COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY OF PLATE AND
 Two young men, named Michael M'Evoy and J were brought up before Mr. Tyndal, charged by Hilliard and O'Keefe's of the G division, with hav into the dwelling house of Mrs. Joy, 43, Low street, between the hours of eleven o'clock on t the 13th instant, and one o'clock in the mo having stolen therefrom a gold watch, two sil bowls, two silver forks, fourteen silver spoons, cream ewer, and about 3l. in silver—value in all prisoners effected their entrance without any given; but in effecting their retreat they were the constables and the property rescued. Some portions of evidence yet remain to be si

SIAM AND LOUIS

Siamese have arrived in London. It is now positively decided that the King's visit is to consult the physician which he is said to have abdicated his throne. It is said to have been anxious for the public life, but some have said and confirmed his re- health of the King has been affected with a disease of the kind which his physicians. A visit to the baths of Ems, in the north of Germany, is said to be useless, but even pernicious to his capital worse in health than he left it. This, at the elections in Belgium, the government, have said that his visit was for the purpose of the government, and for the same purpose. King Louis Philippe is said to have abdicated in favour of the Queen, and to have abdicated for a year from all public duties, and to have abdicated for the purpose of the government, and for the same purpose. King Louis Philippe is said to have abdicated in favour of the Queen, and to have abdicated for a year from all public duties, and to have abdicated for the purpose of the government, and for the same purpose.

King Louis Philippe is said to have abdicated in favour of the Queen, and to have abdicated for a year from all public duties, and to have abdicated for the purpose of the government, and for the same purpose. King Louis Philippe is said to have abdicated in favour of the Queen, and to have abdicated for a year from all public duties, and to have abdicated for the purpose of the government, and for the same purpose. King Louis Philippe is said to have abdicated in favour of the Queen, and to have abdicated for a year from all public duties, and to have abdicated for the purpose of the government, and for the same purpose.

APPALLING SCENES OF DESTITUTION IN KILGLASS—THE UNBURIED DEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.
Kilglass, Roskeay, county of Roscommon,
14th July, 1847.

Sir—There is not in Ireland any parish where fever and destitution prevail to so fearful an extent as here. We have about 800 sick of fever just now, without the advantage of an hospital, a medical officer, or, I may say, a committee, to stay the progress of disease or provide coffins for the dead. By the bungling of some government official, one half of this parish is annexed to the Elphin committee, which meets near twelve miles distant therefrom, whilst the other half is joined to the Kilmore committee, that meets near eight miles off. Little or nothing is doing to relieve the sufferers. By this time fever has made its way into almost every house. The poor creatures are wasting away and dying of want. In very many instances the dead bodies are thrown in waste cabins and dykes and are devoured by dogs. In some parts the fields are bleached with the bones of the dead that were previously picked by dogs. About a month since two died in a waste house near my residence. I have made many fruitless attempts to procure persons to bury these bodies. There was such a terror over all of going into the infected cabin that even for money I could not get them to comply with my wishes. About two days ago my curate and myself succeeded in prevailing on two little girls who are recovering from fever, to drag out the second body. Now both the bodies are lying in a drain, to the rear of the house, with a slight covering over them. The body was covered with worms, and had one of its thighs devoured by dogs. On behalf of the parishioners I have been all the season applying to the government, and the Relief Commissioners, for a local committee in Kilglass, for these two electoral divisions into which our parish is divided. We held a meeting at which we adopted three petitions, one to the Lords' Justices, one to the Commissioners, and the third to the House of Commons. The two former we forwarded to their proper destination. We sent off the third petition, Sir, and posted it to Mr. Collett, the member for Athlone, to whom we entrusted it for presentation to the house. But strange to say, Mr. Collett has neither acknowledged the receipt of it, nor has as yet presented it, nor even replied to two letters I have addressed to him on the subject within the last fortnight.

Since the Earl of Clarendon has come over to Ireland I wrote to him to request that the just and necessary demand of the parishioners would be acceded to, but his Excellency has not condescended a reply. Had we got the district committee, we would undertake to remedy the evils complained of and endeavour to have the Temporary Relief act administered pursuant to its spirit and letter; and that in a retired miserable locality, where the poor are neglected, famine and disease stalk abroad with uncontrolled sway, and death most successfully doing its work of desolation. The only alternative now left us is to appeal to the public sympathy through the columns of your excellent journal, one of the faithful mirrors of public opinion in Ireland.

I shall repair to London with the humble address of the poor afflicted sufferers of Kilglass, and with it lay before our gracious Queen the wants and tribulations of this ill-fated portion of her Majesty's dominions.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, &c,
HENRY BRENNAN, D.P. of Kilglass

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

(From the Lancet)
It would be for ourselves a very irksome to our readers, to develop which the members of our professional governments which have, during the past century, successively held the reigns of power, just as useless as it might seem at first sight, to point out how differently the members of the profession have been rewarded for their services. In the case of the Dutch auctions instituted by the government, by means of which it was possible to obtain a small amount of information as to the salary of the medical profession, the defence of our Irish brethren. The circumstances, however, were not such as to make the poor law commissioners, although they were not traitors to our open enemies, and as such we for some extent succeeded in the coronation board of health, the body which was formed by the medical profession below the grade of the coroners, is composed of three members, and is a disgrace to the profession in that part of the United Kingdom, which adds a peculiar sting to the degradation experienced by the medical profession.

The facts are simply these. In 1837, when the Government had early intelligence of the remarkable form of fever which was ravaging that ill-fated land; and, in order to prevent it, an act was passed, intitled, "an act to make provision for the relief of poor persons afflicted with fever," which was amended by another, passed in 1840. The persons entrusted with the effect of the provisions of those acts were the relief commissioners, consisting of three members, one of whom was also meeting in Dublin, and the other two were scattered over the face of the country. The appointment of medical officers established under these acts, or the appointment of a central board of health, and the amount of remuneration to be paid for the services rendered.

In accordance with these arrangements, a central board of health has been erected, or are in progress of being erected, in various parts of the country, and sometimes the members of the board are labouring charities—at others, physicians of the law—have been put in charge of the board. Our readers imagine to be the result of the instrumentality of the central board of health, or the members of the board of health? Five times the local boards have offered to pay a salary of five pence per diem for persons reported to be labouring with fever in a district, it may be many miles in distance, at an hospital frequented by patients; for making a diurnal visit to the patients, and for compounding medicine, &c.

the 20th a session of the
clamation intended to be
people of the cantons of
led by the same majority
as have concurred in

The proclamation dis-
tinction on the part of the
y of the cantons, to aim
the federal government
is poet, or to interfere in
science or the play of
ions of the cantons re-
rs have been elected by
he seven cantons of the
sification before recourse
ye are to take with them
the cantonal authorities
with the view of inducing
sions: These commis-
all means of persuasion
with the landgemeinde,
o induce them to comply
proclamation.

ected to demonstrate the
terms of pact are quoted,
mpatible with this is any
The commissioners are
ir mission with all prac

on the 20th, the deputy
proposition that the diet
st the Jesuits, and give
ntees, and that on such a
n the league and use its

This reasonable propo-
s' moment in the most
one of Berne, Lucerne,
alais

21st, the proposition of
ned) was formally put,
ies from Basle. It was

four of engineers, and a
School at Paris, was ap-
deral army. This officer
wn as the author of some
Herose, Federal Colonel,

ishes the following letter
ucerne, which may prove

Diet opens this day.
ow its labours with the
Switzerland, the mainte-
the cautious governments
who, from the sublime
stry, consider religious
and above all, regard with
nd from the bottom of our
a nation—we behold the
and in our humility we
r that, tempering the too
it of council and of peace,
ag into open war, and that
the Confederation to be
e pray for all those who,
God in spirit and in truth,
hose whom we long to see
be most perfect love, and
ell be heard in the midst
ire that it shall be felt in
who inspires these hopes,
ir expression to give peace
I will, by the abundance of
postolical benediction that

veral batches of eager postulants. On Monday morning the
very reverend gentleman resumed his labours in Church-
street Chapel, and enrolled amongst the disciples of tem-
perance, little less than three thousand persons.

10-18-47
DESTITUTION IN ROSCOMMON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.
Knockhall, Roskeay, October 1847.

SIR—Your constant willingness to advocate the cause of
the poor induces me to hope that you will, at your earliest
convenience, call public attention through the medium of
your highly respected journal, to the present melancholy
situation of the parish of Kilglass, county of Roscommon,
of which I am the pastor.

To enable me to reply to certain queries which were
lately addressed to me by the General Central Relief Com-
mittee, I made a minute inquiry into the condition of my
parish, by which I have ascertained that since the census
of 1841 there has been a diminution of nearly 4000 persons,
the total number at present being 6317—that during the
year ending 1st October, 1847, there have been 1400 deaths
from actual starvation, or diseases produced thereby.

There are at present 834 persons infected by fever, dysen-
tery, and other diseases. The gross number of persons
totally destitute is 2573, including 316 widows, 322
orphans, and 164 feeble persons without any provision
being made for them. I shall trouble you with only one
other item—namely, the amount of live stock among 1360
families, composing this population, and over an extent of
14,170 statute acres. Their numbers are as follow:—173
pigs, 2825 poultry, and 800 black cattle. What a picture
of the distress and destitution of my unfortunate parishion-
ers do these circumstances suggest! Only compare the
number of destitute with the gross number of inhabitants;
think on their miserable stock as compared with their
number, and I leave you to form your own conclusion.
This parish is, perhaps, more peculiarly circumstanced
than any other in Ireland. We have not a single resident
andlord—not an individual above the rank of peasant—
consequently no employment for the poor except what they
might derive from public works, and of these there are
none of any consequence in the neighbourhood. The tempo-
rary relief act has ceased—the new poor law act has not
been carried into operation, no rate having been struck,
nor anything done more than the appointment of the re-
lieving officers—and even were the guardians to strike a
rate, the great bulk of the inhabitants would, by Gregory's
clause, be excluded from any participation in the benefits
of the act in consequence of the minute subdivision of land
in this locality.

It is truly heartrending to see so many men going about
with famine depicted in their countenances, seeking em-
ployment at any price, and, it is unnecessary for me to add,
finding none; and women and children soliciting a casual
relief from their neighbours, which poverty alone, and not
a want of charity, compels them to withhold. Where all
this will end God only knows. My solemn conviction is,
that unless relief be administered, and that very speedily,
we shall again have our feelings harrowed by witnessing
deaths from starvation as numerous as those of the last
year. Nay, we may anticipate still worse, for twelve
months ago, and to a much later period, the poor had
plenty of employment. This year they have none, and
much I fear that the unfortunate wretches will, during the
ensuing winter, prefer the gaol, or the hulk, to starvation
at home; that they will rash recklessly into the commission
of crime, regardless of consequences; and it can hardly be
expected that they will again struggle against hardships
and privations with that patient resignation which last year
excited in their behalf the sympathy and the admiration of
the world.

I have been induced to trouble you with these remarks
in the hope of drawing attention, from the proper quarter,
to the wants of my unhappy parish. I have the honour to
be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HENRY BRENNAN, P.P. of Kilglass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

While taking a stroll the other day through the

on the subject as the lottery was not to be
October same year. I left town for some time,
return home in July I found a letter from
enclosing five tickets, which he said would be
vantageous than two. I immediately sent
tickets, which he must have received in the
August, two months before the drawing.

"I put by the two remaining tickets and
more about them, not even knowing their numb-
time in November of the same year I was sur-
visit from Mr. —, who told me he was
Frankfort with good news for me and asked to
tickets. I showed them to him when he said that
a prize of 125,000 florins, but that having
venlended by my delay in sending back the three
expected I would give him a liberal douceur.
why he sent the tickets and what he demanded
he would pay me five-eighths of the prize!"

"This vile imposition I would not submit to
went off, leaving me to seek redress where
have now been two years at law, the cause has
at Frankfort. —'s defence is, the illegality
lottery tickets in England, and though he do
receiving back his three tickets he calls on
sending them, which of course I could not
however, that the tickets sent to me were not
by the government of Frankfort, but a fabric
own, so that my lawyer at Frackfort advises
promise the matter as best I can. Hitherto, I
sense of justice has urged me to expose, if I
this barefaced roguery.—I have the honour to
Mayor, your very faithful, humble servant,

"CLO

The Lord Mayor thought it was unnecessa-
say a word more upon the subject, the letter
curry proving not only that the persons who
themselves as government agents for foreign
determined, in the event of an English pur-
being drawn a prize, to plead the illegality of
against the payment, but that the tickets sold
at any rate in some instances, were fabricated

**RETURNS FROM THE GAS COMP
THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

The parliamentary paper, which was issued
possesses considerable interest, as it contains
of the manufacture and consumption of gas
present time, when public attention is so str
to sanitary reform, it is doubly valuable, for
that the efficient lighting of our towns must
nent feature in all acts for their improvement

The history of gas lighting is of mode-
1807, and for some subsequent years, Pall-
only street in which gas was used. Now, we
nearly every street in the metropolis is lighte
the consumption may be stated at 9,000,000
every 24 hours. The paper before us emb
from 94 towns in England, 2 in Wales, 7 in
3 in Ireland. The return consists—1. Of th
establishment of each company; 2. Rates pe
feet at which the gas has been supplied; 3.
best coals in each year; 4. Amount of fixe
Rate per cent. of dividend in each year. Th
pany is the Chartered, established in London
other companies were established at various
quent to the above year. In all the old comp
a remarkable difference between the rate at
supplied when the company was first create
present time. This, in London, varies from
in 1810 and 1817 to 6s. and 7s. in 1846; t
both instances applying to the charge of 1,00
In the provincial towns the difference is eve
Norwich, the price in 1820, for oil gas, was
6s. 8d. for coal gas. In Bristol, the price
1836 was 40s. for oil gas; in 1847, 6s. for
even when coal gas was originally employ
difference of from 5s. to 7s. per 1,000 cubic
the years 1820 to 1840. This great differ

Fitzgerald, Casey (presented), Seely, Clayton Browne, Blay, Leicester Smith, Poole, Edward e. Brownrigg, George Roe, Bett, R Chambers, Scully, Racker, Eyre Moore Nodder, Arles Shaw, William French, Cooke Taylor, John La Touche, t. Shawe Jones, Close (pre-), Mgan, Dalblao, Johnston, Johnston, Merriion-square; Robert Dillon, Henry White, Palmer, King, Colone) King, hen D Biggis, T C Battley, Barry, Trant, John Gibson, rd U Bayley, James Sadleir, erald, Power, Norcot, D'Eant, Mils, James Alexander Dunne, Edward T Litton, s, F E Thomas, Watson Rut- lenry Maurin, Waunchope, Brophy, J T Langrishe, Wm h, Mark A Saurin, Singleton, hton, Connell, Royal Hospi- Charles Synge, J Harvey xods Maunsell, M'Evoy, J che, Kirwan, Terrier, Ham- t, Edward C Tuthill, Long- uart, George William Fitz- in Mahon, George Huband,

rke, Cash, Robert Atkins, a Verner (presented), Harriet Reade, Cowley, Henrietta ine Plunket, Lynch Blasse, Barrington, Heyman, Crof- ey, Anna Graves, Margaret M'Henry, Caroline S Todd, ouse), Arabella Roper, Har- n, Emily Warren, Torrens, otton, Macauley, Blakeney m-square), Sweetman, Cham- rell, Mary Farrell, Hopkins, ter, Cowan, Borrowes, Need- yss Pope, Brown, O'Ferrall, Kate Eirlington, Thomasine onnelly, Blacker, Catherine zabeth Beecher, French, rooke, Span, M'Donnell, ter, E Eccles, Drysdale, zheyde, Ellen Henn, Turner, , Elkington, Mahon, Henry ng, Morris Rhode, Morris, ia Pepper Lowry, Georgina Lowry, Letitia Graham, De son, Winter, T Roche, Caro- endrick, Butler (presented), ne Butler (presented) Ham- larrett, Beresford Johnston, Stewart, Grattan, Litton, E Jones, Anna Jones, Loddell, Iarkan, Martin, Fox, Rath- (presented); O'Connor, L'zzy both King, Charlotte King, y Campbell, Caroline Camp- ita Hart; Palmer, Caroline us (presented), Macnamara, wer, Ellen Power, Cooper, nston, Byrne, G Johnstone, nnot, Barbara Synnot, Isabel Edwards, O'Connor, Anna ta Johnson, O'Keefe, Long, r, Trant, S Trant, Battley, on, Maria Hutchinson, Dom- Brabszon, Emily Brabazon, i, Garrett, Louisa Mathews, nfeld, Emily Mansfield, G y Howley, Domville, Emily allyspellan; Fanny Bushe, Purcell, Prendergast, Armit- e, Charlotte Colthurst, Lyle, he Misses Studdert, Fanny n, Louisa Staunton, Helens ott, the Misses Cuffe, Butler, the two Miss Maunsells, Corri- Garland (presented); Bond, Hardinge, Whitley, M'Carthy, M'Evoy, Barbara, M'Evoy, n, Molony, Georgina Synge, on, Smith, Lambert, Julia

ng, Robert William Lowry, arrows Kelly, Arthur Huband, y; John Lewis Cronyn. The

DEAR SIR—Thinking it to be the duty of every clergy- make known to the world the amount of destitution in his parish, in order to engage public sympathy in behalf of his suffering flock, I beg leave to make the following simple statement (through the medium of your influential paper) of the dreadful sufferings of the poor of this parish. I will not deal in invective, or accuse any person of being the cause of such a frightful state of things, but I will state facts of which I have had ocular demonstration. There are at present in this parish fifty farms vacant, the former occupants of which from time immemorial have lived in comparative comfort, but from the badness of the times, and being unable to meet the pressing demands of their landlords, they have been sent adrift, men, women, and children to the amount of two hundred human beings in this inclement season of the year to beg, or die, and many of them have since died. I have endeavoured at all times to deprecate crime and outrage of every species, and to inculcate the obligations of industry and mutual charity, and exhort all classes to discharge their duties in a Christian manner. But when I see the landlords exterminating right and left, when I see the utter misery, privation and destitution of my poor people as I meet them on the high- ways—livid corpses raised from the grave, I can give but a faint idea of their wretched appearance—their eyes sunk in their sockets, the blue veins prominent on their flesh- less foreheads, and wishing for death as a happy release from their misery, I cannot but exclaim that there is not a people on the face of God's earth would sit down tamely, and submit to such distress and privation but my unfortu- nate countrymen. They consider themselves happy if they can procure one meal of boiled turnips in the day. They cannot assemble for public worship on Sundays—their rags are in the pawn-office—and were a stranger to pass by when the bell tolls for prayers, he would see those miser- able beings crawling from their wretched dwellings, in view of the chapel, and on their bare and bended knees imploring the God of Heaven to look down with pity and compassion upon them. Yes, I have seen the mother and her children die for want of food. I have endeavoured, with my whole heart and soul, to administer the consolations of religion to the father of the family, smitten by fever, in a hovel not a habitation for a human being, and at the same time two of his children lay dead on one side of the fire for four days, without coffins, or the means of procuring them; and I, a witness of those things, am I to remain silent? No, certainly not; I will stand by the people and proclaim their wrongs as long as God endows me with an understanding to know, a heart to feel, or a tongue to express my sentiments.

I never in my life animadverted upon the conduct of any individual in public—particularly an "Irish landlord"—but when the very existence of the poor is at stake, I will not shrink from my duty. I fearlessly accuse some of them (for there are a few honourable exceptions) in this parish of the wanting the common attributes of humanity; for when they had deprived the wretched man of his little crop, on which his hope of existence and that of his helpless family entirely depended, they prevented him from getting out door relief, until he had the certificate of the bailiff that he had pulled down his wretched cabin. In extenuation the landlord will say—"I have a right to my rents." Yes, of course he has, but the tenant might retort and say—"I have a right to live"—and that right takes precedence of your right to get your rents. Employ if you will horse, foot, and artillery to exact rents from those who are able to pay, and have the means of living, but for mercy's sake spare the few stacks of oats which the poor man has reserved to keep his little ones from starving.

I assert without the fear of contradiction, that some of the landlords of this parish have applied the screw so tight, that they have at present the November rents in their pockets, and their pockets are like the lion's den—"Nulla vestigia retrorsum." Such is the cruel conduct of some landlords at the present moment, when want and destitution and its consequences, disease and death, are making such dreadful ravages among the most oppressed people in the world. The government is cognizant of all this—the Castle of Dublin is teeming with memorials to this effect, and where is the redress.

I have the honour to remain,
Your very obedient servant,
THOMAS BRADY, O.C.

The painting of the "Wayside Incident" by Mr. M. Angelo Hayes, will, we understand, be exhibited for a few

seventy years an increasing prosperity, with a governme of uninterrupted stability; and if the union invariably leaves to other countries a free choice of government without any interference, it will naturally feel gratified seeing another great nation flourish under institutions which have assured to themselves the benefits of social order and public liberty. "Permit me, gentlemen, to employ the words of the great and excellent Washington, the immortal founder of our republic, used by him on a similar occasion to the present; and to terminate this address by adding to my congratulation the earnest hope that the friendship of the two republics may be co-extensive with their duration."

M. Arago replied that the members of the govern- ment received without surprise, but with lively pleasure the sentiments expressed by the ambassador of the United States; France expected no less from an ally with whom she placed herself in more intimate relations by the proclamation of a Republic. "The Provisional Government," he added, "thanks you for the good wishes you entertain for the greatness and prosperity of France. It is delighted to re-echo the words of Washington, and it has a firm reliance that these words will not only be a desire but reality."

M. Dupont de l'Eure then addressing the Ambassador said—"Permit me, Sir, in offering my hand, to assure you that the French people tenders a hand of friendship to the American nation."

Mr. R. Rush was accompanied by Mr. Martin, Chief Secretary of the Embassy, and also by Major Pousset. When these gentlemen quitted the Hotel de Ville, the guards presented arms, and cries of "Vive la Republique des Etats-Unis!" saluted the ambassador."

THE ROYAL FAMILY—THE EX MINISTERS.

The following is from our London Correspondent. It will be seen that as yet nothing positive has been heard in London of the ex-King:—

London, Wednesday Night, Eight o'Clock. Up to this hour no positive intelligence has been received either at the French Embassy or the Belgian Legation respecting the missing members of the Orleans family. The Count de Jarnac is said to have expressed himself the effect that he had no reason to disbelieve the current rumour respecting the arrival at Jersey of the Duchess Orleans, her two children, and Guizot, accompanied General Lefebre, but no courier has reached London from the governor with any confirmation of the statement published.

The Duchess of Nemours has arrived at Southampton. Madame Guizot and family, accompanied by M. de Plichon, Avocat a la Cour Royale, arrived at Folkestone this morning, and left by the two o'clock train for London. FINAL REJECTION OF MONARCHY.

The following incident, quoted from the Nation speaks more eloquently than fifty proclamations. The people now laugh at the notion of monarchy in France:—

The blind confidence of the ex-King was unshakable. On Tuesday evening last (the day of the reform banquet) Louis Philippe said to a foreign Ambassador, "I fear nothing, I am so firmly seated in my saddle that I dread neither a change of ministry nor a disobedience of my command." The King also requested a gentleman about to quit the capital of France to remain and witness the manner in which he (the King) was about to "get down the mob."

"The Legitimists have no chance. The young man attempted on Saturday evening, (says the Courier Francaise,) to get up a Legitimist demonstration in the Faubourg

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN APPOINTED AT A MEETING OF PRELATES AND PRIESTS ASSEMBLED IN DUBLIN ON THE OCCASION OF MR. O'CONNELL'S ANNIVERSARY.

It is now universally admitted that Ireland—for centuries the most oppressed and most wretched nation on the face of the globe—has at length touched the lowest point in the scale of misery and national degradation at which human nature is known to exist. "No country, I believe, since the world began," we quote the emphatic words of the great writer of the last century, "suffered so much on account of religion as Ireland."—Ed. Burke, v. V., p. 218. Royal commissions have been issued; committees of both houses of parliament have been deputed to investigate the state of the country. They have given to the world voluminous reports, at different periods, and at immense expense—all concurring in the assertion that Ireland, with the finest natural resources, the most genial climate—her sons amongst the most hardy, patient, and virtuous of the human race—has no parallel in poverty, deep suffering, and unpareable wretchedness, within the pale of European civilization.

The report which we are about to present to the public shall embrace that period of time—nearly half a century—which has elapsed since the Union; and, to protect ourselves even against the suspicion of exaggeration, we shall confine ourselves to extracts from parliamentary papers, and other documents equally authentic.

State of the Country under British rule. The only food of the people potato and water; their lives shortened by distress. The committee of the House of Lords and Commons, in 1824, published the following evidence on the state of Ireland: "Alexander Nimmo, Esq., civil engineer, minutes of evidence of Lords' Committee, p. 220.

"Your professional intercourse with Ireland has given you the means of general accurate information on the state of the peasantry of Ireland? Answer—I have seen a great deal of the peasantry, I have sometimes slept in their cabins, and had frequent intercourse with them repeatedly in the south and west of Ireland."

"I conceive the peasantry in Ireland to be in general in almost the lowest possible state of existence; their food is potatoes with water, very often without anything else, frequently even without salt; and I frequently had occasion to meet persons who begged me on their knees, for the love of God, to give them even a promise of employment, that from the credit of such promise they might get the means of supporting themselves for a few months until I could employ them."

John O'Driscoll, barrister; Commons' Report, p. 380.

"In the part of the country that I am best acquainted with the condition of the people is the very worst that possibly can be; nothing can be worse than the condition of the lower classes of the labourers, and the farmers are not much better. Right-Rev. Dr. Doyle; Commons' Report, p. 205.

"What is the state of the lower orders in your diocese? I can safely state to the committee that the extent and intensity of their distress is greater than any language can describe, and I think that the lives of many hundreds of them are shortened by the great distress; it also enervates their minds, paralyzes their energies, and leaves them incapable of almost any useful exertion; they drag out an existence which it were better it were terminated in any way than to be continued in the manner it is.

Increasing miseries of the people. vast numbers perish through want.

The report of the Commons committee of 1830, page 8, is in these words:—

"Their condition (that of the people) is necessarily most deplorable. It would be impossible for language to convey an idea of the state of distress to which the ejected tenantry have been reduced, or of the disease, misery, or even vice which they have propagated in the towns wherein they have settled; so that not only they who have been ejected have been rendered miserable, but they have carried with them and propagated that misery; they have rendered the habitations of those who have received them more crowded, they have given occasion to the dissemination of disease, they have been obliged to resort to theft and all manner of vice and iniquity to procure subsistence; but what is perhaps the most painful of all, a vast number of them have perished of want."

The People unprovided with the commonest Necessaries of Life obliged to stint themselves to one spare meal a day.

The report of the Commons in 1833 draws the following picture of Ireland's misery, page 3:—

"A great portion of the labouring population are insufficiently provided at any time with the commonest necessities of life. Their habitations are wretched hovels; several of a family sleep together on straw or upon the bare ground. Their food commonly consists of dry potatoes, and with these they are sometimes so scantily provided as to be obliged to stint themselves to one spare meal in the day."

The condition of the people as developed in these reports progress from bad to worse.

The following is the last report, 1845, familiarly known as the Devon Commission, page 35.

"It would be impossible to describe adequately the privations which they and their families, the labouring classes, habitually and patiently endure.

of all classes and creed, by friend and foe, by the very men who have oppressed us. Their defect in character is, that being continually on the rock of distress, teased and exasperated by ever-enduring wrongs, and injustice, they now and then break out into outrage and crime, those paroxysms of universal misery, felt throughout the entire frame of society, to which the great legislative specific for all Irish distresses—strangling a few of the most turbulent, under special commissions—has been applied by an English parliament, some 80 or 40 times since the Union.

The Lord Chief Justice, Francis Blackburne, stated, in 1824, "that the extreme misery of Ireland was a subject on which an Englishman can scarcely be said to have the materials even for belief." No one will suspect his lordship of exaggeration upon this subject. Indeed it is not given to human tongue to tell—hardly can the heart of man conceive—the amount of suffering which misery has occasioned in this ill-governed land. Its condition is immeasurably creditable to our rulers, and will remain in history an ever-enduring monument of infamy and shame to England.

We now come to the year 1847, in which mal-legislation brought the country very nearly to the verge of annihilation. To understand the subject, it must be observed that the people, by the injustice of our laws made for the subjugation of the country, have been gradually brought down to subsist solely on potatoes. In this half-starved condition, it was considered that they contributed more to English greatness, and the permanency of English rule, than in any other. Of the earth's bountiful produce, therefore, nothing save a scanty supply of this one precarious root has been suffered for years to fall to the lot of the labourer and the tiller of the soil, who raised, in the sweat of his brow, all the food and the riches of the country. Every other production of nature—all the green crops—all the live stock of our rich pastures—all the produce of the dairy and farm yard—all have been reserved and sold, mostly in the English market, for the landlord. This is not the language of exaggeration; it is a true but imperfect sketch of our condition as given in our parliamentary reports. The failure of this miserable excellent in '46, upon which the people, by the laws, have been condemned to drag out as best they could a wretched existence—the land supplying its other products in unusual abundance—entailed on the Irish more misery than any portion of the human family ever before endured. It is manifest blasphemy to ascribe the miseries which have befallen the people—brought about evidently by anti-national legislation—to a visitation of Providence. The hideous and appalling ruin of God's creatures in these latter days will be best told in the cold, formal language of official communication.

The people in the Workhouses cut off at the rate of cent. per cent. in ten months.

The last Poor Law Report, p. 381, gives the number of deaths in the poor houses of Ireland, from November to the end of April, '47 (the report of the remainder of the year is not published) as 40,119, the average number of inmates during that period being about 105,000. This astounding fact, would not be received on any other authority. The mortality in the week ending the 13th of March, was 2,734, a rate which, if continued, would carry off all the inmates of these houses in less than 10 months, or more than one hundred per cent. per annum. The work of destruction in these houses is thus shortly described by the commissioners, p. 40:—"Separation of the sick by reason of their number becomes impossible—disease spreads, and the whole workhouse is changed by rapid transition into one large hospital." They should have said rather into pest houses, charnel houses, slaughter houses. "In a few cases, this state of things (add the commissioners) has been aggravated to a most serious extent by the illness, retirement, or death of all the principal officers of the workhouse."

Corpses found on the highways.

To these 40,000 and upwards, the victims of five months, within the poor house, we have to add the countless thousands who died without, of whom we have no record, but of whose number we may form some idea from the fact stated before one of the Masters in Chancery, that the bodies of 600, the inhabitants of one estate, were carted off, and thrown coffinless into two pits near Bunry, in unconsecrated ground, the churchyards being already glutted with the dead; and from the fact reported by Mr. Tuke, in his pamphlet, that one "inspector of the roads" near Clifden, has caused no less than 140 bodies to be buried, which he found scattered along the highway."

"In some cases (adds Mr. Tuke) it is well known that when all the other members of a family had perished, the last survivor has earthed up the door of his miserable cabin to prevent the ingress of dogs and pigs, and then laid himself down to die in this fearful family vault."

The inability of the poor to bury their dead, at this period arrested the attention of government. A treasury minute dated the 5th of March, 1847, deserves to be registered as an official record of the condition of the people. It is in these words:—

"Any delay in the requisite attentions to the sick must obviously be attended with additional loss of life, and some measures seem indispensable to prevent the spread of contagious diseases which must be the result of leaving corpses unburied."

Again, the Lords of the Treasury, by letter of Mr. Trevelyan to Sir John Burgoyne, Feb. 18th, touching on the same subject. They state:—

"An opinion has begun to prevail here that some effectual aid might be given from this country, in providing the people with medical advice; and, however painful it may be to have it to say, some means of removing and burying the dead must form part of the measures to be adopted."—(Com-

spirit of lying. It is utterly impossible to estimate to what extent the sufferings of the poor have been aggravated by this society and others of similar organization.

When all these circumstances are brought together and considered—the eviction of the tenant classes—the wholesale starving of the labouring people, until they were no longer able to bury their dead—the outpouring of the population at all the ports, hastening to escape the evils which impended over their doomed native land. The soul-agonizing system of proselytism when all are considered, we have certainly before us a people more miserable, more wronged, and cruelly oppressed, more tortured in mind and body than even before human eyes beheld; and yet we must confess that the picture, with all its deep and dark shading, and hideous colouring, exhibits after all but an imperfect sketch of the unutterable wretchedness of the land, with which, in the discharge of our sacred duties, we are daily and hourly brought into contact.

Larcom—Report of the Produce of Ireland in 1847.

The last and saddest page of Ireland's history remains yet to be written. The scarcity which man's policy enacts, by forcing the nation to depend for subsistence on one precarious root passed away as soon as the harvest of '47 was gathered in. The earth yielded its fruits in superabundance; our granaries, our fields, our laggards, are again filled to overflowing; provisions everywhere abound, and at the cheapest rate. According to the constitutional report prepared by Thomas A. Larcom, and presented by her Majesty to both houses of parliament, it appears that the produce of the cereal crops in '47 was 16,248,924 quarters, and of the potato crop, 2,048,195 tons. See report, p. 6, food sufficient to feed 20 millions of people.

After the scarcity of the early part of the year '47, the abundant feast is prepared by the common father of all for his famishing children; but are they who suffered most permitted to partake of his bounty? Let the nations of the heart hear the history of this short period from official lips.

The testimony to which we now invite universal attention, is that of the poor law inspectors, published by order of the House of Commons—Fourth Series. The dates of the correspondence are highly important as exhibiting the condition of the people subsequent to the late abundant harvest.

Major Halliday, temporary inspector to the Poor Law Commissioners, writing from Mohill, November 18, '47:—

"Fever is extremely prevalent in many districts of the union of Mohill, and so disheartened, and reckless are the people, that I have been informed of a case, where, within the last fortnight, the body of a woman who died of that disease was left in a ditch with merely some straw thrown over it, where the effluvia from the progress of decay attracted attention, and the collector of the poor rate, near whose residence it was found, was obliged to hire men to dig a hole to cover it"—Fourth Series, p. 123.

Again he writes, Nov. 5, 1847, page 116:—

"For the last few weeks the inmates (of Mohill workhouse) have been subsisted by the master, who purchases sufficient oatmeal and Indian meal to give the paupers daily two meals of porridge, which is the only food used with the exception of a very small quantity of bread allowed for the hospital. The hospital is nearly full of cases of fever and dysentery. The house is in a very dilapidated condition, open to the weather, through a number of large holes broken through the walls during the time the house was ravaged by fever."

Though the poor had been left to perish in the midst of abundance the rate had been collected.

Major Halliday says, Nov. 12, 1847, page 120:—

"The collection of the old rate has been enforced with considerable vigour, and very general success against the occupying tenants, and even the small holders, except when these latter had abandoned their tenements or been ejected. The larger portion of the arrears is due by the owners of land. A large portion is due from estates, over which there are receivers appointed by the Court of Chancery, and a very large amount by non-resident proprietors."

The collector states that the agents of both the latter classes, or themselves have been written to by the attorney of the board of guardians but as yet without effect.

Mr. Halliday adds in a subsequent communication, November 18, '47:—

"The pressure of extreme want is making itself more visible in the emaciated appearance of the women and children, who may be seen on the country roads, and in the application for admission in increasing numbers to the miserable workhouse."

The condition of the union of Mohill in the month of November as described by Major Halliday, deserves a moment's attention. Fever he tells us was extremely prevalent, the people so disheartened and reckless as to leave the dead unburied. The extreme pressure of want was hourly making itself more visible in the destruction of women and children. The men in great numbers he adds elsewhere had fled to America. The workhouse was full of fever, and dysentery, and its inmates in the midst of such contagion were provided with only two meals of porridge in the day, and whilst death was thus dealing destruction around, the poor rates levied on the rich, were being collected with considerable vigor from the small landlords.

The first report from Mohill was on the 5th of November. The circumstances of the district were then made known to our rulers. The last report six weeks later from Messrs. O'Reilly and Dunne, dated the 20th of December, thus describes the condition of the unhappy people, page 280:

"Fever and dysentery prevailing throughout the houses, the paupers defectively clothed, and many of those recently admitted continuing in their own rags and impurity, food

The following is the last report, 1846, familiarly known as the Deagon Commission, page 35.

"It would be impossible to describe adequately the privations which they and their families, the labouring classes, habitually and patiently endure."

"It will be seen in the evidence," continued the commissioners, "that in many districts their only food is the potato—their only beverage water—that their cabins are seldom a protection against the weather—that a bed or a blanket is a rare luxury."

"When we consider this state of things and the large proportion of the population which comes under the designation of agricultural labourers, we have to repeat that the patient endurance which they exhibit is deserving of high commendation, and entitles them to the best attention of government and of parliament."

Again page 12, the commissioners say—

"We cannot forbear expressing our strong sense of the patient endurance which the labouring classes have generally exhibited under sufferings greater, we believe, than the people of any other country in Europe have sustain."

Character of the People.—*Patience, Submission, Industrious Habits, and other virtues.*

W. W. Beecher, Esq. Minutes of evidence of the Commons Committee of 1824, p. 185:—

"I think it (submission) towards persons in a higher station, is carried beyond proper respect. I think that they have been unused to fair dealing from the upper orders, and that if they get it they are astonished and gratified beyond measure."

Archbishop of Cashel (Lord's report, 1825, p. 276):—

"Does your grace think from the experience you have had of the common people of Ireland that they are very grateful for any favour conferred on them, and disposed to submit to the authority of their superiors when treated with justice?—Certainly; their gratitude is great. They are very much disposed to receive every favour with a respectful gratitude almost bordering on excess."

Colonel W. S. Curry, agent to the Duke of Devonshire. Report Commons' Committee, 1825, p. 300:—

"Do you find the lower orders of the Irish with whom you have to deal a grateful class of persons? I think they are in general a very grateful people."

"In general do you find them easy to be governed? Certainly; very easy to be governed."

Earl Kingston. Minutes of Evidence, Lords' Report, 1825, p. 431:—

"Is there any desire to seek employment where it can be found? A vast desire; they will work for anything—whatever they can get. Some have offered to work for me for three-pence a-day, stout able men, and glad to get it."

J. S. Rochford, Esq., County Carlow. Minutes of Evidence, Commons' Report, 1825, p. 453:—

"Have you observed, among the lower classes in Ireland, a great feeling of charity and kindness? I believe if they had but one dinner they would share it with a travelling beggar. Benevolence is a strong ingredient in the Irish peasant's character."

John Wiggins, Esq., an English gentleman. Minutes of Evidence, Commons' Report, 1843:—

"Do you think there is, on the part of the Irish peasant, a spirit of industry and an anxiety to improve, that can be relied upon as a means of bettering their condition? I certainly do; I think they are energetic and industrious whenever they have any prospect of their industry leading to their own comfort."

Mr. Nichol's in his second report upon poor laws, page 81:—

"There was no employment for the young people, nor relief for the aged. They could only therefore live on, hoping, as they said, that times might mend, and that their landlords, sooner or later, would do something for them. During the severe privations of last summer, when numbers were actually in want of sustenance, there was no dishonesty or plundering. The people starved, but they would not steal."

Before we proceed further with our report we must here observe that these extracts from parliamentary papers present a tame unexaggerated statement of the ordinary and unremitted misery of our unhappy land, for the last half century, under British legislation. Imagination, with its vivid powers, can scarcely picture to itself any thing more distressing than our condition. Well might the oppressed land envy the more comfortable lot of the Israelites under the grinding tyranny of Pharaoh. They had, it is true, to execute their ordinary task under great disadvantages; they had to toil and labour hard; but it is no where read in their history, as in the reports of our committees, "that vast numbers of them every year perished through want, when there was abundance in the land."

All the parliamentary reports concur in stating emphatically the utter inadequacy of human language to convey any idea of the never ending privations and sufferings of the Irish. All concur in stating that their submission, resignation, and patient endurance are beyond all praise. All concur that their anxiety for employment, even at the lowest wages, that their boundless charity and sympathy for each other in their distress, their respect towards their superiors, and gratitude for the smallest favours, are highly characteristic virtues of Irishmen; and that, if properly treated—that is, if not starved—no people more easily managed or governed. These are the universally recognized virtues of the Irish; recognized by men

effectual aid might be given from this country, in providing the people with medical advice; and, however painful it may be to have it to say, some means of removing and burying the dead must form part of the measures to be adopted."—(Com-missariat Series, sec. 1 part, page 160.)

Twenty-five thousand Irish Emigrants perish in Canada in 1847.

Was ever human misery like unto this? But this is not all. To these numbers, which none can calculate, we must add the 24,000 Irish who, according to the Montreal humi-grant-committee, went down to their graves in that country in the last year, besides the infinite multitudes who died at New York, and other ports in America and England; of whom we may form some estimate; when we learn that 278,000 emigrants from Ireland—upwards of a quarter of a million of human beings—arrived at one port in England (Liverpool), between the 13th of January, 1847, and the 1st of the following November.—(See Trevelyan's Pamphlet, "The Irish Crisis.")

What miseries the e-famished exiles have had to endure—the pangs of hunger, perhaps the burning heat of malignant typhus—what distress of mind and body no human tongue can tell. All we know is that the Catholic clergy of Liverpool, whom duty called to the scene of Irish misery, to assist the dying Christian, lost in a few months more than one-half of their entire body; still greater losses were suffered at Quebec and other ports in America.

Cruelties of the Ejectment System—Landlord and Tenant Laws framed with a view to the Interests of Landlord alone.

To this amount of misery, for the picture is not quite complete, we have again to add the woes unnumbered of the landlord clearance system, infinitely more destructive of human life than war with all its wide wasting powers—the seizure of every remnant of property under the sanction of law—the levelling of all the houses of a district, aided by the police and military—the casting out of their inmates to take up their residences in the ditches or caverns of the earth, in the depths of winter, and often in the last stage of illness—the streaming eyes of the afflicted widow—the silent grief of the aged parent—the frantic shrieks of the houseless mother surrounded by her shivering offspring—the deep murmuring and loud imprecations of outraged nature on all sides, are, and have been the usual attendants of the landlord's campaign. Three thousand and six have been exterminated, as appears from the report published by the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, in which the names of all the parties are given, from one property last year, that of the late unfortunate Major Mallon, in the county Lismacross:—"The whole code relating to landlord and tenant in this county, (said Baron Pennefather) was framed with a view to the interests of the landlord alone—the interests of the tenants never entered into the consideration of the legislature."

But we have not yet finished the hideous sketch of human calamity. The funds which charity contributed to mitigate the sufferings of the poor, have been, in fact, so employed, as to aggravate to the last degree of intensity all their other miseries:—The parental heart, was tempted with a promise of food for their famishing little ones, on condition of their abandoning the faith of their forefathers. Vile apostasy, or death by starvation, was the alternative offered the afflicted parent—Oh, there was a barbarous refinement in this mode of torturing their victims, which we believe has never been paralleled.

We have now before us the second report, printed at Kirby Lonsdale, in 1848, of a society, "The General Irish Reformation Society," which reckons in its committee, three earls, five lords, knights, baronets, members of parliament, and parsons innumerable. They earnestly solicit subscriptions to carry on the work of proselytism in Ireland—"If ever there was a time for England (they exclaim) to make a great effort for the evangelizing of Ireland it is the present, the poor are ready. The great distress has softened the heart of the poor."—"A famine shows the poor Romanists the incapacity and tyranny of their priests, and the humanity and integrity of the Protestant clergy."—Pages 6 and 7.

The expenditure of last year, 1847, for which we shall give a few extracts, as exhibiting the objects of the society, is given at the end of the report:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. J. Alcock, for Cork converts	50	0	0
Miss St. George, for orphan converts	5	0	0
The Bishop of Meath's Daughter, for converts at Kingscourt	10	0	0
Rev. T. O'Grady's converts	10	0	0
Rev. T. O'Grady, for employing converts at Kiltatherine Church	20	0	0
Ditto for ditto	10	0	0
Ditto for ditto	10	0	0
Mr. P. D. Hardy, for Mr. Miley, a convert, &c.	10	0	0

"Many converts from Popery, they add, have been kept from the grave, and very many sincere enquirers after the truth have been enabled to come out of Babylon through our protection."—Page 5.

These lords and earls, and other sanctimonious hypocrites gloat with infinite satisfaction over the wretchedness of the poor as affording them a chance of subverting the faith of the Christian. "Great distress (the society assures us) softens the heart of the poor." Would to Heaven we possessed the secret of softening the corrupted heart of the rich, and of removing from it this worse than pharisaical hypocrisy and

O'thly and Dunce, dated the 20th of December, thus describes the condition of the unhappy people, page 230.

"Fever and dysentery prevailing throughout the houses the paupers defectively clothed, and many of those recently admitted continuing in their own rags and impurity, food given in a half cooked state—most inadequate particularly for the sick. The breakfast not completely dispensed until late in the evening; the children in the school receiving no education, their neglected state painfully exhibited by their diseased and emaciated aspect, no means for the proper treatment of the sick, confinement in the interior of the dead, the continuance of such a state of things for a very limited time longer would have produced a crisis attended with consequences possibly entirely destructive to the institution, and fatal to the lives of a mass of the inmates."

"The condition of the children so deplorably neglected aroused our deepest sympathy, and we cannot disguise from ourselves the melancholy fact that the great mortality of the last few months amongst that class, particularly might be attributable to causes arising from this neglect."

"No means were in existence for the dispensation of outdoor relief, although the workhouse was already overcrowded."

Mr. Barron, Inspector to the Poor Law Commission, Nov. 22, 1847; Cavan Union:—

"With reference to the death of Daniel Donohoe and Pat M'Evoy, I beg to report that I have made every inquiry on the subject."

"It appears that Daniel Donohoe requested relief from the medical officers of the Ballymacan dispensary, and that, when in the very act of speaking, he fell down and expired. It does not appear that he solicited relief either from the relieving officer or at the workhouse."

"With respect to Patrick M'Evoy, alias Pat Mallin, it appears that he, his mother, and brother, were in fever, and were supported by the neighbours."

"The jury in both cases returned a verdict that they died from starvation. I enclose copies of all the depositions."

"Verdict—Deceased, Pat M'Evoy, alias Mallin, was in a convalescent state with his mother and brother in a hut, Leebury Wood, from typhus fever, and that he was found dead the 24th of October, 1847, and that he died from want of sufficient nutriment. We are of opinion that the remainder of the family will share the same fate except some relief be given them. We cannot separate without expressing our opinion that there are several families in the same locality similarly circumstanced."

"JOHN MACFADEN, Coroner."

"October 28th, 1847."

Mr. Barron, in a second letter, dated Nov. 27, 1847, writes:—

"I regret to announce the death of the widow Catherine M'Evoy, from actual want. It appears that the screams of the unfortunate woman were heard at a very considerable distance, and no one would go near her, until death put an end to her sufferings. I have made the necessary inquiries, and it is stated that she made no application whatever to the proper authorities. The jury who held an inquest on the body of her son, a month previously, had given early notice of her approaching fate. The coroner (continues the Inspector) tells me that much distress prevails in this district. I have received the depositions taken before the coroner, which I now forward."

"One of the witnesses, Dafney Hart, gives the following testimony:—

"I have known the deceased widow for many years; she was compelled to take a shelter with her two children in a hut adjoining Leebury Wood, several months ago, after leaving a fever hospital, the hut composed of branches of trees; on the 23d I went to visit the deceased, being in the habit of doing so; found her just dying—soon after expired, very little covering over her; on inquiry from her son James, when did his mother speak to him? 'Not since the moon was on the sky.' He then inquired if I had any food for him, as there was not any there; I gave forty pence from the hut; she (the deceased) was in the habit of screaming aloud, and on going there to inquire what was the matter, her constant cry was food."

Deposition of George Nixon, surgeon:

George Nixon, of Ballyjamesduff, deposes:—"I saw Catherine M'Evoy about a month since last alive, when I examined the body of her son on whom an inquest was holden, and whose death had been accelerated from want of sufficient nutriment and exposure to the inclemency of the severe weather, having had no covering to the hut save a few branches; I am of opinion that she had no inordinate appetite (which is a disease in itself), but her cravings for food, as stated by the evidence, was the result of a want of a sufficient supply. I am also of opinion that if immediate relief is not afforded her surviving child must immediately share the same fate of his mother and brother."

"NOV. 28d, 1847."

"GEORGE NIXON, Surgeon."

Having given the depositions, and verdicts, &c. in these cases, the Inspector, Mr. Barron continues, page 222:—

"A spirit of the utmost apathy and indifference appears to exist at this board (Cavan), which is really lamentable. About 150 persons applied for admission into the workhouse, but there being no room the master was directed to give them their dinner and discharge them. Medical officers and contractors are readily voted compensation for losses and increase of duty, whilst the people are dying from destitution."

6/3/48

the 2d instant, in which you state that, on an Catholic clergy of Granard union, the by Captain Lang, temporary poor law in-ard union, respecting a passage in his re- ril last, which is published in the first an-ommissioners, is not calculated to afford reasons stated in your letter.

to, I am directed by the commissioners to remely regret that the explanatory letter not considered satisfactory; because they n writing that letter, Captain Lang was awing the imputation which appeared to n the Roman Catholic clergy of Granard rom your mind and the minds of the me-pleasant impression which the publication red to had created.

rs have not failed to express to Captain roval of his making a statement in hich he was not prepared to substantiate, ed him to avoid, as an inspector, entering irritating topics of conversation, especially ferences of religion or race; and the com- at has occurred, retain so much confidence to feel assured that he will scrupulously e in that respect.

I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,
W. STANLEY, Secretary.
s Smith, P.P., Street, Granard.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.
WANTS OF DUBLIN AND ITS VICINITY.

now elapsed since I first made appeal to Dublin Mechanics Institution. My ob- as to raise by public subscription a suffi- to provide premises suitable to the wants

The funds raised on that occasion were the desired object; they were lodged in and with interest accumulating thereon ic sum of £724 2s. 1d.

f the institution having recently deter- renewed effort to increase the usefulness titution, availed themselves of an advan- which presented itself, and they became Princess Theatre, in Lower Abbey-street. hich is subject to the low rent of £34 10s. ve given £300; and they have entered with a builder to alter the premises, so t their wants. The sum remaining in s desirable object is too small for the

ent before the inhabitants of Dublin for ting their sympathy and kind feeling on tion which I know to be in every way ort of all who appreciate the value of men in humble circumstances to elevate the means of intellectual cultivation.

anics' Institution is now in being ten whole of that long period of time it has struggle on unsustained by the generous port of the wealthy classes. It has lived essings almost solely through the small f its subscribers, which is only 10s. ns upwards of three thousand volumes works in every department of lite- reading room is supplied with news- icals, which afford rational enjoyment of whom might be otherwise carried away unts of vice.

like these advantages permanent, and to xtensively, I now appeal to all who deem inculcation of good habits advantageous forward generously with subscriptions, so mmittee to place the institution on a stable ll be happy to receive and acknowledge this good purpose; and now that the that a suitable building is actually workmen are employed to render it uitable for its objects, which comprise a room, four or six class rooms, and apart- ster. I hope and trust there is sufficient eal philanthropic feeling amongst our citi- nish us with ample means to complete a

THE REV. P. MACHALE, P.P., AND THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.
Addergoole, October. 24, 1848.

DEAR SIR—Your sympathy for the sufferings of a people sunk beneath the weight of the awful calamity of famine, encourages me to request space in your journal for the sub-joined letter to the Relief Commissioners, to which I have not been favoured with an acknowledgment or a reply. Perhaps the subject was of such indifference, as that it did not deserve a reply, or that they considered I had no right to interfere in representing the awful misery of my parishioners. Whatever reason there may exist for not noticing my letter, I do assert that its contents, in mercy to the starving poor claimed the attention of the commissioners. I knew persons to have only raw turnips to live upon. I have seen them pick up the peels of the rotten potatoes thrown to the pigs, quite satisfied if they were allowed to use them. I know them to subsist upon one meal a-day of this kind of food, and hundreds not to have a meal at all. The destitute being refused relief in or out of the workhouse, swarm the roads and lodgings, besiege village after village in quest of food, and cannot get it. The able-bodied because they could work, though they have not work, are denied out-door relief or the shelter of the workhouse. They are desirous to work and have no work. The guardians have not means to give relief, nor can the rates be adequate to the extent of the distress. The means of the people are quite exhausted after a famine of, I will say, three years. Their condition is infinitely worse this year than in '46 or '47.

I remain your faithful servant,
PATRICK MACHALE, P.P.

The following is a copy of the letter to the commissioners to which the reverend gentleman alludes:—

"Addergoole, Sept. 18, 1848.

"GENTLEMEN—A great many have been of late deprived of relief in the electoral division of Addergoole, who have now no alternative left but death unless immediate relief be given them, in or out of the workhouse. This portion, comprising different classes of persons, widows, orphans, and able-bodied men, thrown without the least possible resource of subsistence on the world's bleak common, have been enabled up to the present, by the charity of persons nearly as destitute as themselves, to drag out a miserable existence. The sustainment of life is truly miraculous with regard to them. There is no employment in the districts, nor any person able or willing to give it. Although the corn is fast ripening, it gives no promise of employment to the destitute. The holdings of land being generally very small, and the people unfortunately relying too much on the potato to sow grain to any extent, each landholder can at his leisure attend to reap his own harvest. An awful loss of life will be the result of the test used by the guardians trying how long the life of those heretofore necessarily recipients of relief can be protracted without the use of human food. The relieving officers of the district on the 14th instant presented a list of about 500 individuals to the board of guardians, who were utterly destitute of the least means of subsistence. In my presence they were all with very few exceptions, refused relief. They offered themselves for the workhouse—no use. Some amidst their entreaties to be left in the workhouse were violently dragged beyond its precincts. I shudder to consider the many of this district that will assuredly fall victims of destitution, unless a generous effort be made to rescue their lives. Why, the parish in a few days will be one lazarus of famine, disease, and death, unless you direct the Board of Guardians to reconsider the said destitute state of those houseless, foodless, and unemployed persons, and give immediate relief. In a short time the duties of the Board of Guardians will be infinitely more onerous, for nearly the entire of our population will require relief the ensuing season. All the potato crop of Addergoole is already destroyed—no portion safe. The barley has sustained a great injury, and the wheat, which was more than usually cultivated this year, has suffered very much from the smut, so that on the whole our prospects are anything but cheering. I appeal to your honourable board for relief for the actually destitute of this district, for those only who cannot subsist otherwise. I apprise you of their distressed circumstances and dangerous condition. May God in his mercy relieve them in their sore affliction.

"I have the honour to be your humble servant,
PATRICK MACHALE, P.P.
The Relief Commissioners.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES AMERICA.

ANNEXATION IN PROS

(From the Daily News)
The following private letter from an colonist, in the neighbourhood of Miramichi has been obligingly communicated to us. assured, is a man the sobriety of whose relied upon. We certainly do not see any; "monitory symptoms" he records for ca propriety of persevering in a free trade pol concur with him, that, with such a pol relinquish the idea of possessing colonies managed in a manner as widely different existing system":—

"MIRAMICHI, OCTOBER 7.—* * * come over the spirit of our colony within months. I can safely say it is now nearly to the United States. This may startle true than strange. You will see no trace papers, a wholesome fear of going too far check upon them; but the question is, d cussed among all classes, is regularly del. advocated by men of wealth and standing.

"A variety of causes have combined state of feeling. In the first place, the on Baltic timber, however advantageous pletely destroyed our timber trade, and h port. The threatened abrogation of the most of our ship-yards, and effectually of industry. Free trade is, no doubt, England; but to enjoy it England must possessing colonies unless they are man. widely different as possible from the exi can be no question that the West Indie and in another year we shall be in an c tion. The people here cannot avoid see the people of the United States are in a dition, that there is abundant business c all the American cities for all who seek at least double what are paid or can pos. Is it strange, then, that thousands, with should leave this colony and proceed phrase goes?

"Since June last about 5,000 persons, have left St. John's for Boston, thence Union. From all parts of the provin from present indications it is not too m end of the year 20,000 souls (one-tenth tion of New Brunswick) will have left elsewhere, and not to return. About 4 Ireland have landed during the present there are not 400 now remaining, all tl west."

"You will have noticed that Canada of council, Lafontaine, and Sullivan, to ciate a commercial treaty. Mr. Wood St. John's in our assembly, was sent b St. John's to urge that New Brunswick footing as Canada. The Hon. Willi Scotia, has gone on a similar errand. T the executive council of Prince Edwa sent to Washington to offer the vessels the privilege of landing on the island, a the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawren dollar per ton for each vessel so employ sury. These are but first steps toward intimate character, and clearly indicate The man who two years ago would what Prince Edward's Island now off flayed alive. If these colonies succeed i cial convention with the United States fisheries to American citizens they wi union much more quickly and readily t)

"The apathy of the Colonial Office which prevails there of the true cond and the real state of feeling, as also th government to everything which wo British North America, disgust all sens ng-street is in Cimmerian darkness, cause all is quiet everything goes well, are silently but surely slipping away fr

de-destroying exercise of authority. The Mayor received from the Castle, at "information having reached the Lord Drogheda is in a state of insurrection," His Majesty ordered to direct the Privy Council to pronounce his worship is called on to assist the King in serving "order and tranquility." Our Lord expresses his surprise that a town should be which he judges a week or two ago had almost *none being tried but a few vagrant girls.* The assistant magistrate called on Mr. Derinzy, the rate, to request him to convey to the authority that Drogheda needed no proclamation, and will be to discontent those who would fly to the government.

The Protestant Repeal Association, on Monday will attend a meeting of Protestants fact to be held in the Tholsel on Monday

STREET SAVINGS' BANK.

Inquiry, by letter, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer when Mr. Tidd Pratt might be expected to settle the accounts of Cuffe-street Savings' Bank, a reply has been received:—

"Downing-street, July 18th, 1848.
I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reply to your letter of the 13th instant, that Mr. Tidd was lately in Dublin, he was waited on by the solicitor who acts professionally for the claimants on the Savings' Bank, and who obtained from Mr. Tidd the mode of bringing the claims regularly under the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 83. The parties are in a situation to call upon Mr. Tidd, and he will lose no time in investigating any objection against him; but he has not received any communication on the subject since his interview with Mr. Clay. My assistant servant,

"G. ARBUTHNOT.

London, North Strand, Dublin."

IRELAND.—The following is an official representation of the military forces present in Ireland, with the stations of the regiments:—
1st Dragoon Guards, Cahir; 6th Dragoon Guards, Athlone; 4th Light Dragoon, ditto, Dublin; 7th Hussars, Dublin; 8th Hussars, ditto; 12th Lancers, Cork; 13th Light Dragoon, ditto, Dublin; 17th Lancers, Dublin; 1st Foot, 2d Battalion, ditto, Dublin; 8d, Belfast; 6th, 2d Battalion, Newry; 26th, Cork; 31st, Athlone; 32d, Buttevant; 43d, Templemore; 47th, Dublin; 49th, Dublin; 55th, Dublin; 57th, Templemore; 64th, Limerick; 68th, Mullingar; 71st, Dublin; 74th, Dublin; 75th, Mullingar; 85th, Dublin; 92d, Limerick; the 7th foot, Waterford; the 19th, Castlebar; 38th, Boyle; 66th, Kinsale; 73d, Mullingar; 79th, Mullingar; 88th, Tralee; 95th, Mullingar.
In addition to the preceding, there are 10,000 military pensioners, sappers and miners, &c., and 10,000 constabulary police, would give a force of about

which the most savage natures in any other land on earth would be found incapable.

7th—That each parish priest do henceforth keep a register, in which he will have inserted every act of cruelty perpetrated within the precincts of his jurisdiction, with the date of the transaction, the names of the perpetrators, &c., to be published year and yearly if deemed expedient, or to be kept in the archives of the diocese, for the benefit of the future statist or historian.

8th—That the misapplication of the funds contributed by the benevolent and humane, in England and elsewhere, for the unconditional relief of the Irish poor, to the base purposes of proselytism, as practised in some parts of this diocese, is worthy of universal reprobation—inasmuch as it is a betrayal of a sacred trust, a gross deception practised on the contributors, and marked with a perversity which should make demons blush to find themselves surpassed in malignity by human beings. For, to induce a starving man to barter his conscience, faith, and the hopes of Heaven, for a paltry momentary relief, has something in it so wicked that human language must fail to express its enormity.

9th—That Sharman Crawford and Poulett Scrope, Esqrs., are entitled, as the earnest, indefatigable friends of the farming classes, and of the universal poor of Ireland, to this public expression of our warmest thankfulness, and that our Secretary do convey to them this inadequate but sincere tribute of our admiration, esteem, and gratitude.

P. O'Loughlin, P.P. & V.G.
Wm. M'Loughlin, P.P.
Edward Donnelly, P.P.
Wm. O'Donnell, P.P.
James Donnelly, P.P.
Edward Boyle, P.P.
James M'Devitt, P.P.
John O'Doherty, P.P.
Francis M'Hugh, P.P.
A. J. M'Carron, P.P., Archdeacon
Samuel Otterson, P.P.
Daniel O'Doherty, P.P.
M. O'Kane, P.P.
Wm. Browne, P.P.
Edward Kelly, P.P.
James M'Cosker, P.P.
J. M'Donagh, P.P.
John M'Cullagh, P.P.
George O'Doherty, P.P.
Bernard O'Neill, P.P.
James Conningland, P.P.
Patrick M'Feely, P.P.
Charles O'Managhan, P.P.
Edward O'Doherty, P.P.
Anthony O'Doherty, P.P.
John O'Doherty, P.P.

J. Kelly, C.C.
B. M'Crossin, C.C.
C. M'Cauley, C.C.
H. Clarke, C.C.
J. Kelly, C.C.
Wm. O'Donnell, C.C.
A. M'Geoghegan, C.C.
J. M'Craig, C.C.
R. P. O'Doherty, C.C.
J. Kearney, C.C.
Philip Devlin, C.C.
James Devlin, C.C.
Wm. Hegarty, C.C.
James Collins, C.C.
James Coulhoun, C.C.
F. Conway, C.C.
J. Boyle, C.C.
J. M'Kenna, C.C.
D. Mooney, C.C.
J. Kearney, C.C.
M. Rodgers, C.C.
B. M'Gill, C.C.
N. Devine, C.C.
J. Sheil, C.C.
J. Taggart, C.C.
B. M'Connellogue, C.C.
J. M'Loughlin, C.C.

the aut prospect your Iri Such able co believe ceal fro plorable alien le thirdly, landlord state of generall Firstly its garri and not not to a time it a tralised cution t natural. legislatu them—I ours, as mote the ours, an conduic Secon land, do blished i nursed a prejudice state, an the adm principal foreign to perpet its very perpetua centre of ferous ex and, pro tion it s to Irelan from the dogmatic stitution, of whom

Diocese of Derry
Rev. Dr. McGinn

7-22-48

QUEEN.

THE ADDRESS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP AND CLERGY OF THE UNITED DIOCESES OF CLOYNE AND ROSS.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.—We, the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy of the dioceses of Cloyne and Ross, in the county of Cork, venture to approach your most gracious Majesty with sentiments of dutiful allegiance to your Majesty's Throne, and of profound respect for your Majesty's person.

"Having, at all times, inculcated allegiance to the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, obedience to the laws of the empire, and respect for the constituted authorities, and being now deeply impressed with the weight of the responsibility which devolves upon us, as MINISTERS OF RELIGION, in whom your Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects repose the fullest confidence, and to whose advice they have recourse in their difficulties, we feel it a CONSCIENTIOUS OBLIGATION to state to your Majesty the fact that there exists in Ireland at present a feeling of deep and general discontent, and an every day growing conviction amongst all classes, that English legislation is utterly inadequate to remedy the evils of our social condition.

"We, therefore, most humbly but earnestly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order the summoning of your Majesty's Irish Parliament of Lords and Commons in Dublin, and thereby allay the discontent of your people, and increase the security of your throne, and the prosperity of your empire.

- ✱ David Walsh, RC Bishop, Cove of Cork
- James Mulcahy, PP, VF, Myross
- David Walsh, RCC, Myross
- Richard Seymour, PP, Timoleague
- James Haynes, RCC, Timoleague
- Patrick Hartnett, PP, Kilmeen
- Michael Higgins, RCC, Kilmeen
- Michael Ross, RCC, Myross
- William Halañan, RCC, Cape Clear
- Jeremiah Molony, PP, Rosscarberry
- John Fitzpatrick, RCC, Rosscarberry
- Patrick Sheehy, PP, Ardfield
- Patrick Donovan, RCC, Ardfield
- Morgan Madden, PP, Clonakilty
- Philip M'Carthy, RCC, Clonakilty
- John Fitzpatrick, Administrator, Skibbereen
- Arthur O'Leary, RCC, Skibbereen
- David Parker, RCC, Skibbereen
- Joseph Sheehan, PP, Kilmacabea
- Thomas Sheehan, RCC, Kilmacabea
- John Barry, PP, East Barryroe
- William Toomey, RCC, East Barryroe
- Michel Walsh, RCC, East Barryroe
- Robert Troy, PP, Aghadown
- Edmund Mulcahy, RCC, Aghadown
- John Donegan, RCC, Sherkin Island
- Henry Leader, RCC, Skibbereen
- John O'Mahony, RC Chaplain, Doneraile
- Pierco Green, PP, Monanimmey
- James Meaher, RCC, Monanimmey
- David O'Leary, PP, Lisacarrill
- Charles M'Carthy, RCC Churchtown
- John M'Carthy, RCC, Mallow
- Daniel O'Donovan, RCC, Mallow
- Denis O'Mahony, PP, VF, Aghabullogue

- Morgan O'Brien, PP, VG, Mitchelstown
- Cornelius Horgan, RCC, Mitchelstown
- Patrick Walsh, RCC, Mitchelstown
- Richard Beausang, RCC, Mitchelstown
- John J Golden, PP, Kildorrery
- David Sheehan, RCC, Kildorrery
- James Fitzpatrick, PP, Castletownroche
- Michael Moore, PP, Glanworth
- Daniel O'Mullane, RCC, Glanworth
- John Duggan, RCC, Conna
- Daniel Casey, RCC, Blarney.

"There are four names missing from the list. These are—the Rev. Denis O'Kearney, Rev. Mr. Buckley, Rev. Mr. Ryan, and Rev. Mr. Clancy. These names belong to the dead—four additional victims of the fever and famine policy of England's rule. From the death beds of the poor these last victims—all struck down within six weeks—caught the fatal fever.

Already the diocese of Waterford has followed the example of the diocese of Cloyne and Ross. On Friday last the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore assembled his clergy in the vestry of the Cathedral of Waterford, and adopted an address, which is described by the local journal as being "a strong" appeal to the Queen, calling for the immediate assemblage of the Irish Parliament in Dublin as the only mode of saving the empire and securing the crown.

The *Cork Examiner* introduces the above address by the following article:—

A few days since, we anticipated the formal publication of the loyal and patriotic address of the Bishop and Clergy of Cloyne and Ross; to-day we publish it formally, fortified with a long list of names—in fact, the names of all the clergy of the united dioceses, without exception.

We challenge attention to this document; for we hold it to be one of the most important that has been given to the public since the commencement of the agitation in favour of self-government. The document is deliberately conceived, and firmly as well as moderately expressed. It is not in any way like the vehement outpouring of excited and reckless men. It is the grave, dignified, unimpassioned declaration of opinion—the solemn and earnest warning, of ministers of religion, led and advised by their religious superior—a thoughtful, retiring, but determined man—one who throughout his long and honoured life, has been consistently averse to all kinds of agitation—one who has never yet been induced to retire from his spiritual seclusion—one who has never spoken from a public platform—the present venerated Bishop of Cloyne and Ross. From his exalted and responsible position, as the spiritual head of nearly half a million of people, he sees, with the eyes and heart of a father, the desolation that is ravaging the fairest portion of his fold—he sees a brave, intelligent, pious people—a people possessing every physical excellence and moral quality that can make a nation happy and great—he sees this people plunged in a state of woe and wretchedness beyond all parallel in civilized society, and scarcely to be matched among the darkest, the rudest, the most brutish and debased races of savage life. This good bishop—this grave, thoughtful, unimpassioned man—sees the condition of the people; and while feeling for their misery in the deep tenderness of his paternal heart he clearly understands the true, the great, the patent cause of that condition, of that woe, and of that misery. Dr. Walsh knows that a people cannot be happy, cannot be prosperous, cannot be encouraged, cannot be stimulated, cannot be properly or wisely ruled by strangers—always cold, indifferent, and scornful—often hostile and hating. Even his patience is worn out by the long watching for change, for a better order of things, which sanguine or

tion which you God forbid that can you wonder actively and inding and improvi of all those dep nactly when the their opinion, counteract the provent.

"I am persu when I was w think of the ps shortly to be t could not conse especially, to ex now recommen country, so cor of both reason "I trust that this letter, yet quite uncalled f greatest courte object to give convenience.

"I am, Si

THE POPE I

General Dur tion to the pont

"SOLDIERS— great Pontiff, a noble land of L good among all who has trample and divine, the that is just, the

"The time h his heart would is aware that It would have beer to the pillage, th to conflagration,

"Radetzky h Plus IX. has ble Albert.

"Your sword enemies of God who have insulte Mantua and assa war of civiliztic it is a Christian ing, and I have cross of Christ. operation will w upon my breast.

quer as our fath it! *Idio lo vno*

SA) Timber, 27th A; Silks, To Morro Estates, 28th A; Ditto, 27th and ;

of the museum also to the hammer at as was not in the first instance intended, entary catalogue, containing a list of the on the first day of the sale of the contents high day is fixed for Tuesday, the 8d of supplementary catalogue contains "the sculpture in the saloon and gardens, the and natural history, including the cele- the Abbe Haüy." Among the most cu- es, is a Roman Amphora, encrusted with ken from Cicero's villa. The collections ology, formed by the Abbe Haüy, com- specimens. Besides this, there is the on of geology and mineralogy, embracing cimena, some of them of great rarity. nts of the museum will last five days, so towe sale will not terminate till Saturday, making the entire period more than six

n accurate statement of the receipts from y:—

	£	s.	d.
Raffaelle ware articles ...	516	10	0
or Raffaelle ware, china ...	1,070	17	0
f tapestry drawing-room, ...	1,602	0	0
of tapestry drawing-room, ...	1,670	13	0
affaelle ware, &c. ...	2,147	3	0
of the state drawing-room ...	2,919	1	0
of the saloon and north- ...	2,474	13	0
n, library, and print- ...	2,698	17	6
celain, Oriental and Eng- ...	2,649	6	0
ate dressing-room ...	1,116	10	0
a, state bedchamber ...	600	0	0
marble bronzes and Etrus- ...	600	0	0
wines (first portion) esti- ...	1,206	10	0
f wines (second portion) ...	2,136	1	0
s, contents of the Buck- ...	600	0	0
drawing-rooms, &c. ...	2,157	17	6
wines (third portion) esti- ...	2,569	7	1
of plate ...	6,531	6	9
tinued ...	5,248	16	5
tinued ...	4,932	2	1
tinued ...	1,876	7	0
continued ...	1,867	18	0
continued ...	5,219	4	6
continued ...	10,821	16	6
wines (last portion) esti- ...	650	0	0
ed already amounts to	£65,441	17s.	10d.

IDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAIL- s Lost.—(Gloucester, Saturday After- ancholy catastrophe happened yesterday at Western Railway, near Hatherley city and Cheltenham. This portion of mmon by the Great Western broad gauge row gauge companies, a line of four feet z laid within the broader ones. In the on a number of men in the employ of Mr. or, were engaged in removing old, laying and in consequence of the almost constant mpanies passing over this particular part is liable to frequent interruption, and a necessary for the safety of those engaged rdingly the contractor has employed a lad

The distress here (parish of Kilmoe, county Cork) is very severe. One third at least of the potatoes is black or rotten. No relief given, except through a branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, just formed by missionaries who have been here for some months recalling the unfortunate creatures whose ignorance of religious faith, and whose starving position made them fit objects for the perverting exertions of the saintly cases of bigoted ministers, whose chief modes of conversion were porridge and Indian meal. Numbers of these poor creatures are now restored, and most attentive to their religious duties. It would be impossible to describe the miraculous effects of the preaching and extraordinary exertions of these pious clergymen. One remains still, the Rev. J. Murphy, constantly on duty, performing the works of charity and of mercy of the great founder of this mission. —*Tipperary Free Press.*

THURLES UNION.—John Lanigan, Esq., presided at the weekly meeting of the guardians on Tuesday. All the able-bodied poor were struck off the relief lists. Dr. Phelan recommended a house dietary of half Indian meal, and half whole meal, but the guardians declined adopting it at present. A rate of 3s. in the pound was struck in accordance with the commissioners' circular.

FAIR OF KELLS.—This fair was held on Monday last, and was well attended. The day being favourable, the fair green, at an early hour, was covered with cattle. Prime beef (scarce) rated at from 44s. to 48s. per cwt. Middle quality from 40s. to 44s. Two year old bullocks were in good demand, prices rating at from £6 to £7. A large quantity of inferior beef and young stock was exhibited, but sales could not be effected to any extent, nor at prices sufficient to remunerate the owners. [The cause of this can alone be attributed to the great scarcity of money.] Great as the dulness was which prevailed in the cattle fair, the sheep fair presented a greater stagnation, as a large number were left unsold. Wedder mutton, from 5d. to 6d. Ewe ditto, from 4d. to 5d. per lb. The pig fair was well supplied with stores and slips. The latter sold high, from 45s. to 50s. per pair. The demand for them was brisk, owing to the quantity of potatoes in the country which are unfit for human food. Bacon pigs rated at from 42s. to 45s. per cwt. The horses exhibited for sale were principally saddle hacks and common drafts, several of which changed hands. A few two year old colts were sold at prices varying from £13 to £18, and two year old fillies from £8 to £14. Although a large number of persons attended this fair the benefits accruing to the shopkeepers throughout the town were very trifling, as but little money was expended by the visitors.—*Meath Herald.*

BANAGHER SHEEP FAIR, FRIDAY.—As I think you will be anxious to know how this day's fair went off, I can state that a more disheartening one I never witnessed. There was fully as many sheep here, if not something more, than on this day twelve months, with very few buyers; and the sales of sheep that have been effected were at a reduction of fully 5s. a head, and more than two-thirds turned out unsold. Ewes a complete drug, even those of the best description. Fat widders were the only stock looked after. Dismay in every countenance. It is thought the black cattle fair will be equally bad.—*Correspondent of the Galway Mercury.*

THE HERRING FISHERY.—The sturdy fishermen of the Claddagh again put to sea on Monday evening, and again on Wednesday on the herring fishery, but we regret to say with only very trifling success. After trying various parts of the sea they at length let down their nets beyond Barna Point, and in the morning the boats returned, some having taken a few hundreds, while others were entirely empty. The quality of the fish was, however, excellent, and the size good.—*Galway Mercury.*

ARTIFICIAL SKINS.—We learn that some curious preparations for covering or closing wounds are likely to be brought into use as substitutes for court plaster and similar applications. Mr. Mansfield, of Regent-street, describes, in the

agement with regard the supply will be ex- We know that man and we trust their bri- now is the time to pre- forewarned is to be fo- potatoes are exceeding- entertained by the pe- sequence of this is the- suckling pig cannot observe that in ever- the experiment was i- to be regretted that i- *Champion.*

During the past rain, the weather has the gathering of whic- gress. A consideral- ready for the sickle, rably well supplied t- 23s. 6d. per barrel, a- to 14s. The potato *linasloe Advertiser.*

TRALEE, SEPTEM- endeavour, from wha- best face on things, below an average. places as regards the- this county—none- best information whe- is fully of extensive- quantity sown chang- fidence of success, v- There is nothing to l- pital and labour were- wheat crop then is ba- is little better. The- for the late grain crop- Divine favour, a grea- ing. On the whole, overtaken us within-

I visited several to- for the purpose of ex-

I have found, ever- great extent. In t- entered a field where- that more than one-h-

I have spoken wit- ject of the awful visi- fallen on the potato, that it was irrecover- the year before last,

The grain crops I- sition, there being bu- moment. Thursday- beautiful harvest day- santry, I was happy-

Haymaking is ne- we may expect a fine-

In concluding thos- there is not the shad- fortunate labouring e- their "old food," dur- proaching.—*Athlone*

KELLS.—The corn- neighbourhood, the v- but from report very- potatoes are all gone, any brought to mark-

CLARE.—The pota- the coast, and the h- few weeks since, thi- in its progress at a-

7, members determined that there shall be a policy for Ireland, and resolved that such shall be immediate, have it now in their power to whole tide of Irish affairs. The English party can be compelled to keep faith; they be compelled, and compelled they will be, if members attend. If the Irish coercion bill English corn bill are to be mixed up, then let them be; let the English free-traders t. Sir Robert Peel conceives he is acting admirable strategy in linking the fortunes of the and the free-traders seem disposed to abet let the free-traders look to it. Sir Robert up his Irish coercion bill opposite the of the free-traders for obvious reasons, and traders are rather disposed to admire his and more inclined to chuckle at than to consequences; but let the free-traders look the coercion bill shall not be spared one despicable no matter how the free-traders' glass for it. 'Tis the free-traders' business; if d save their windows, let them issue from s and kick the Irish coercion bill from their

If it come to this, that the Irish members to the alternative of having both bills—out a remedial policy—or neither, there can doubt that their choice must be NEITHER. ents, they should come to their decision as a d confident that there will be an immediate he absent members to London. Edmund who will only need to know he is wanted to Alderman O'Brien will be too eager to first service to his constituents of Cashel, ociate himself in the parliamentary struggles erator, to suffer anything to detain him. member for Mayo we know is on his way; he Dublin to-morrow—Thursday morning—he hears how he is needed we know he will Liverpool packet on the same evening. The nber for Mayo was never absent when Ire- red his vote. Daniel Callaghan has been at Conciliation Hall, and is now on his way ready arrived in, London. Nicholas Maher absent from ill health. We rejoice to know health is now in a great measure restored, and re the Liberator can count on him. James f Wexford, though a Repealer, still stands a Conciliation Hall. Will he do anything t he occupies? A turn can now be given airs; and shame, eternal shame upon any ye, or any Liberal, Irish member who will from the first parliamentary occasion that red for years in which Ireland could really by the presence of her own representatives glish parliament.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
London, Monday.
d, in an article some days since, that Lord John ould vote for the Irish coercion bill. I regret opinion was but too well founded. The leader of Whig party has expressed his determination to e second reading of the bill, thus giving his sanc- s principle of the bill—the nightly imprisonment nocent—and worse still—the pacification of Ire- erolve, not by remedial measures.
ord John, in his desire to befriend Ireland, con- self with influencing the English Whig party to example, his interference might be pardoned, but

will all this be if the Irish members be absent.

EXTERMINATION AND ITS REMEDIES.

The barbarous instance of extermination to which we alluded on Monday has excited some degree of attention on the other side of the channel. "It is impossible," says the *Herald* in an article we insert else where, "to conceive any thing more revolting than the accounts which from time to time appear of the wholesale ejections of peasantry in Ireland."

Our cotemporary, however, qualifies his condemnation by expressing his belief that these accounts, "like all other pieces of intelligence from the same country," are frequently exaggerated. Living, as the writer does, in a country where no such practises are committed, and where none such would be tolerated, the scepticism is very natural, for it requires facts abundant and glaring, such as we have been accustomed to in Ireland, to induce belief in the existence of such cold-blooded recklessness of human happiness and life.

We live within the sphere of oppression, and we know the "pieces of intelligence" which are too large for the belief of the *Herald*, frequently to be not only free from exaggeration but to fall far short of the hideous reality. If the *Herald* will look at the tabular list of ejections in our paper of Monday, all incredulity as to the extent and danger of the system must cease. Since 1829 fully one-third of the whole farming population of Ireland has been brought under the ruinous horrors of the ejection law, and so far from any check being imposed on the system it still makes rapid and fearful progress.

The Roscommon case is the last. In that there is surely no exaggeration. Our legislators were startled into a passing show of sympathy at the extent of the operation. Just when the coercion bill, "for the preservation of life and property," had passed forth from their plastic hands here comes a case—one of a long, dreary, and dreadful catalogue—to prove how fearlessly does property exercise its rights over life, and to remind them that if laws, in their opinion, be necessary to preserve the lives and properties of landlords, they should go beyond the surface for a remedy and reverse the coercive process—compelling the landlord to observe the laws of humanity and justice before their lordships place a whole people under interdicts for his especial gratification.

The *Herald* has some curious notions about the mode of correction. Here is its doctrine:—"That an Irish landlord, more than any other proprietor of the soil, can be restrained from exercising any legal rights is not possible, nor is it desirable; but that such acts of lamentable cruelty can continue in a country where the destitute have no right to relief is disgraceful to the character of the empire." As to the possibility of restraint on the Irish landlord, under the existing law, perhaps the proposition of the *Herald* is correct. The only check on the propensity to exterminate is altogether dependant on moral feeling; but, as to the desirableness of limiting the evicting power, we believe that public opinion is universal and decisive.

There is, at least, an implied contrast between the landlord and the tenantry who have been brought up on his estates, or who cultivate and occupy them, by which the latter have as clear and indisputable a right

acres to each head of the population fewest, physical comfort is there the greatest.

It is the tenant-right that gives the superiority to the north over the south and west; and to the extension of this principle, not to "consolidation," are we to look for the improvement of the Irish peasantry.

3-25-46 INDIA.

(The following appeared in a Second Edition THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL of yesterday:—

Freeman's Journal Office, Half-past Seven o'Clock.

We are indebted to the Messrs. Johnston, of Edinburg, for an extraordinary edition of the *Times* Monday, containing the first morsel of the anxious expected intelligence from India. We stop the press to lay it before our readers. It appears that some one of the numerous divisions of the Sikh army has been forced to re-cross the Sutlej. The news as yet received is only the meagre announcement of a telegraphic despatch. We give it in full as it appears in the *Times*:—

Times Office, Monday Morning, Half-past Six o'Clock.

We have just received by Extraordinary Express a copy of the following

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH FROM MARSEILLE

"CAIRO, MARCH 8.

"MARSEILLES, MARCH 21.

"On the 29th of January a division of the Sikh army was attacked by the English forces under the command of Sir J. Smith, at Alivert. The Sikhs were forced to cross the Sutlej, leaving behind them all their artillery, amounting to about 60 pieces of cannon.

"The loss of the English has been four officers killed, 14 wounded, and about 400 soldiers killed and wounded. The loss of the Sikhs appears to have been very considerable.

"A salute of 21 guns had been fired at Bombay to celebrate this victory."

DUBLIN TRADE REPORT.

B. P. SUGAR.—A very brisk demand has existed and higher prices are obtained for all sorts. The West India mail just arrived brings exceedingly favourable accounts of the crop. A good business has been done at fully 6d. to 1s. advance on last week's prices. Ordinary browns, 50s. to 52s.; good middling, 53s. to 54s. The Mountaineer, for the port, was stranded on the Kish Bank, towed to Holyhead by the mail-boat, and will have to be discharged.

Arrived—Xarifa, from Barbadoes (not reported).

EAST INDIA are in good demand, but have not advanced in proportion to W. I.

REFINED.—The market is nearly clear, and advanced prices have been got; say 1s. to 1s. 6d. on last week.

MOLASSES.—The parcels of 132 puncheons, lately imported per Union, have been purchased for manufacture of B. P. Sugar. The price has not transpired.

THE INDIA NEWS—LONDON MONEY MARKET

The man who desires to feel the pulse of the English people must watch the vibrations of the Stock-Exchange. It is that which truly indicates the feelings and persuasions

UPT COURT—YESTERDAY.
Mr. Commissioner Plunkett).
e J. Martyn, a bankrupt,
eting in this case for audit of assignee's
ature of public interest arose in course of

ngs for this day (Wednesday).
ONE O'CLOCK.
ale—To consider signing certificate.

ON OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Justice Ferrin and the Honourable Mr.
took their seats yesterday at Green-street
d proceeded with the trial of city cases.
and Henry Walker were indicted for
h of December, 1845, at Hart-street, in
Thomas, in the city of Dublin, unlawfully
assaulted Sergeant James O'Brien and
James Byrne while in the discharge of
to inflict upon them grievous bodily harm,
dangered their lives.

ported in the FREEMAN some weeks ago
were taken against the traversers at
ce-office. Both of them had been in the
ce, but were dismissed some time previous

st, Smiley, and Pennefather appeared as
crown; and Messrs. J. A. Curran and
versers, for whom Mr. Fitzgerald acted

e case may be briefly stated. On the night
, between seven and eight o'clock, Ser-
ing on his beat, went to the terminus of
ogheda Railway, where he found Halligan
th the other traverser. He told Walker
to be there, and ordered him to proceed
same he told him that he had seen him
at he believed he was in a state of intox-
O'Brien then went across the street,
him and asked him if he was watching
so that he knew he was watching him,
aken a glass of punch. Walker then
and some angry conversation passed be-

l. The sergeant, with Constable Byrne,
assistance, tried to get Halligan to go with
-house, when the assault was committed.
es having been examined, Mr. Curran, in
the jury, contended that there was no
in the case to prove that Halligan had
joint of fact the prosecutors, who had
stake in the issue of the trial, were the
d ought to be treated accordingly.

id Sheridan, in the employment of the
eda Railway Company, deposed that Ser-
ed insulting language towards Halligan,
o commit the assault on him and Walker.
gave a good character of the traversers,
ard that they wanted "temper," which
at requisite in the character of a po-

ampton then addressed the jury at great
that the evidence was conflicting on each

l, and after deliberating for three hours
ct against both traversers for a common
u; also a verdict against Walker for a
Byrne, with a strong recommendation of
sentence deferred.

id. C. said he had to apply to the court to
ld fix a time for hearing the case against

ed that at the proper time he would make
a postponement of the case in which Mr.
rosecutor.

aid he had a similar application to make
HILL.

on observed that when the applications
ould be grounded on affidavits.

ndropped.
fr. O'Hagan renewed his application to
poned to next commission, on the ground
nt charged two persons, whereas one of
menable, and it was important to the

Yeung was committed for trial.

2-11-46

ALARMING POTATO RIOTS AT INVERNESS

(From a Correspondent of the Sun.)

INVERNESS, FEB. 6, 1846.—As some excuse for not at-
tending to your letter, I enclose two proclamations and a
note, from which you will gather the alarming nature of
the position of Inverness, and, indeed, as I am informed,
of every shipping place in the northern counties, but our
situation is much more critical than that of any other place
from the large body of navigators at present employed in
the neighbourhood, and who are taking an important part
in the fray; and as some of them are captured, we may to-
night expect an attempt at rescue. Unfortunately there is
only a small number of military at Fort George at present,
but as many have come into Inverness as could be spared so
as to leave enough for the defence of that important posi-
tion. There appears to be about seventy or eighty who oc-
cupy the castle, and under the prudent and spirited com-
mand of Captain Campbell, of the 87th Irish, they have
been of important use in preserving order, and as yet no-
body has been killed, but the number wounded must be ten
or twelve, some pretty severely by the bayonets which the
soldiers were obliged to use while retreating to the castle
with about a score of prisoners, and some of the gentlemen
and constables were severely cut by the stones.

If in the course of the night the navigators of whom
there are upwards of a thousand, overwhelm the military,
it is impossible to say where this unfortunate affair will
end, the whole town and neighbourhood will be at the
mercy of these blackguards for six days, being the shortest
period within which we can obtain assistance. Oh, for
twelve hours of our Perth and Inverness railway! If any-
thing will open the eyes of government, it is the danger in
which we are at present.

The riots began on Wednesday, in the attempt to ship
some potatoes at Thorn-Bush pier. The low population of
the town opposed it successfully, in spite of the police ma-
gistrates, and the military were sent for, and placed in the
castle, in case of need. The town was quiet all day on
Thursday, being the Sacramental fast-day, but in the evening
the navvies marched in from the canal, and being joined by
our own mob, proceeded to smash windows, threatened or
attempted to set fire to the Provost's distillery, and it was
considered proper to order out the military, who after a
smart brush, succeeded in capturing about twenty rioters,
when the mob dispersed. To-day special constables were
sworn in, and under cover of a strong body of constables,
with the provost and the sheriff at their head, an attempt
was made to ship the rest of the cargo. About half way to the
pier the mob attacked us slightly, but surrounded us in thou-
sands, and after the sheriff read the riot act and a procla-
mation, we continued our march to the pier. The mob
had taken up a very strong position here close to the
place of shipment, and whenever the attempt was made to
ship the potatoes we were attacked with the utmost fierce-
ness, and we were all after a very short combat obliged to
fly. The soldiers were sent for, but before they arrived our
cart and its potatoes were sent into the river. The military
shipped another, and so the affair ended in the meantime.
The soldiers have behaved very well, and Mr. Tytler and
Provost Sutherland are heroes.

There was a riot in Nairn last night, and at Campbeltown,
Invergordon, &c., the same spirit prevails, and not a potato
will be shipped without a military escort, though the au-
thorities assured us to-day there was an abundance in the
country.

The following proclamation has been issued by the sheriff
of the county:—

"Whereas, notwithstanding the proclamation issued by
the Provost and magistrates of Inverness on the 4th instant,
the authorities of the county and town were this day de-
faced and assaulted by a riotous mob, compelled to read the
riot act, and call in the assistance of the military power.

"The authorities, in addition to the prisoners already in
custody, have marked several others who were active in the
riot and mobbing, and they have been informed that the
public peace is still threatened; they therefore prohibit all
parties from appearing on the streets, lanes, and roads of
the town of Inverness and its suburbs, after the hour of
nine o'clock of this evening; and they hereby intimate that
any person or persons so appearing on the said streets,
lanes, or roads between the said hour and six o'clock, A.M.,
to-morrow, shall be deemed and held to be disturbers of the
peace, and set on foot in the said riot and mob, and shall

been struck without given principles or
quently from interested misrepresentati-
out local knowledge on the part of the
sioners selected for that important duty
Immediate contact with the Athy poor
strate the facts. The town of Athy o-
with a population of 4,700 souls, many
rooms or wretched hovels, driven from
rural divisions apparently with a view
their future support. The Athy divi-
densely populated town and rural dist-
of the poorhouse, extending from four
the division of Kilberry, on the west, is
Athy, and within a quarter of a mile
the result is, as might be expected. It
has been taxed with three rates, and
with a debt of Wh
Kilberry has been subjected to two rates
a credit of to meet future

Athy division is valued at . . .
Kilberry division valued at . . .

Could this discrepancy arise from de-
ignorance on the part of the English co-

"Second—We therefore suggest that
divisions should be revised;

"We do not feel ourselves competen-
ence to suggest any specific text to r
The present settlement we find to act
ment to lessen populations in the run
promoting or providing for their comfo
towns.

"The people of Ireland are an agr
decidedly averse to live in idleness or o-
ployment can be obtained. Yet with t
poorhouses have been built on sites, lin
four English acres (about 29 yards for
inadequate to furnish employment for t
compelled to reside therein by the extra
made by the Poor Law Commissioners,
the ailing.

"We therefore suggest that provisic
creasing the lands attached to the poor

"The present regulation for the ad-
totally unsuited to the circumstances of
It is directed that no relief shall be giv
separate from the entire family. Th
(not founded on the statute) is anoth
quate the Poor Law Commissioners
working of this act. In Ireland, labo
to be had—the adults are in such seas
themselves, although incompetent to su
infant portions of the family. Befor
ntered the poor man is required to gi
pose of his necessary household requ
poor house, with his entire family, and
ever from having house or home for h
gulation is impolitic, and attended with
unions.

"Fourth—We suggest that the re-
shall be left solely to the judgement of t
dians.

"The arbitrary and frequently incor-
of the Poor Law Commissioners are
understanding between the Poor Law
Boards of Guardians. The Poor Law
recting at one period unnecessary expen-
ing the cost of insuring effective admini-
laws. Being defeated in their wish to s
as in the case of the Edenderry Union,
missioners had recourse to an ex post
expenses to which the ratepayers w
subject

"Fifth—We suggest that the authori-
Commissioners, the powers of the Boar
defined by statute.

"The selection of magistrates in Ire-
made from individuals of ascertained r
or political feeling, renders that body v
far, not the best suited for the constitu-
of ex-officio guardians. It is matter of
viduals of extensive property, proved
tested experience, have been removed as
for expressing opinions (not deemed ill-
do public injury.) on a question which

STATE OF CLIFDEN—THE POOR "DYING OUT."
 While the landlords fill every corner of the land with their noisy complaints, the people are dying by fast and silently. The cry for increased "clearing" away human beings from the land God created them to inherit and till is too loud to let the low moan of death by starvation enter the public ear. Every provincial paper brings us cases of death by starvation; but what of that, our feelings have become inured to this appalling outrage on the most sacred laws of humanity. Starvation—that most awful torture, with which no civilized government dare visit the most horrible of men—is become of such frequent occurrence in this country that it is heard of with the indifference of an ordinary event. There are no county meetings of those doomed victims of death. They have skeleton sheriffs to marshal their outcries, and scatter their complaints upon public attention. They are scattered, and broken, and faint, and weary, and hopeless. The voice of their wailing is drowned in the lusty shouts of distress raised by the sturdy landlords, who have grown fat on their farthings. There is much disputation about areas; but there is but little attention paid to the area of the perishing or—the grave.

It is said that the property of this country has been made responsible for its poverty. It may so in law, but is it so practically? Vain delusion. If the property of the country is made to atone for its poverty how does it happen that between property and poverty there is a gulf into which the victim sinks day by day to rise no more?

It is really heart-rending to reflect that at this season of the year, when in all other countries festivity repays the sons of toil for the labours of the year, and every hearth is surrounded with glad hearts there is in this country no Christmas home for many of the poor but in the clefts of rocks or the cold side—on every side destitution, on every side wretchedness, on every side despair and death. What a picture is drawn in the following letter of the Christmas times of a Christian people:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN,
 Clifden, Jan. 12, 1849.

Sir—The gloomy and dispiriting anticipations of my last winter are already fearfully realized. It cannot be denied by a government official here that there are no parishes in the south or west of Ireland that surpass in misery and destitution those of Clifden, Orney, and Ballinacorney.

The quarter-acre clause, exterminating and inhuman as it has ceased to be a test here. Nine-tenths of our population have no land, no houses (for I will not so designate their wretched hovels), no beds or bed-clothes, save their tattered rags—not even fuel. The workhouse is filled to suffocation—here are 800 in a house, built for the accommodation of 300. There is also an auxiliary one, where there are 300 females added together, for the most part without beds of any sort; and, as a substitute for a warm fire-side, they are driven out in squads on the road to exercise to guard against the numbing effects of the cold they endure.

Cold and comfortless as these abodes of misery are, yet every day hundreds are crawling to them enfeebled and emaciated, carrying their almost naked skeletons of children in their backs, craving admission, and denied it, until other receptacles are prepared, and in the mean time no food given to them. Of the nine thousand receiving out-door relief in August last in these parishes, there are only three thousand and three hundred at present on the lists.

From this woful experience of last year, we know what will be the result of a repetition of that cold, calculating, and heartless system.

private theatricals, and sounds of joy in the palaces of our rulers, to mock the death groans that issue from the huts of our perishing people. *Quisquis Domine? Domine quisquis?* 1-16-49.

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.

However we may condemn the past policy of the Irish landlords, and deprecate their harshness in working out what they call their "salvation," but what is really their ruin, we cannot witness their fall without some degree of sympathy. We cannot forget that they are Irishmen, though with few of the virtues characteristic of the Irish race.

They have relied too much on the rotten reed of British support—they have imitated the worst vices of the British aristocracy without any of the sterling qualities which mark the British peer and the British squire. They were content with the degradation of mounting guard over their countrymen, and punishing every attempt at native independence with stripes and coercion. They were the citadel of alien power in the heart of their own country. They formed a hostile camp from which, for centuries, they made forays and incursions on the rights of Irishmen. They destroyed human life, and prevented the growth of any sort of national prosperity—and, even as we write, they still follow the old *vestigia*, and mark their ancient hostility in evictions and clearances.

And with so many causes to exclude all sympathy with such a class, the thought always comes across our minds that they were Irishmen, and sprung from men who, on one occasion at least, rose above dishonour, and for a moment were virtuous. A fearful reaction has set in upon them, and they now supplicate that pity which they were once so slow to extend. From every side we hear the crash of falling families and fortunes. Members of the old patrician houses, some of the most ancient and most aristocratic in the land are outcasts and beggars. One southern commoner has fled in disguise from his ancient castle, alone and unattended, without host or retainer, to avoid the inconvenience of the *Gazette*. He was supposed to be the wealthiest and safest proprietor in the south. He turns out to be penniless, and his incumbrances hard upon a quarter of a million!

Another instance of a reverse of fortune was lately brought to our notice. A gentleman, with a nominal rent-roll of £10,000 per annum, who lately filled the office of High Sheriff in a most important county, and represented one of the most honoured Protestant families in Ireland—a family, too, to which the Catholic proprietors of Munster owe no small debt of gratitude—this gentleman, we have heard, is now waiting at the office of the Poor Law Commissioners, looking for a vice-guardianship!

Alas! for the fluctuations of fortune! Indeed, man may come to vile uses at last; and the noble dust of Alexander stopping the bung-hole of a beer barrel would scarcely be more illustrative of *Hamlet's* philosophy than the landed proprietor of £10,000 a year, waiting for a miserable place in the ante-chambers of the Poor Law Commissioners!

If the Irish landlords, before they be ground to dust and powder, will not assume a more national tone, and identify their interests with the interests of their country, their existence as a body is doomed, and before another decade of years is powered, name, and lineage will have passed for ever from the land.

viding of food and employment for the destitute, and need not cause any unnecessary alarm to those who upon every ground regard the perseverance in a system of poor law relief as the future salvation of Ireland. Whatever may be the inconveniences, and losses, and new disturbances arising from the first change from utter beggary and universal mendicancy to a plan of systematic and carefully administered relief, it is quite clear that the latter—amongst its many undoubted advantages—immensely surpasses the former in all essential features, and holds forth the only possible prospect of a return to order, tranquillity, and that sterling kind of prosperity, in which all classes will be eventual gainers.—*Observer.*

SOLUTIONS FOR THE PROBLEMS OF THE "ULSTER FIRES" AND BURNINGS.

(FROM A DOWNPATRICK CORRESPONDENT.)
 Downpatrick, Jan. 12, 1849.

The numerous malicious burnings which have occurred of late in the northern part of the county of Down may all be attributed to the progressive impoverishment of the country, which is more or less felt by every class of the community, but especially by the tenant-at-will farmers, who are ground down by oppressive rents laid on in time of war (nine-tenths of which are paid to absentees), coupled with exorbitant local taxes and heavy tithe-rent charges, all of which have been more than trebled during the last fifty years. Landlords here are now actively pursuing the clearance-out system with a vengeance against all tenants who are unable to pay all rent and arrears of rent up to November last. The unfortunate tenant-at-will have become maddened, and revenge their unhappy fate even on farmers who are unable to pay their contracts by holding under fresh leases at moderate rents, thinking by doing so to coerce them to join in resisting the landlords. It is melancholy to state that several of those unfortunate men have been driven to madness and committed suicide. Within the last two weeks coroners' inquests were held on each of the cases and verdicts returned accordingly. When such is the picture of the garden of Ireland what must be the deplorable state of other parts?

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)
 Newtownards, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1849.

A hay stack, the property of Mr. James Wallace, of this town, containing about sixty tons, was set on fire and partially destroyed. The watchman Mr. Wallace had employed got drunk during the night and was found in that state by the police, and is supposed to have been drinking with the perpetrators of the deed. No reason can be given for those horrid acts.

Can it be the Detectives making work for themselves?

THE MONEY-MARKET.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—The transactions in public securities have been more interesting to-day than for several days past. The operations have, to a considerable extent, been connected with the approaching settlement; but the impression was evidently towards a further advance in prices, in consequence of the abundance of money. Consols commenced at 89½, and advanced to 90, and at the termination of the business were 89½. The range of the quotations for money were the same as for the account. The Three per Cents. Reduced were done at 89½, and 90; the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. at 89½ to 90; the Exchequer Bills, 40s. 45s.; and India Bonds, 45s. prem.

FORGED NOTES.—Several of these notes, particularly forgeries on the Bank of Ireland, are in circulation.

THE COINAGE.—By a return, it appears that, in the eleven years, from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, there were coined at the Mint:—

273 Tons of gold, of the value of	£31,877,667
431½ Tons of silver, of the value of	3,329,716
322 Tons of copper, of the value of	68,103
Total value sterling	£35,275,486

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The following are the total receipts of railways for the past week—that is to say, up to the date to which the respective returns are made, together with the receipts of the same week in the previous year:—

Week ending	Name of Railway.	Last week.	Corresponding week in 1848.
Jan. 8	Belfast and Ballymena	396	—
8	Caledonian	3798	—
8	Chester and Holyhead	—	691
11	Dublin and Drogheda	691	600
9	Dublin and Kingstown	694	719
9	Edinburgh and Glasgow	8491	8409
7	Eastern Counties and North Eastern	11474	11980
6	Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr	2417	2125
6	Great Northern and Western	3908	—
7	Great Western &c.	16170	14501
7	Lancashire and Yorkshire	10415	9841
6	Londonderry and Enniskillen	189	—
7	London and North Western, &c.	34600	33862
6	London and Brighton	6910	6664
7	London and South Western	7420	6190
6	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	2485	1965
6	Midland, Bristol, and Birmingham	1881	1728
6	Midland Great Western (Irish)	—	—
6	South Eastern	7405	7086
7	Ulster	693	643
6	Waterford and Limerick	1128	9504
6	York and Newcastle	672	—
6	York and North Midland	1178	641

The lady of the present Earl Talbot who has just succeeded to the title on the decease of his father, is nearly allied to the Lord Primrose. The Countess Talbot is daughter of the late Marquis of Waterford.

are very undisturbed, in district, we have the following:—
 Lawler, who was taking into 1 years of age, but had 10 dispirited eyes, which supposed to have charmed. (Catholic Hall.)

ENGLISH POLICE.—A well-known theatre pedlar was taken away with £1800 in gold. A. HUNDRED OF EXAMINATION.—Sixty of the 8th January, 1849. Columbian cigars, 10 Yara cigars with basins, in bundles at Havana, and with in bundles, and with ward will be paid to tion as will lead to thief or the eyes, and to the office of the partition, high-street. [A good deal of natives as to the able to discover it ye The Dublin police the other side of St.

The following is a list of the 8th Jan. a black job or a by a man calling his cap either a hat. Oh, John O'Keefe after the following, at once—it's the one succeeded on the 4th gany tables, seven spoons. He has a ever a voice heard blue coat, trousers Church Tower Gate Bank, Abbey-street light, county DUBLIN street, London, which is also at Earlfield O'Keefe.)

We have received 21st December. hitherto prosperous to perceive are no which but a little succeeded by an and devastation of it will be easily found most lamentable c by the partial, an principal resource highly—and the thereby. Owing to body a general ele vernis, Sir Gaspa in anticipation of the local parliament and speedy measure as their speaker J brother to the ma National Bank of sum for immediate additional means ne *Wexford Guardian.*

EXAMPLE FOR IRELAND.—A man has made a property in this no along pauper for workhouse or receive years of unexam for sale and regul ARRIVAL OF THE TALENT.—We understand that who it will in home, has arriv with Mr. J. B. D by several of his I. B. Kiley, late M.P. tolerably good head what in the Holy party, at which it of congratulation *the Courier.*

1-16-49

HADE DEPARTMENT
OF THE ENGLAND WOOLLEN
HALL
GH-STREET,
 point of Stock, which
 forty of quality,
 and
 of Cut and Finish,
 it is believed,
 usly attempted in Dublin.
ENTLEMEN
 ediate want of
CLASS SUITS,
 on a large variety.
E STOCK
 appraises
COATS (ALL QUALITIES),
NE WALKING COAT,
SHOOTING COATS,
 &c., &c.
R COATS,
 viz :
VON CHESTERFIELDS,
D BLUE DITTO,
BLUE PILOT WRAPPERS,
EAVER PALETOTS,
CLOTH PALETOT,
POUNDS ;
 a vast variety
 l descriptions
OF
PER COATS.
VESTS
 a rich light Patterns,
 d Medium do.,
 es Merceilles, do.
 Tabinet do.
 &c., &c.
OWSERS.
 r Styles in variety,
 ck Decokin (all sizes).
SKIN, warranted to stand the
 saddle.
YS' CLOTHES,
 ge variety.)
 nd that this large Establishment is
 rinciple of supplying the
 er with good articles
 cellent terms.
R DEPARTMENT
 ee first-rate Foremen.
 icular in their style of Trowers
 xtested to try this House.
RICHARD ALLEN.

1, 1848.
 inutes' Walk from the
 k of Ireland ;
 tes from the Castle.

NO.	TRADING.	VAL.	SAY.	NO.
8811	8811			8911
8811	8811			8911
	192			
711				

E. MARKET - YESTERDAY.
 Stock Exchange. Royal Exchange.

40	85
27 1/2 Ex. Int.	27 1/2 ex. Int.
18 1/2	18 1/2

nan's Journal
DAY, JANUARY 16, 1849.

THE POOR "DYING OUT."
 fill every corner of the land
 nplaints, the people are dying
 tly. The cry for increased

A few facts will suffice. In the district of Kingstown, containing a population of only 1090 there were, from February 1st to May 14th last year, 201 deaths from starvation!!! The names of the deceased and the dates of their deaths I have. Now, of the remaining 890, there are not 100 provided with food for a week; and, of the entire number, not fifty who will be able to make any sewing in the ensuing spring. The other districts in these parishes are almost as destitute. I challenge the government officials or relieving officers to deny these facts.

However opposed I may be to ask for eleemosynary aid, is it not evident that if substantial and timely relief be not afforded to those creatures in the way of gratuitous food, they will inevitably perish? Let, then, the cruel system be abandoned by order of the government, of undertaking to support the greatest number of human beings upon the smallest quantity of food.

Let the starving applicants be relieved until the auxiliary houses are prepared for their reception. Let the children from nine to fifteen years receive more than that pitiful pittance of half a pound of Indian meal per day. Let not the poor parents be obliged to return to their cheerless homes from the depots with three days' instead of seven days' supply of food, as was the case frequently during the last month. Let the poor cottiers, still holding land, be supplied with seed and food whilst tilling the land in the ensuing spring; otherwise the remnant of our once populous, industrious, and peaceable people will be exterminated.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
PETER FITZMAURICE, P.P.
 Children, &c.

Here are facts that should shame to silence the clamorous landlords.

Nine-tenths of the population of three parishes are without what could be called houses, without beds, without bedclothes, save their tattered rags, and without fuel!!

Think of this, landlords of Ireland, when you are preparing speeches to detail to county meetings your class grievances. Think of the cold winter night, and the hundreds that writhe, and suffer, and gnash their teeth, and perish in its storm? What are the sufferings all the landlords of Ireland ever endured to the horrors of one such dreadful night in these three parishes? In the name of humanity we bid those landlords who clamour for class interests to "stand aside" until something be done to save the lives of these perishing multitudes.

Into a workhouse built for the accommodation of three hundred human beings, there are eight hundred wretched creatures crammed, to endure at once want of sufficient food, want of sufficient room, and protracted suffocation! And yet, whilst this slow murder process is going on amongst us, the cry is not "help for the dying," but "more power for the depopulating landlords," "more facility for sweeping human beings into such dens of death."

In one district, of a population of one thousand and ninety souls, no less than two hundred and one died of starvation in a few months last year, under the administration of out-door relief! It is thus property is practically made responsible for poverty.

Of the eight hundred and ninety survivors, so many as one hundred have not food for a week!! And yet there is no provision being made for the fearful waste of life that is inevitable. What a glorious rule is ours. There are balls, and feasting, and private theatricals, and sounds of joy in the palaces of our rulers, to mock the death groans that issue from the huts of our perishing people. *Quousque Domine? Domine quousque?*

REVERSES OF FORTUNE.
 However we may condemn the past policy of the

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF ARDAGH.
 We are happy to be able to announce to our readers the safe arrival, after his recent mission at Rome, of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Higgins, Bishop of Ardagh. His lordship is in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the labours and fatigues consequent upon the arduous mission in which he and His Grace of Tuam were engaged. In the Bishop of Ardagh's case we are the more gratified to find his lordship in the enjoyment of good health, as we feared that the accident he met with, and from the results of which he was so providentially saved, might have produced an injurious effect upon his frame which was not the most robust.

Some of our readers are not, perhaps, aware that the zeal of the good bishop, during his absence, was near, and would but for a most providential interference, have hurried him to a premature grave, and deprived the Irish church and people of his invaluable services. The accident occurred in this way—After the decision of the Holy See had been pronounced, his lordship, accompanied by many other clerical friends, left Rome with the intention of taking a slight tour to recruit himself after his labours. They arrived at Civita Vecchia at an early hour in the morning, and while awaiting the arrival of a steamer which was to take them further on, his lordship's companions retired to rest while he walked on to the quay. While there, the expected steamer hove in sight, but, owing to the tempestuous state of the weather and the heavy sea, became quite unmanageable, and when scarcely a cable's length from the shore she was driven with violence on a ledge of rocks. The confusion on board was such as might have been expected under the circumstances; all who witnessed the occurrence expected the total destruction of the vessel and the probable loss of every soul on board. At this critical moment his lordship asked some sailors who were present to assist him down on a ledge of shelving rock, that he might come within speaking distance of the crew and passengers, whose lives were in such imminent peril, in order that he might afford them the spiritual assistance suited to the emergency. A sailor on hearing the object which induced his lordship to brave the surging waves volunteered to accompany him as far as possible in the direction of the threatened ship. On approaching the dangerous spot, and thoroughly drenched with the surge, his lordship made his voice heard above the storm, and addressing the people on board, told them who he was, and the object of his appearing in his then dangerous position. Many on board knelt—others held up their hands in indication of their desire to receive the spiritual consolation he offered. When his lordship pronounced the absolution prescribed by the church ritual, scarcely had the solemn words escaped his lips when a wave swept over him, carrying him several yards from the spot where he before stood. Wave after wave tossed him from place to place to the alarm of all who witnessed the scene. His companion met with a similar fate, but the habits of a seafaring life enabled him to rescue himself and clamber to a place of safety. In this position was his lordship for some minutes, when another of the persons on the shore bravely rushed to his rescue, carrying with him a rope, which he succeeded in fastening round the waist of the devoted prelate, and thus brought him to shore. His lordship, who at the time was almost senseless, was immediately removed to his hotel, where he was waited upon by the governor of the city, the first physicians of the district, and his own travelling companions. After a few days he was quite recovered, with the exception of some bruises, which continued to remind him of the danger he had run, and the providential escape that had been vouchsafed to him.

THE IRISH POOR LAW.
 We believe that there is no longer any doubt that a committee will be appointed early in the session to inquire into the working of the poor law in Ireland; but we believe it is equally certain that the inquiry will be limited to the details of the legislation upon this subject, leaving the important principle untouched. This proceeding will be gratifying to the public mind of England, which is friendly to the providing of food and employment for the destitute, and need not cause any unnecessary alarm to those who upon every ground regard the perseverance in a system of poor law relief as the future salvation of Ireland. Whatever may be the inconveniences, and losses, and new disturbances arising from the first change from utter beggary and universal mendicancy to a plan of systematic and carefully administered relief, it is quite clear that the latter—amongst its many undoubted advantages—immeasurably surpasses the former in all essential features, and holds forth the only possible prospect of a return to order, tranquillity, and that sterling kind of prosperity, in

GEMS FROM
 "The Hue and Cry has
 are the latest "gems."
 James Graham (not
 passed several of these
 is described as "a
 because he resided at
 Stephen-street, with a
 ton-street!" and further
 and buying Cork; New
 that.)

James Ahern, of K...
 "the right sides in gl...
 Honora Goodle, of the
 black stripes on the her...
 A man named Mabo...
 to blow its brains out w...
 The Rev. A. Ercow...
 cow with horns turned
 legs near the fetlock."
 James and John Gal...
 £197 notes in over...
 their father, Hugh Gal...
 Donegal, and it is sup...
 from Glasgow, because
 James McMahon and
 of wearing apparel fro...
 Balbriggan, county of
 be man and woman, be...
 Meath!"

On the night of the
 Pierce Leslie, Esq...
 cow to give a calf sig...
 Patrick Deegan kil...
 topher, county Kake...
 "dark half which tu...
 William Kilmartin,
 at Kinnetty, King's C...
 account of himself as...
 with black whiskers on

One of six persons...
 of the 31st December...
 described as follows:--
 as he was armed with a
 James Dunne, wh...
 Richard Meelan, of B...
 follows:—"This man
 some friends in Ameri...
 Mary Turner, who...
 was stolen by George...
 black eyes intelligent
 livery!"

The following gra...
 from Thomas Moran,
 star on forehead with
 of age was seen on the
 The Monahan police...
 son of Kilmora just "
 In the right hind horns
 and the top of the hal...

Robert Caulfield is
 large sum of money
 County, and his desi...
 age with florid comp...
 eyes with a low no...
 walk which takes snu...
 don't catch this fellow
 Tipperary. If far...
 ing:—"Patrick Dugg...
 with a calf to see yo...
 one of her turned-up l...
 From the same cou...
 painted red, but the p...
 nearly!"

In Wicklow count...
 are very undistur...
 district, we have the
 Lawler, who waylaid
 she was taking into
 years of age, but had
 dissipated eyes, whic...
 supposed to have cha...
 lin!" (Capital Ha...