

The Freeman's

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14

V-14-46

OTUNDO ROOMS.
RY'S FIRST IRISH EVENING
 VENING (Wednesday), 14th January
 "Rory O'More," begs to announce that
 he will produce, for the first time, an
 ENTERTAINMENT, written ex-
 ception, entitled
THE QUEEN'S VISIT
TO IRELAND.
DREAM OF THE FUTURE.
 numbered, and limited in amount, to be
 had at Robinson and Bussell's where the
 kept. Reserved Tickets, 3s.—Unre-
 so had at the principal Music Ware-
 house, at the principal Music Ware-

IN LAW INSTITUTE.
 will be delivered in the Equity De-
 partments of the Institute on each THURSDAY
 and the Sittings after
 SMYTH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
 the origin of the Office of Lord Chan-
 cellor, the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of
 Chancery, at Four o'Clock, on TO-MORROW
 15th January.
 to Students, and Members of the Legal
 Society. C. H. KENNEDY, Secretary.

SAND THANKS or upwards will
 be given to any Lady or gentleman who can pro-
 vide a permanent Situation for a Gentleman of
 mature age, and native habits. It is not required
 that the offer be made immediately, as Advertiser, being a
 young man, would prefer having some time to arrange
 for himself in Dublin, that being a chief
 object to reside in the city. The strictest
 confidence observed.
 addressed. M. K., Thanks, at the
 office, up to the 20th instant, will meet

CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY.
 hereby given that the ordinary Half-
 yearly Meeting of this Company, will be
 held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th JANUARY,
 at TWELVE O'Clock Noon, at the
 No. 51, DAME-STREET, Dublin, for
 the purpose of admitting to the Shareholders the accounts
 and of the report of the Board of Directors,
 and of transacting the other general business au-
 thorized by the provisions of the 7 and 8 Vic-
 toria, of the said Company's Deed of Co-
 venants.
 By Order,
 JOHN STEVENSON, Secretary.

ALLIANCE GAS COMPANY.
 hereby given, that an extraordinary
 Meeting of the Proprietors of the Alliance
 Gas Company, will be held at the House or Office of the
 No. 39, FINSBURY CIRCUS, in the
 City of London, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of JA-
 nuary, at One of the Clock in the afternoon pre-
 scribed of assenting to, or dissenting from,

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE—MEETING AT KILKEE.

AT an Extensive and Numerous Meeting of the
 Gentry, Landed Proprietors, People, and Clergy of
 the united parishes of Kilferia and Killard, convened by
 order of government to investigate and find out what
 Public Works may be most advisable to employ the suf-
 fering poor of that district in this season of unparalleled
 distress and threatened starvation, and at which a Public
 Officer from the Board of Works, and sanctioned by go-
 vernment, attended to receive instructions as to what
 mode of employment may be advisable and useful to the
 country.

H. BURTON, Esq., D. L. of Carrigaholt Castle, was
 unanimously called to the chair.
 The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
 Proposed by the Rev. M. Comyn, P.P.; seconded by
 Dr. Tuite:

That Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., do act as Vice-Chairman.
 Proposed by Rev. M. Comyn; seconded by R. Fitz-
 gerald, Esq.:

That Dr. Tuite, of Killee, do act as Secretary.
 John M'Donnell, Esq., of Newhall, was represented by
 his agent and relative, C. W. Hamilton, Esq., who came
 from Dublin expressly for that purpose, and who entered
 warmly into the matters debated on. Thomas Keane, Esq.,
 magistrate, also attended, as did Lieutenant Morris, of the
 Coast Guard Service of Sea-Point, together with many
 other highly respectable and influential persons; we no-
 ticed also a sprinkling of the neighbouring Parish Priests.

The first resolution was proposed by Robert Fitzgerald,
 Esq., and seconded by Dr. Griffin, and was to this effect—
 Resolved—That the potatoes having now become so unfit
 for human use, and that even the cattle are beginning to loathe
 them, the people be earnestly recommended to discontinue
 the use of any unless they are half-baked once on hand, and
 that it becomes absolutely necessary for their sustenance to
 have immediate recourse to the consumption of bread at
 least once or twice a day, henceforward.

The second resolution was moved by Doctor Tuite, of
 Killee; seconded by R. Fitzgerald, Esq. :
 Resolved—That the melancholy state of decomposition
 to which the potato crop is rapidly approaching, impera-
 tively demands the opening of Store-houses at Doonbeg
 and Killee, for the purchase and preservation of the remnant
 of corn still left in the country.

The third resolution was moved by Doctor Griffin,
 seconded by F. O'Donnell Esq. :

Resolved—That to carry into effect these resolutions, the
 government, to consult for the lives of the people, should,
 without a moment's further delay, earnestly set on foot the
 different public works contained in our memorial, to her
 Majesty's commissioners, in addition to the instant passing
 of the railway bill for Killee and Killard, (should due
 notice have been served for that line) in order to afford means
 to purchase provisions for the people's maintenance. After
 which the following memorial was read, which was pre-
 sented to government, and adopted by the meeting:—

"To the honorable commissioners appointed to investigate
 the distressed condition of the people of Ireland, and to
 adopt measures of relief.
 "The humble and respectful memorial of the inhabitants of
 the united parishes of Kilferia and Killard, county of Clare.
 "We, the undersigned and well-intentioned inhabitants,
 clergy and people of the said united parishes, take leave to

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY
THE CITY OF DUBLIN AND
IN consequence of an arrange-
 ment into between the Masters and Jo-
 of this City, their Shops will be close
 of FEBRUARY NEXT, at NINE
 o'clock of the Drawing-rooms and
 Court, and all Saturdays, when the
 TEN.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY
 (After manner of the Royal
EIGHTEEN POPULAR
 all handsomely Framed, Gla-
 The number of Subscribers to be
 sold, at Three Shillings each
 place at MICHAEL GAFFNEY
 LISHMENT, 77, ABBEY-STRE
 etings are now on view), on the 1
 26th of January, at Three o'Clock
 Prints framed on the most Mode-

MISS ATKIN
BEGS to inform the Ladies
 in the vicinity, that she has invented
 a new style of TRIMMING FOR BAL-
 LON DRESSES; also, WREATHS,
 HAIR, &c. &c. in wax.

Miss ATKINSON has just completed
 Models of Wax Figures, in a variety
 of subjects, especially inviting the Nobility and
 previous to their being sent from
 and Thursday.
 Miss ATKINSON, from the great
 patronage she has met with during
 her residence in Dublin, is induced to do
 the very interesting and fascinating
 Figures, Shells, &c. &c.
 Specimens to be seen at Miss
 96, STEPHEN'S GREEN.

A CARD
RECTIFYING DI-
STEPHEN CONATY, late
 of Thomas street, begs respect-
 fully to inform his Friends and the Public, that his
 establishment having ceased, he has
 retired, and is carrying on the
 business of Distillery, at No. 74, SOUTH
 STREET, where he intends carrying on the
 Spirits, Cordials, &c., and will
 past favours, trusts to their countenance
 Establishment.

TO GROCERS, PURVEYOR:
MERCHANT
S. R. F. R. A.
RESPECTFULLY infor-
 mation that he has been appointed the Agent
 for COTE and CO., WHOLESALE
 WAREHOUSEMEN, of 197,
 STREET, LONDON, and that
 his Warehouse,
 No. 45, MARY-STREET
 contains an extensive assortment of PICKLED
 PRESERVES, OILS, OLIVE
 MOST SUPERIOR QUALITY

liberty of the seas and the rights
 Thus, while the French minister
 not pledge himself to interpolate
 should America and England
 ives due notice that he refuses a
 nly because it cannot be ima-
 tion of the nature proposed by M.
 necessary on the part of France.
 such a declaration is, that France
 condition of neutrality as long
 l convenient, and no longer.
 nalists, who laud the course taken
 ter upon this occasion, are really
 favours. The full extent of his
 cordial understanding" consists
 not pledge himself to go to war,
 ge himself that he will not.
 zot's declaration to be all that
 l if to-morrow war should spring
 a and England, does any one
 ent that the French people could
 nterfering by a resolution of the
 e forget the course adopted by
 a in the Pacific, hazarding the
 s in direct contravention of his
 ere no other man in France to do
 n in sane mind believes that this
 zot, pledges France to anything,
 o man is insane enough to think,
 vent of such a war, as Berryer's
 ted, would acknowledge that ob-
 force of a rotten shoe-tie.
 , this majority in the French
 adicate the power of the minister
 ure, of the friendliness existing
 that legislative body. It is well
 journals admit it, that a very
 y one-half of the majority—
 , if the question of peace or war
 d France were really at issue,
 all, and any hazard. It is folly,
 lious Albion" to hug herself in
 France would be neutral while
 ould be at loggerheads. To en-
 at all, is evidence of hallucina-
 rative expression is the anile pal-
 pprehension.
 actor precisely is the self-gratu-
 it the defeat of Mr. Allen's re-

THE COMMENCEMENT OF FAMINE.

We write the sentence which heads this paragraph with great pain, and no slight alarm, but no other phrase than "Famine" could assort with the exorciating details we publish underneath:—

In Galway the price of potatoes nominally at 4d. per stone, is really twice that price. Nine pence per stone in Galway for potatoes indicates a famine as unerring as the overflowing of a river does a flood. The man who earns ten pence at manual labour, therefore, can but purchase two stones of diseased potatoes, out of which he can only pick one stone of sound ones, and he has remaining just one penny a day for purchasing fuel, milk, and clothes, and for paying house rent for himself and his family! Is not this a hideous state of things? It does not exist unknown to the government. Yet what do they do? They send troops to Galway that the people may see how the government feeds with beef and bread, and clothes with warmth and care, the men who bear the bayonets and the bullets, while they permit the people to starve and threaten them with those bayonets if they grumble

In Dungarvan the case is still worse—"The poor-house is full; the fever hospital is full, and contagious disease is spreading rapidly;—there are 5,000 persons in a state of starvation there." And it is in this condition of affairs that Sir Robert Peel, with a full knowledge of our distress, peddles out his 50,000 to the Board of Works, fencing it with conditions that will take perhaps five months to fulfil, and gives us 10,000l. additional to expend upon the whole coast of Ireland? Oh, is it not a shameful mockery, a hideous trifling with the afflictions of the Almighty!—a jeering of the living skeleton, holding out to him a crumb! This state of things cannot continue.—Ireland cannot starve while English parties are engaged in their selfish strifes; her case must be first considered.—It is time her turn of legislative consideration came first; Englishmen will have abundant leisure to battle with each other afterwards.

WANT OF FOOD—SUPPLY OF TROOPS.
 (From the Galway Vindicator.)

The question of famine is no longer one of surmise. It is certainly, in a few month at furthest, is even acknowledged by the government; and the reports which come in every day from the rural districts but too sadly confirm the conclusion which has been arrived at from the most carefully collected facts.

Potatoes bear even now a famine price in the market. White potatoes go 4d per stone, and cup potatoes 5d. We believe 10d per stone in times of the greatest famine was the highest price for potatoes ever known in Galway, and when we take into consideration that the potatoes now brought for sale to market are not only diseased to a great extent, but one-third of them completely waste to the purchaser in two or three days, the 4d per stone rises in real value to 9d or 10d. When this is the case at present, what will it not be in a few weeks hence when the crop is more exhausted? At the price which potatoes are even only now, a labourer employed the whole week at 10d per day—the usual price of labour in this district—is often lower—has to lay out the entire of his week's wages on them alone, if he is even so fortunate as to be able to purchase with it a sufficient quantity of this lowest article of human food. There is nothing for any other accompanying article of

is at present at Rome but of his family who have as have promised that he w "oppose any further inarction."

FORTIFICATION

The new batteries which northern extremity of the cross their fire with that and to command both the Liverpool is accessible to take place we shall probat as they are now called—strengthen the land batt from the possibility of ann-

THE PREM

Sir Robert Peel's health usual, and it is said that L he should retire from the:

POLITICAL

(From th We lately announced th changed a ministerial for not require that its holder It would seem that the aced in the exercise of question was very likely On Monday, a deputation of Buckingham waited or he would either vote aga afford them an opportuni tive. The right honoura mised to give his answer the chair of the Board of be little doubt what the a Viscount Jocelyn, if al cards so successfully. I Peel, the noble lord resi cretary to the India Boar the government as an in Having heard of this detuents at King's-Lynn c also, since they were op The request was of course remains an independent an and parliamentary ties.

Lord Arthur Lennox, for Chichester, but retain nance department, Post office may be one of thos to accept.

Sir Charles Henry Cox County, and Mr. John H iriesshire—heretofore a have tendered their votes as a curious coincidence, just been presented to a c the son of the latter app-

Lord Glenlyon was ga lord in waiting to her Ma whose resignation we m after this appointment, ti ment will be pleasing to but we fear it will also higher quarter, where s have been made by the fr as to attract the notice of office as head of the gove a recent visit at Wind, warmth of approval bestc tious personage, and is

h caused her to believe that a
pted, the effect of which would
embarrass, if not to prohibit
America well-informed people
id that there would be no
hat Mr. Allen's resolution must
ey participated largely of the
cy.

respondent of the FREEMAN's
published in our columns upon
writes in these words:—"Mr.
give the twelve months' notice
the joint-occupancy of the ter-
rod here as a wa like determi-
e withdrawn or will be laid on

on of what we now learn has
l positive as anticipation could
ndent in the same letter goes
s with the same accuracy the
y against Mr. Allen's resolu-
a majority of five—our corres-
t six; the difference arising
h the gentleman who would
len had not reached Washing-
ion.

on of Mr. Allen's proposition
possession of the Oregon, or
of war? By no means. The
no country ought to go to war,
have, by the rejection of this
ind a *locus penitentiae* whence
herself into diplomatic comity
in." But the movement must
Jonathan stands now upon his
the British Lion," with slink
pendage trailing in the mire,
eneath the calm resolution of
the thunder.

used to listen to any proposi-
ed admission of the claim of
l es." The course adopted
p it was manful, has proved
ig was to be obtained by the
of her negotiator, and she is

of food—nothing for fuel, rent, or clothing—nothing for
milk or fish—meat is out of the question. If this is the
case at present with the labourer in full employment; how
must it fare with the unfortunate creatures who have it only
occasionally, or fare with bo h, when food becomes dearer,
and is plac'd totally out of their reach? Our cotemporary adds,
"a troop of the 13th Light Dragoons from Gort, arrived
here on Tuesday, under the command of Captain Hamilton,
for the purpose it is said of repressing any outbreak among
the people which may arise, owing to the exportation of
corn from this port. Two companies of the 30th are like-
wise expected—one from Loughrea, the other from Out-
ward—to aid the force in garrison, if necessary. The
dragoons and additional military are expected to be sta-
tioned here for some time. This increase of troops is said
to have been caused by the posting of a threatening notice
at the G's house last week, to the effect, that the mer-
chants' stores would be broken up by the people if any
further exportation of corn was attempted."
Her Majesty's war steamer the Stromboli, arrived at
the port of Galway on Monday evening, and anchored at
the roadstead.

DISTRESS IN DURGARVAN.

(From the *Waterford Freeman*.)

Notwithstanding all the representations of the great dis-
tress prevailing in this locality, and the unmistakable fact
of a subscription being entered into, to partially relieve it,
the rulers of the country are looking as listlessly on as if
the appalling facts detailed had no reality. We must again
remind them that there are upwards of 5,000 persons at
present in a starving condition in Dungarvan, and there is
no prospect whatever of relief for this distress. Were it
not for the humanity of a few individuals, who generously
and benevolently came forward, and subscribed a large sum,
we would before now have to record many deaths from ac-
tual starvation. The poorhouse is full, the Fever Hospital
full, and contagious disease spreading rapidly, still no pros-
pect of relief to the sufferers. We fear many will fall vic-
tims to the present distress, and are we to call in vain on
the government to render some relief? Where are the
donations of the wealthy absentees holding property in that
neighbourhood, to aid the struggling man of business, who
is compelled to witness the sufferings of his starving neigh-
bours? We have not heard of a single one coming forward
as yet, though when the rent becomes due they will not fail
to demand it from all, and then it is brought to a foreign
land, where the possessor may enjoy himself without wit-
nessing the appalling scenes of misery which he could not
avoid observing at home.

(From the *Cork Examiner*.)

The accounts we continue to receive from Durgarvan
are indeed melancholy in the extreme. Sickness, scarcity,
and want of employment, shed their bitterness upon the
devoted heads of the poor. There are upwards of five
thousand human beings, we are given to understand, in a
state of want and wretchedness, requiring assistance from
government, or from those whom God has blessed with the
means for such purpose. The poor house is crammed with
women and children, in which there are upwards of forty
men, capable of work, but none to be had. The spread of
fever, is really alarming, induced of course, from want,
cold, and hunger. Nor do the evils stop here. The poor
law guardians met on last Thursday, when they reported
that the supply of potatoes, destined for use during the
season, and carefully put up, turned out, on examination,
to be more than half rotten, and that the remainder are

think will touch your
That his lordship will
to form an administrat

FEMALE PAROCH
ST. THOMAS
TO THE ED
Par

DEAR SIR—At th
indebted for what you
of our female parochie
in recommending to t
the charity sermon t
Sunday next, I could
partiality had left my
i, there is one inaccu
ward that I must requ
I am praised for
whatever to do with
years since I have ha
while what is stated
efficiency and prosper
that the very little it
has fallen so far short
E requesting you will
for the handsome mar
this most indispensabl
for what I am temp
notice of myself, I hu
obedient humble serv.

THE QUE TO THE I

SIR—Nothing can
and good principles
than the amusements
matter which exists
those classes in that
countenanced by eve
fellow man at heart
directed to the impro
ing classes, and that
all communications o
rents; and allow me
attention, and that
Theatre," in Great B
of annoyance, and a
that Theatre, viz., t
stairs or passage leadi
This I conceive is d
place for the purpos
assured if it were k
(who is at all times i
ment of his patrons)
of confusion ensues, by
-no: a practice woul
not be extinguished
herefrom would be e
By giving these fe
Journal, you will obl

[We publish the
Theatre, and have
steps to remedy this

NE AT SANDYMOUNT.
 special sessions for the barony of
 ct of parliament, for road and
 eld at Sandymount. The attend-
 ghly respectable. Shortly before
 day (chairman), Mr. S. Wanan,
 three of the magistrates of the
 ard Doyle and John Duffy, two
 of the barony (in attendance),
 nob.
 I to see such a respectable and
 e ratepayers present, but although
 e chosen according to the act, a d.
 uld vote on any question or item,
 ppy to hear any suggestion that
 oh were most willing to hear every
 ite to the general benefit of the

ore the bench proceeded with the
 the road wardens of the barony,
 yor of the barony and road con-
 reat credit for the excellent state
 t present, and kept during the
 could not help remarking that
 plied for were presented last year.
 entments were passed for some
 or three years, amounting to 416l.
 s so mentioned were chargeable
 would be added to any sum that
 esent session, together with 208l.
 nty at large, and about 100l. for
 ber of roads that would come
 ere eight, and seven out of that
 a leading from Dublin to Bray,
 Blackrock road—the only one
 Bray (hear, hear). For these
 for was, 1,192l.; and two roads
 resent for last session, would
 blin to Bray (hear, hear). The
 lluded to was, 65l, and that with
 37l. for the repairs of roads from
 year only (hear, hear)—and this
 oad, as before stated; and for the
 the citizens of Dublin, the rate-
 Dublin baronies, were taxed with
 was very desirous to see the roads
 pair, at a moderate charge; but
 at such overwhelming and ruin-
 y over taxed rate payers (hear,

were all aware of the very bad
 etofore, but he thought the sum
 for making roads from Dublin
 e Rock road), was very large

ervations made by Mr. Waltheu
 re minds of the rate payers, and
 very select in making choice
 the barony on the bench in con-
 hear, hear). He was of opinion
 put in a contract for the making
 ould, after that, be allowed to sit
 o put their hands in the pockets
 e grand jury who selected the
 oh should make better selections
 rs with only one or two persons
 year).

and jury selected the largest cess
 present the rest, and if the per-
 and, the bench could not help it.
 ng over the list returned by the
 ral persons who paid a higher
 l others substituted instead.

**CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE AT KILKEE.
 FRIGHTFUL DESTITUTION.**

The "Special Correspondent" of the *Daily News*, in a
 communication written at Kilkee and published in the *Daily
 News* of Thursday, draws the subjoined appalling picture
 of the condition of the people of Kilkee. We should be
 almost inclined to think the features of this picture ex-
 aggerated, did we not perceive throughout the statements all
 the grave simplicity of truth, which our knowledge of the
 gentleman who delineates it convinces us that he is incap-
 able of either exaggeration or misrepresentation for any
 purpose whatsoever:—

KILKEE COMMITTEE OF RELIEF.

KILKEE, Feb. 21.—This day a committee of gentlemen,
 residing in Kilkee, and its vicinity, met to receive a report
 from the Rev. James Martin, rector, and the Rev. Michael
 Comyn, parish priest, who had been deputed to investigate
 the condition of the people in the village and neigh-
 bourhood. Mr. Russell, an engineer from the Irish Board
 of Works, was present. I attended the meeting, but was
 obliged to leave before it concluded, owing to a circumstance
 which may appear ludicrous, and no doubt is so on paper,
 but the consequences of which might have very much de-
 layed me on my progress through these starving villages.
 It was attributable to the untimely politeness of the land-
 lady of the little inn where the committee met, who had
 just caused the room to be well washed all over, and a fire
 to be lighted, in order to draw the steam out of the boards,
 while a broken window on one side, and a door which
 would not shut on the other, produced a thorough draught
 to assist the drying. One of the gentlemen of the commit-
 tee most obligingly closed the shutters of the room, to ex-
 clude some wind at the expense of the light, but as I am
 already on the "doctor's list," with no doctor in the place,
 nor anything like one within eight English miles, I could
 not risk the consequences beyond the first hour. The re-
 port, however, has been given to me. The most striking
 feature in it to me is, the calmness and moderation with
 which all the facts are stated. They are inadequate to con-
 vey to readers in England a sufficient impression of the ac-
 tual and immediate sufferings of the people.

"Report from the Committee of Relief sitting in Kilkee,
 County Clare, to the Commissioners of Public Works.

"At a meeting of the relief committee appointed for Kil-
 kee, held on the 21st inst., at the Court-house,
 Kilkee, the following report was unanimously approved of:

"That in accordance with the resolution agreed to at the
 meeting held on Monday, 17th inst., and at which the officer
 of the Board of Works attended, the Rev. James Martin,
 jun., rector, and the Rev. Michael Comyn, parish priest,
 were deputed to investigate the state of distress at present
 existing in the town of Kilkee, and that after due enquiry
 and close inspection, they are prepared to make the most
 solemn declaration the Commissioners of Public Works may
 deem requisite, that one hundred and sixty householders,
 with their families, amounting to nine hundred and seventy-
 two individuals, are in a state of abject poverty, and nearly
 deprived of all earthly means of subsistence; the present
 supply of potatoes available not appearing to them to
 amount to more than five hundred and sixty stone, or about
 six barrels.

"They also state, they found some of the poor people at
 their meal, and vast numbers preparing for it, in cutting off
 the very diseased part of the potatoes; and that their so-
 lemn conviction is, that even the residue was scarcely fit for
 human use, and from its limited supply, totally inadequate to
satisfy the cravings of hunger—their bedding and apparel
also indicating their extreme misery.

"The country districts of the parish being under the im-
 pression that the townspeople were to be first employed,
 from the circumstance of the work commencing immediately

THE COTEMPORA.

MORNING HERALD.—The
 is, whether Sir Robert Peel or Sir
 his majority—a greater majority, is
 anticipated for him, though not a
 expected. We, it it would seem
 House of Commons than it deser
 We have both been in error, but v
 our error has been the more favour

We remember, and we grieve the
 sent conduct throws us back upon
 remarkable sentiment avowed by the
 It was to this effect: "I should be
 administration of a government;
 principles." We pledge ourselves
 for this blessed sentiment if any one
 of our statement. We own that
 years we have controlled our disgust
 by adopting an hypothesis that it w
 the difficulty of his position, a p
 rassing in 1829, and one which it w
 much delicacy on the score of mori

Sir Robert Peel's latest procedi
 gether disabused our minds of this
 proceedings have demonstrated the
 been a living—what shall we say?
 of a part, and that his political rel
 obligations of morality and honour.

This is the political religion th
 baronet would impose upon the cou
 though not quite so successful;
 who converted, it is said, ten thou
 or St. Francis de Sales, who boast
 heretics reclaimed in ten years—b
 the House of Commons, in bringi
 men (by courtesy) to that political
 and honour have no place. Be
 courtesy); you yourselves have rec
 the political religion of Sir Robert

There are, however, we exult to
 around the faithless"—a large maj
 then two-thirds of the late Conser
 broken, we presume it will be a
 MINORITY, not by the great maj
 left the men who respect morality;
 have not left any one.

The nation sees this, and the na
 the recreants, as the nation has de
 of them who have dared to challenge

A good beginning this, with a p
 and true," whose mission is twic
 formal election, next by the adm
 their constituents; nay, by the atte
 of even the most violent of their
 good beginning this, and a beginn
 earnestly follow up. There are s
 who have broken distinct and sole
 missed, and every one who fails in
 will be a participator in their guilt
 thou sawest a thief thou consented
 rule enjoined against all who conniv
 crime may be. Let the misrepres
 be careful not to become partici
 those who betray them; let them r
 a no less powerful body to be rein
 and able members of the House of
 men, of surpassing talent; and the
 third, of the constituencies misr
 traitor representatives, the victor
 honour, for morality and for the
 represented constituency call upon
 resign. No matter whether he ob
 demur to it like Lord Teesdale

not indisposed at present to withstand. Now is to speak out; let them frankly avow their cir-
Let them publicly meet; embody their sen-
convey them to the knowledge of the legisla-
y may rely upon it that the people, naturally
of the emotions of gratitude will appreciate
ree, and that the legislature will hesitate to
a progress of benevolence by a refusal of their
nable prayer.

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)
to the Post-office regulations, which forbid the
English letters on Sunday evening, the follow-
lication, which should have come to hand in
terday's publication, did not reach us till after
pression had been struck off:—]

London, Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Smith O'Brien appeared in his place in
Commons, and in making some observations
Graham's proposal to bring in a bill for the con-
fever hospitals in Ireland, in anticipation of
that fearful malady in the ensuing season of
ted, what it would not be amiss if every Irish
uld individually repeat, that the Irish people
c, not alms, that they claimed justice, not so-
volence, from the Imperial parliament. The
an expressed himself strictly within parliamen-
nt with great earnestness and directness of
s was to be supposed, however, the accents of
pendence from the mouth of an Irish repre-
unwelcomely on English ears, and Peel, avail-
as he always does, of an abstract feeling to keep
with the house, leaped up in reply, and ap-
pe house whether it had not done all in its
omote remedies for the peculiar and pressing
f Ireland. Now "the house," as every one
s tolerably high opinion of its own humanity,
fuses to "hear, hear," to its own praises; and
once Sir Robert, very artfully continued to
f in the attitude of the defender of its reputa-
put Mr. O'Brien in the position of its assail-
thing could be more unfair, as nothing could
pert, than this mode of proceeding in
oinister. Mr. O'Brien, so far from assailing
ad confined himself to the expression of Irish
spect of the bills past, and moneys voted to
re house; and these, he only contended, would
as obligations conferred on the other side of
but rather as the disbursement of dues too
d. By comparing the two speeches you will
I more fully the fact I state, that the English
c a most unfair advantage of the Irish patriot.
he example thus set by the Leviathan was fol-
e small fry. The Earl of March, and Lord
ilton, were conspicuous among the minions—
ging to his other strong personalities a vitupe-
ge of "fraud" and "disability" against Mr.
for collecting and not publicly accounting for
the Repeal rent. But his lordship took good
o utter these aspersions until after Mr.
ad retired from the house at the usual time of
n most members withdraw for dinner. The only
ivered subsequent to Mr. O'Brien's, calculated
avourably the people of Ireland, were those of
O'Connell and Mr. Poulet Scrope. Both
ood at the statement of Mr. O'Brien, and de-
gentleman from the false charge laid at his door.
O'Connell, with his usual scummen and ability,
sophistry of the Prime Minister, demonst-

[The following Parliamentary document has been just
issued:—]

DISEASE MAR 17 1846
Abstracts of the most serious representations made by the
several medical superintendents public institutions (fever
hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, &c.) in the provinces
of Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught.

(PRESENTED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.)

Castle, Dublin, 7th March, 1846.

SIR—The commission having given their deep and serious
consideration to the last reports from medical dispensaries,
&c., in confirmation of the increase of fever and dysentery
throughout the country, respectfully lay before his Excel-
lency the accompanying abstracts taken from those state-
ments, and solicit his Excellency's attention to this alarm-
ing exigency.

The commission do not venture to propose any distinct
measure, but merely to urge the general necessity that his
Excellency should have the means of directing medical in-
spection or attendance immediately as the localities require
it, so as to avert the progress of disease, and adopt such
other sanatory regulations as may secure the public health.

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

(Signed) J. P. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Richard Pennesfather, Esq., Under Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

ULSTER.

ANTRIM—Randalstown, H. Veason, Medical Officer.—
"Jaundice and diarrhoea exist from unsoundness and insuffi-
ciency of food. Breaking out of disease apprehended where
distention exists."

ARMAGH—Verner's Bridge, Arthur Ardagh, medical
officer.—"Diarrhoea to a considerable extent exists in dis-
trict, produced from constant use of diseased potatoes. If
provisions keep high, fever and other diseases are feared
to break out."

Poyntz Pass, William Moorhead, M.D.—"Fever and
influenza have increased in the proportion of four to one
within last two months; but not entirely attributable to in-
sufficiency and unsoundness of food."

Markethill, Joseph M. Lynn, M.D.—"Fever, diar-
rhoea and dyspepsia have increased considerably, and are in
many cases traceable to the use of unsound potatoes. It is
very probable that fever will break out and spread, espe-
cially among the lower orders. It would be of the utmost
importance for every dispensary to have a small fever hos-
pital attached. District is six miles from the hospital of
union workhouse."

CAVAN—Belturbet, W. M. Wade, M.D.—"Dyspepsia,
diseases of alimentary canal, dysentery and diarrhoea are
caused by unsound food. Cottiers are without even tinned
potatoes for food. Many unemployed poor of district are
in a starving condition. Breaking out of disease appre-
hended with certainty from destitution arising from scarcity
of food; it cannot be otherwise."—Suggests employment
and the erection of a fever hospital to diminish the proba-
bility of disease. District is seven Irish miles from Cavan
Hospital."

Arragh, William Myles, Medical Officer.—"Apprehends
breaking out of disease from destitution, arising from want of
food. Bowel complaints, painful and violent griping, with
other violent symptoms, continuing eight to twelve hours;
caused by the use of unsound potatoes. Suggests employment
of the poor, and formation of storehouses for oatmeal to be
sold at reasonable prices."

Ballyjamesduff, George Nixon, M.D.—"Apprehends
fever in district; strongly recommends establishment of a
fever hospital, and the placing of funds in the hands of the
clergy and district medical officers for relief of the poor,
who cannot obtain admission into the poor-house."

Mullagh, Edward Kellott, M.D.—"Five hundred able-
bodied men and an equal number of women, besides many
small farmers, are seeking employment. Apprehends
breaking out of disease where scarcity exists; the people
being unemployed are unable to purchase food. Outbreak
of fever frequent in summer months, and spreads rapidly
for want of an hospital, the want of which is keenly felt by
labouring population. Suggests employment for the poor."

Kingscourt, R. Malcomson, M.D. and Surgeon.—"Three
thousand and sixty persons relieved at dispensary within

and unsoundness of food. The number
increases from same cause. An immense
poor in district in the deepest po-
sitive relief be not afforded, the amount
quent on the want of food, cannot be cor-
Tralee Infirmary—Francis Crump, Esq.
and dysentery becoming more prevalent;
measles and hooping cough severely
attributed to unsoundness of food. A
played in district, some poor in the c
4d. a day, without diet.

Tralee Fever Hospital, Jeremiah Se-
"The number of patients have much in-
missions in January 1845, 16. In Janua
increase cannot be attributed to the q
considerable amount of poor unemployed
of fever apprehended, as consequent on
food."

Tarbert, W. W. Kennedy, Esq.—"Dis-
consequent on the destitution arising fr-
of food."

Sneem, G. H. Doran, Esq.—"The num-
increased as ten to one, attributed to
An extension of fever apprehended. S
of a fever hospital as a means of prev-
of contagion."

Ardfert, Thomas Mahony, Esq.—"
disease in potatoes, scarcity and its conse-
vail, if other food be not substituted."

Gunaboro Dispensary, J. M. Crystal,
small-pox have increased, though not at
of unsound food."

Caheriveen Fever Hospital and
Barry, M.D.—"Fever and diarrhoea n
usual, from the unsound potatoes. A v
unemployed poor in district; disease a
Castle Gregory, J. W. Basted, Esq.—
number of labourers are unemployed.

prehended, and consequently a spread
dysentery."

Dingle, Robert Hickson, M.D., Geo
great increase of fever and small-pox
patients at dispensary increased one-
labourers unemployed in district. Fe
fever hospital within thirty miles Sug
employment and the establishment of a
poor in district having generally but ob-
liged to sleep together."

Tralee Gaol, Francis Crumpe, M.I
sentry increasing from the use of un-
number of patients at dispensary hav-
numbers unemployed in district. Fe
plaint dreaded."

LIMERICK—Pallaskerry Dispens-
bowel complaints have appeared, whi
unsoundness of food. A great number
in district. Believes the potato crop t

Kilpeacon Dispensary—"States that
have appeared within the last month or s
of dysentery cases attributed to un-
siderable number of unemployed poor ic
prehends disease to considerable extent

Murros Dispensary—"States that
ractor is more prevalent than usual, w
the use of unwholesome food, extreme w
together with bad night covering and c
does not fit food for man or beast. Two
unemployed; dreads the breaking out o

Kilfinnan Fever Hospital—"States
crossed; stomach complaints are very
attributes to badness and insufficiency
many unemployed poor in district. Ap
ing out of disease to some extent."

Kilmallock Dispensary—"States the
pox have lately appeared, which seem
rated by the use of diseased potatoes.
ber of persons unemployed. Apprehen
of disease. States that no effectual m-
afforded from dispensary unless it be su-
solidated fund, or by a rate on property

Clarina Dispensary—"States that a
affection have appeared, which has be-
use of unsound potatoes. A considerab
ployed p. or in district. Apprehends
about the middle of May."

Patrick's-well Dispensary—"States
sickness this year than usual; that unle
provided, the poor will be destitute.

and, for the relief of the spreading destitution, remainder of the evening was mainly occupied in discussion of the several items of the new tariff. In discussions which took place on two or three of them, the majority, as you will perceive, had ample majorities; and it seems every probability that the original measure will pass the Commons with very few amendments. The general impression now is that it will also be carried through the Lords, if Lord Stanley's rumoured consent of a low fixed duty do not cause it to be ousted.

FOREIGN GRAIN.

The motion of Lord George Bentinck, a return has been presented to parliament, giving the number of imports of foreign grain at present in bond, together with duties imported by each individual.

The following are the main results:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Number of importers | ... | ... | 617 |
| Value at quarters in bond | ... | ... | 1,117,071 |
| Wheat, do | ... | ... | 8,912 |
| Barley, do | ... | ... | 84,327 |
| Oats, do | ... | ... | 43,248 |
| Rye, do | ... | ... | 668 |
| Meal (hundreds) | ... | ... | 703,961 |
| Wheat Flour, do | ... | ... | 9,455 |
| Barley, do | ... | ... | 4,805 |

It will be perceived into how few hands the foreign grain reported has passed originally—nay, the whole quantity now be in the hands of 100 individuals, who, when the duty is reduced, will net a very handsome profit by the sale.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Marchioness (Dowager) of Sligo and the Ladies Harriet and Harriet Browne are at present staying in Dublin. Roger Palmer, Bart., has left Cheltenham for Portico, Park-place, London. Miss Downes has arrived at the Bilton Hotel from court.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Miss Cushman did not realize all we expected of her character of *Lady Macbeth*—as where is the actress who ever embodies the full conception, the imagination which the poetry of Shakspeare suggests—her performance far excelled that of Miss Faucit or of Miss Estlin. The latter actresses, especially Miss Faucit, were completely under the character. Her genius, essential and feminine in its nature, had no sympathy with the unquenchable ambition and daring spirit of *Lady Macbeth*—whilst if any fault was to be found with Miss Cushman, it was that she rather exaggerated the masculinities of the character, and in such scenes as the wrenched the daggers from *Macbeth* after the banquet and in the banquet scene, she appeared to sway him mentally, but physically. There is not space to-day to analyze her performance of the character, and can only say it was marked at all the scenes, but more especially in the sleeping scene, great power and met with unbounded applause. Her piece entitled, a "*Lesson for the Heart*," was performed the second time at the end of the tragedy. It is the best piece of stage morality we have seen for a long time, consisting of those heartless ruffians, a male character deserved contempt, in a light, well written, and one act piece, admirably acted by Miss S. Cushman, supported by Penson and Bland.

John-street West, has collected and handed to the trustees for the widow and orphans of Bryan Seery of Claremorris, on Wednesday, was well supplied with stock of every description; the demand and work horses in request at a considerable advance.

prevails, but not as an epidemic. Apprehends the breaking out of fever from destitution, arising from failure of potato crop."

MUNSTER 3-17-46

CLARE—Newmarket-on-Fergus Dispensary, J P Evans, Esq, M D—"A large proportion of poor attacked with cholera, purging and vomiting, after eating bad potatoes; the entire population of village living on unsound potatoes."

Tulla Dispensary, J Fraser, M D—"Fever-patients have increased nearly two-thirds, compared with last year.—Many of the poor unemployed; potatoes daily getting worse."

Scariff Dispensary, B D Egan, Esq, M D—"Four-fifths of poor unemployed. The disease of potato crop daily progressing. No potatoes in market for sale."

Kilkeo Dispensary, John Griffin, M D—"A peculiar form of low fever prevalent for the last three or four months, to be attributed, in some degree, to the use of unsound potatoes. Fully three-fourths of the labourers unemployed for the last three months. An outbreak of disease apprehended, if measures to avert the threatened famine be not adopted."

Ennis Gaol and Fever Hospital, G W O'Brien—"Diarrhoea has slightly appeared from the use of unsound potatoes. A great number of poor unemployed in district. No doubt but pestilence will manifest itself in the absence of prompt relief measures."

CORK—Rohrbach, Kanturk—"Fever and diarrhoea doubled, and attributed to the use of unsound potatoes. Gastric fever much increased. An outbreak of disease apprehended from scarcity of food."

Ballinspittle—"An increase of disease, attributed to the use of unsound potatoes. Fever and diarrhoea increased during the last month. An increase of fever much dreaded, from its passing through the whole family, if once admitted."

Crookhaven, James M'Cormick—"An immense number unemployed, without food, clothing or fuel. Typhus fever and dysentery will become extensive, if relief be not afforded."

Fermoy Fever Hospital, Charles Murphy—"The increase of fever so alarming here, that a special meeting of the subscribers is to be called for its consideration. A great many unemployed, and the distress consequent is alarming. The spread of contagious fever apprehended."

Ballyhooly Dispensary, J P Edgar, M D—"Patients at dispensary increasing in number. Typhus fever and other diseases increased, in consequence of the use of bad potatoes. Daily application for relief at dispensary, formerly eight or ten, has latterly increased to fifty or sixty, in consequence of the use of unsound food. Visiting calls, eight or ten daily. An outbreak of fever apprehended, in consequence of the unsoundness and scarcity of food. Suggests immediate employment, and the erection of a fever hospital at Ballyhooly."

Mitchelstown Fever Hospital and Dispensary, E O'Neill—"Typhus and other fevers prevalent, and relapses frequent. Bowel complaints more prevalent within the last month. Patients at fever hospital have increased one-third compared with other years. Numbers unemployed."

Glownton, U W Purcell—"Dysentery latterly prevalent from the use of unsound potatoes. The number of patients in district have increased forty per cent., attributed to the same cause. Fears in a few months there will not be a sound potato in half the district."

Watergrass Hill, David Barry—"Gastric affections more prevalent than for the last ten years. Bilious affections alarmingly prevalent from the use of unsound potatoes. Numbers unemployed. Cholera or low fever must be the result of the existing necessity of those dependent on unsound potatoes."

Kinsale Fever Hospital, E Bishop, M D—"Fever has been prevalent for the last eight months from the unsoundness and insufficiency of food. Many in want of employment. An outbreak of disease generally apprehended."

Macroom Dispensary, Warren Crook, M D—"Disease has considerably increased during the last fortnight. The number of patients in district greatly increases of late. Fever certainly consequent on the use of unsound potatoes. A considerable number unemployed in the district."

Timoleague, Francis Ffolliot—"Bowel complaints much

increase. Fever and dysentery prevalent, attributed to the use of white potatoes of the lower order of the population of unemployed in district. Fever at Thomastown Dispensary; Johnstown, and diarrhoea increased, soundness of food. The number of unemployed increased. Typhus fever apprehended from famine."

Thurles Fever Hospital, M. J. O'Brien—"Fever prevalent in district for last few months. Number of patients in district much increased. Insufficiency of food, and bad classes wretchedly off for want of a malignant type apprehended as coming famine."

Borrisoleigh Dispensary, E. W. O'Brien—"Diarrhoea appearing during last month. A great increase of disease of bad potatoes—a great increase of disease of bad potatoes."

WATERFORD—Dungarvan Dispensary—"Bowel complaint very prevalent from the use of unsound potatoes. Diarrhoea and dysentery the same causes. The number of patients have considerably increased."

Dungarvan Fever Hospital—"Fever than usual, attributed to unsoundness of potatoes in fever hospital have been from the use of unsound food."

Watersford Gaol, William Carroll—"Fever more prevalent than usual, but not from the quality of food. Typhus fever will be greatly aggravated."

LEINSTER

CARLOW—Ninety—"DUBLIN"—Duggart and Rathcool Surgeon—"Number of stomach and double that of former years, caused by Not many persons unemployed. Sugar seed potatoes, and refers to Dr Corry, best means of preventing spread of disease."

Rathdown Fever Hospital, Wm Phillips—"Number of fever patients, the average of previous years, owing to the cabins. States this from positive knowledge. Increase of accommodation at Rathdown Hospital, District Half-ban return from Rathdown Dispensary."

KILDARE—Kilcock Dispensary—"Large number of patients double that of unsoundness of food. District of Kilcock, and parts of Clane, Moyglauagh, Monasteraven Dispensary. This season principal disease was influenza. 117 patients have been treated for bowel increase from one to five, attributed to the use of unsound potatoes; and that if sound food be not supplied, disease must eventually commission store for sale of meal at moderate prices."

KILKENNY—FRESHFORD Fever Hospital, James Cullenan, M D—"Some of the appearance within the last month to unsound food. If immediate supply food at moderate prices, we suggest the establishment of provision store."

Graigu Dispensary, R. Whelan, M D—"Diseases have been frequent, and are attributable to the healthy being unusually wet and Fears prevalence of disease in sum city and dearth of provisions; the nearly double its usual price. Suggests the use of public works."

Castlecomer Fever Hospital, C E R. O'Brien—"Book shows a great increase of mortality times bad. The hospital has been out of years. Apprehends breaking out of city of putting fever hospital in efficient control; also to supply some food and clothing."

KING'S COUNTY—Tullamore Gaol—"Potatoes fit for food will soon be run use of potatoes from County Infirmary, obtaining them sound."

Clara Dispensary, R E Walsh, M D—"Clara Dispensary, R E Walsh, M D—weeks a bowel disease, with bloody flux which very likely is produced by unsoundness of food. Suggests the establishment of provision store."

doors hermetically sealed against all communication after nightfall! We may import any imaginable article from the antipodes, but if we offer to take tea with our friend, without the especial grace and leave of the Lord Lieutenant, then we ourselves are subject to be packed off to those same regions where people walk with their feet to ours!

Many persons have puzzled their reason as well as their ingenuity to discover why Sir Robert Peel insists upon binding the dead carcass of coercion to the living body of free trade. The explanation has been sought in a desire to conciliate the Protectionists. They are the high Tory party—at least for the most part; and as that party has been for more than a century identified with the oppression of the Irish people, the Premier might have hoped to mollify their exasperation by the sacrifice of the liberties of this country. Our freedom is said to have been offered as compensation for their monopoly. It would not be the first instance of such a compact. But the Protectionists disclaim the idea that they have been a party to any such engagement.—The minister himself repudiates, of course, the imputation. With respect to us we only know that the minister and the Protectionists, though in all things else at enmity, act cordially in concert for the annihilation of our constitutional rights. The Protectionists gain a twofold advantage by the order of business made by Sir Robert upon the Corn Bill, namely, that it shall maintain the Coercion Bill until it arrives at that stage of maturity denominated "the second reading." They protract the measures of freedom—they render them unpopular to some extent by the association of corn and coercion, and they satiate their aversion to Irish freedom. Thus whatever conclusion we arrive at as to the question of a compact we shall find abundant reasons why the Protectionists should sustain in every stage the Coercion Bill for Ireland.

But what shall we say of the conduct of the free-traders? To us their course is susceptible of this explanation, and this only: that they are so averse to Irish rights or so careless of Irish liberty as to be prepared to support or assent to any measure abrogating either, provided it be coupled with some advantage to themselves. If the English Liberals were actuated by principle they would have said to the Premier that they must oppose coercion to Ireland no matter how it was accompanied. It is true that Peel gilded his pill which contained the poison to be administered to the Irish constitution. But, as is usual, England has got the gilding, while the naked poison is administered to us. And Liberal England, with sisterly consideration, pronounces the draught to be by no means unwholesome, while she forces our mouths open that it may be thrust down our throats with greater readiness. Nay, having acted thus, and pronouncing her readiness to proceed to further extremities, Liberal England is very much astonished that

DISTRESS IN GALWAY—DEPUTATION TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

On Thursday last we understand a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, waited upon the Lord Lieutenant upon the subject of the frightful distress with which the people of Galway are now visited—distress which has already assumed the aspect of famine:—

William O'Hara, Esq., Recorder of Galway, Pembroke-place, Dublin; Rev. Robert Hedges Mannsall, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown, county of Dublin; Very Rev. Dr. Kirwan, Clarendon Oughtorard, Galway, President of the Queen's College; Francis Comyn, Esq., Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, and Woodstock, Galway; Doctor Ireland, Stephen's-green, Dublin; John Ireland Esq., J.P., Galway; James Stephens, Esq., Galway.

The deputation was from the relief committee of Galway, and placed before the Lord Lieutenant a statement containing the appalling circumstances with which it was their duty to call on him to deal. The deputation stated that 3-4ths of the population of Galway were unemployed—that provisions had reached a famine price—that famine was stamped upon the faces of the poor—that hideous want had already stamped her traces upon their persons, and they besought his Excellency, in the most imploring terms, to grant them a supply of Indian corn, and to direct that public works should be forthwith commenced there, in order to afford employment to the people. The deputation further represented that the people had not hitherto committed any outrage upon property—that the exhortations of the clergy had happily prevented any such deplorable consequence of poverty, but that under the pressure of present circumstances they could not hope that the people would continue to suffer such misery, and still refrain from taking by force what they were unable to attain by industry, or procure from benevolence.

His Excellency, we have been informed, listened to the representation of the deputation with the utmost kindness, and expressed the utmost consideration and sympathy for the sufferings of the people. His lordship having informed himself thoroughly of the facts, referred the deputation to the head of the Food Commission, Sir Randolph Routh, who, having ascertained the state of the facts, to which he paid the most humane attention, pledged himself to the committee that a steamer should leave Cork at the earliest possible moment for Galway, and that food should be placed within the reach of the people.

The deputation retired with the full conviction that the promise made them would be fulfilled, and penetrated with the liveliest impressions of the generous humanity of the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Commissary.

Sir Randolph Routh stated that Mr. Ward, a Deputy Commissary, should arrive in Galway on Tuesday, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements as to storage, &c., for the proper housing and distribution of Indian corn when it shall arrive there.

THE LORD MAYOR'S EASTER CHARITIES.

The City Sword Bearer, Mr. Arkins, by order of the

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT) London

THE RAILWAY.

Great satisfaction is felt not without the fact that some proposition has been presented for the protection of the railways from the consequences of their own folly. In all plan of the Premier I ventured to as holders the propriety of petitioning to be placed on such scripholders as de the line in which they held shares shd. The general feeling here is to the see by the "Money Market" of the There is one most cogent reason for the question—it is almost too manifest than mentioned. If men hold large popular schemes, they will endeavor and save their credit for a time, ever ruin, instead of proclaiming it by a scheme. Take a case as an illustration: business requires that he should get tition holds scrip in lines, which has and which each successive advance to tumble down still lower. Some deem it prudent to petition against diant whose case I describe (in many such cases) thinks with the going to the bank and he dares If he signed the petition he becomes deteriorating scrip—he is known to fear still greater losses, and his own his property is pledged for ten, tw times its value. To sign the petitiio his credit at the bank, it would be to Men so circumstanced will never p suggested by the Premier, while, or who are embarked in feasible scheme the making of a line which is likely t prompt to petition for the bill. If th them have it—if they do not, it is an be for their convenience that the delayed till the holders get more con to carry out the proposed works.

THE CORN BILL.

The protectionists are sedulously conversions to their views in the up speak with more than usual confident opposition—they calculate on a major as being certain. Though slow to tance to this altered tone, I have littl conduct of Peel has caused many of t and that had he forced on the meas some who will now vote against him him. It is also rumoured that if P propose to the cabinet a dissolution immediate opening of the ports. I his cabinet is too much divided to c position would meet with support.

MONEY MARKET—LONDON.

There is little business doing this preliminary arrangements for the ap next week. Consols have been do are now rather sellers at 96½, the Cents. were last done at 95½, the New at 96½, and Exchequer-bills 2½ has been done at 206.

The railway shares are much the as has chiefly reference to the settleme of companies. The transactions of are, however, much more limited th posed only a short time ago, the very become as repulsive as it was attracti Two o'Clock.—Consols for Acco Standard.

RAILWAYS.

THE PROGRESS OF FAMINE—OUTBREAK AT CLONMEL.

We asserted upon yesterday, in advertng to the unfortunate outbreak at Clonmel, that there was evidence in the accounts which had reached the metropolis, to show that the people who were hurried into excesses were goaded by poverty to disregard the obligations of social and municipal law. We have now positive evidence that what we asserted is borne out by facts. The statement from the local journal, the Tipperary Free Press, which we subjoin, establishes our position that the outrages committed were caused by hunger and destitution, and that even the promise of temporary relief quieted and dispersed the rioters. As soon as the gentry announced that a meeting would be held to afford the destitute relief, the multitudes who had threatened riot, dispersed in peace.

To the account from the Tipperary Free Press we have added a letter from the Rev. Mr. Doyle, P.P., Graig, in the county of Kilkenny, in which the rev. gentleman draws a picture of the condition of his parishioners, frightful to contemplate. The rev. gentleman, however, states facts, and does not indulge in generalities. Would that all those who write upon the progress and approach of famine would adopt the same principle, while they need not be restrained from reflection or comment upon the facts detailed. The following are the accounts:—

(From the Tipperary Free Press of Wednesday.)

At the meeting of this corporation, held on the 26th ultimo, the state of the poor was discussed, and government called on to send a commissary with a supply of Indian flour to this town, but no notice whatever was taken of the matter. At that meeting it was suggested that another meeting should be called, and a subscription entered into, but that was also unheeded. The people at length, stimulated by hunger, attacked the Caher flour carts on Thursday last.

On Monday, nearly one hundred carts laden with bags of flour, and escorted by the military and police force from Caher to this town (Clonmel), arrived here soon after twelve o'clock, having passed on the road numbers who appeared as if on the watch for them, but disappointed at the unexpected appearance of their military protectors. They had scarcely reached the main street, when the cavalry escort was seen to wheel about, and ride off with all speed to the west: a messenger arrived with the alarming intelligence that the Abbey mills, were attacked by the people who had succeeded in taking off a large quantity of flour. The magistrates also hastened to Abbey, and ascertained the truth of the report, namely that the Abbey mill was plundered of between 20 and 30 sacks of flour, which were brought off in boats to the county Waterford. There was no magistrate in town who had the commission of the peace for the county of Waterford; although the southern suburbs of Clonmel are in that county, and that the mayors civil jurisdiction extended therein for miles from time immemorial, until the passing of the stunted municipal act, still our English government appears to be in complete ignorance of our geographical position. The consequence was, the flour was completely carried off; it is said by persons belonging to that portion of the county Waterford, where much distress also prevails.

Early on yesterday morning our streets, were in a state of great commotion, several strange labourers from Kerry, and other places, were assembled in the streets, waiting, as usual, for employment when a simultaneous attack was made on the bakers shops in different quarters of the town

Next—Sir C. Coghlin has sent through his worthy agent, Mr. W. Fitzmaurice, 10l. to add to our fund; he has also sent one of his tenants to ascertain the number of his tenants who wanted seed oats and potatoes, with orders to supply them, and intends to carry on public works for the improvement of his estate and employment of the people. Mr. William Tighe has no property in my parish—he has handsomely subscribed 5l.; and that truly good man, Mr. A. Yates, the ex-member for Carlow, that amiable, humane, single-traited Englishman—(would to God that the majority of our Irish and English gentlemen were like him!)—subscribed 10l., and earnestly invited us to apply to him again if necessity required.

I shall, in my next communication, give you the names and offerings of our landed proprietors in my district. You must know that I formed a relief committee here. We have made a report of the state of this district to the Central Committee in the Castle of Dublin—we have given a return of our subscriptions, which already amount to 202l. 10s. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to order, by this morning's post, 150l. to be added to our fund, thereby approving of our committee and our proceedings. This sum, of more than 350l., well economised, will do much to encourage employment for the labouring classes, and to relieve the truly destitute poor of this parish.

I hope you will pardon this long detail, and believe me, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

MARTIN DOYLE, P.P.

RIOTS IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

"APRIL 15.—This town is in a horrible state. The populace rose and broke into all the meal and provision stores, and afterwards into the shops generally. Unfortunately our excellent resident magistrate was absent from town on some necessary duty, and there was no local magistrate to bring the military out. The mob had it all their own way, and the town is just as if it had been sacked by an army of Sikhs."

THE LATE MR. PIERSE CARRICK.

The case of this unhappy gentleman, whose recent assassination horrified the empire by its atrocity, has naturally excited considerable interest both within the walls of parliament and without them. Mr. Pierse Creagh, a Catholic gentleman connected with the county of Clare, has published a letter denying the statements which Mr. O'Connell in his place in parliament had stated were prevalent in the south respecting Mr. Carrick's character as an agent. The Limerick Examiner, an able and zealous local journal, in order to throw light upon the facts sent a special reporter into Clare, and devotes considerable space to his report. In order to bring the whole of the case completely before the public we have transcribed elsewhere the letter of Mr. Creagh, together with the report of the local journal. The whole will, we are sure, be read with great interest.

THE GERRARD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—Your able answer to Mr. Gerrard's defence was only deficient in one point, which you do not seem to be aware of.

It appears by Mr. Gerrard's letter that he made his 30 tenants all tenants in common, which obliges the best to be accountable for the worst man's rent.

For over fourteen years, or while the men who first got the land all remained, they appear to have paid up; but as no 30 men can constantly work alike with equal success, or equal care, by degrees some foolish and improvident men were not able to be as punctual as others.

Now, by Mr. Gerrard's system of letting, although the good tenant was bound to him for the rent of the bad, yet if the good men paid for the insolvent, they could not dis-train or levy the rent in the usual way from those who work

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the inspector's evidence that he drove over the pathway in and knocked down two persons, also very old, the man was prisoner 11., and in default of comment.

KRUPT.
ington, of No. 9, Castle-street, in the toy and fancy warehouseman, surrendered on Friday, the 8th day of the month, the 9th June following.

IT DEBTORS.
House, No. 3, Lower Ormond-street, county Louth, ropemaker. the 23d May, 1846.
street, brick factor.
l-street, and of Dalkey, county

the 27th, May, 1846.
Charlemont-street, gentleman.

RD—MISREPRESENTA-TROVERTED.
pressure of severe distress in the county in consequence of the misreported in a letter from Dr. Little, some days since in the *Evening* been held, in order to make the people under the pressure which impends upon them, as well as the greater calamities which inevitably

on Sunday, the 19th instant, at Headford, when, upon the motion of Walsh, P.P., seconded by John O'Connell, Esq., J.P., Greenfield: he chair, spoke as follows:—The report written by Doctor Little, the Editor of the *Evening Mail*, in respect of the country was never true, nor were potatoes for four months at Headford market—in fact not sold in this neighbourhood; and the meeting of the inhabitants of this barony this day, after prayers. I called it, for the purpose of unloading the other residents, in endeavour to allay the minds of those from whom I was selected at the present alarming crisis: wants of so large a portion of the county to be at present labouring under distress, as reported at Doctor Little, in making this report, is prejudicial to the interests of the county. I feel satisfied, his general character is entirely warrants my forming this report was imprudent, and the report, is palpable, and that the contents of his report was very defective from the following facts:—That the price of the potato has risen to 2½d. on the 18th March, and to 4½d. higher, where the poor inhabitants of the county, by getting them, a mode many are constant of means to purchase in the market, but at present unavoidable, and yet how short a time ago the potato crop has been far better than it is at present. It is too late to doubt, and what Doctor Little's supply at market, is caused by the potato crop to dispose of them

STATE OF IRELAND.

AWFUL DESTITUTION—WILL THE GOVERNMENT ACT?

We extract the following brief, but harrowing description of human suffering, from the *Clare Journal* of Monday. The subjoined documents, authenticated as they are, afford the most convincing proof that if the appalling case of the wretched memorialists be not promptly met, consequences the most fearful must ensue:—

"Kilmurry Ibrickane, April 24, 1846.
"Two copies of the following memorial, from about two hundred poor housekeepers, a list of their families, averaging about one thousand souls, have been forwarded—one to the Relief Commissioners, and another to the Lord Lieutenant:—

"The humble memorial of the poor resident cottiers on the ploughlands of Cleunagarrane and Oshanes, in the parish of Kilmurry, and barony of Ibrickane,

"HUMBLY SHewETH,
"That in consequence of the mysterious affliction of an all-wise Providence of the potato crop, memorialists (from the swampy nature of the soil of these localities) have, by the potato rot been deprived of all means of subsistence for themselves and families, and are at present the most miserable beings on the face of the earth.

"That a road was passed by special sessions presentment, 1st Vic., chap. 21, and for which a sum of 450l. was granted to give relief on the premises—that said road, leading from George O'Neil's by Lough Donnell to Clohaninchy, was approved of by the civil engineer.

"That in daily expectation of relief on the premises by opening of said road, memorialists have, from time to time pawned all their day and night covering, and are at present suffering from cold and hunger in a state too much for human endurance.

"That memorialists would long since have taken refuge in the poor houses; but being under the impression that they would have neither house nor home at their return to shelter themselves and families, and would consequently far over more to go to ruin.

"That the memorialists respectfully, yet fervently crave your honorable board will be graciously pleased to take their wretched condition into consideration, and order such immediate relief on the premises, as may be the means of saving the lives (if not of memorialists) at least of their starving families, and for which memorialists will ever pray.

"Being the nearest resident magistrate, I regret to have to state that this memorial is too true, and that it rather underrates the state of destitution the poor are in.

"BURTON MACNAMARA, J.P.
"As magistrates of the barony above named, we have made inquiry into the condition of the memorialists, and find that some local public work is actually necessary for their sustenance and support.

"FRANCIS G. MORONY, J. P.
"THOMAS H. MORONY, J. P.
"THOMAS MORONY, sen., J. P.

MR. AND MRS. GERRARD AGAIN.
At the Mount Beilew petty sessions on Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard had upwards of thirty tenants, on another gentleman's estate, summoned for "malicious trespass." It appeared from the witnesses that the cattle of these tenants strayed into a bottomfield belonging to the above celebrated parties—and for this they claimed the penalties (not under the ordinary trespass rate but the pains and penalties imposed for "malicious trespass." The defendant proved that Mr. Gerrard had no meaning and that he had been requested to join them in making one. A highly respectable gentleman swore "that he frequently drove his gig and horse over the stream and boundary, and that it was quite insufficient to keep out any beast."
The magistrate (the Honourable M. French R.M.) dismissed the complaints with no small degree of indignation. Much credit is due to Mr. James Concannon, (a solicitor) for his humanity in gratuitously defending the poor men against a phalanx of solicitors employed on the occasion by

them. They can do nothing, and it is absurd to let a c impression go abroad. Why should the people be pe to be "fool'd to the top of their bent;" why should allowed to labour under the delusion that a board o dians can assist them, when that board has no power out-door relief? and if they had could the rate-pay it? We must look for aid in other quarters. F employment are what the people want. Cheap fon procured by throwing open the government granary distributing, at a low price, the Indian meal. The employment there is a grant of 50,000l., at the di the board of works, for the relief of all Ireland. *Champion.*

We (*Tuam Herald*) grieve to say that up to effectual steps have been taken to alleviate the rapidly increasing distress. Various public wor been approved of, but none of them under the late (owing to the difficulties in the act) can be commo three weeks or a month. The preparations for provement of the river Clare are not sufficiently to commence the works for at least a fortnight. meantime thousands of poor people are devouring the means to sustain themselves and families. I applications have been made by the town commiss the executive praying for a loan on the security tolls and customs, to be expended in flagging the t although a month has elapsed no reply has been gi

NEENAGH—CONDUCT OF LANDLORDS!—Th raised by the relief committee for the current u nearly exhausted. As we stated in our last pu the resident and absentee gentry connected with and district are doing literally nothing for the low In reply to a communication from the secreta committee, Mr. George O'Leary, the following c nary effusion was received by the treasurer, Mr. A We should promise that the writer is said to be c extraction, enormously wealthy, and to hold a l party in the district:—

"Brockley Park, 21st Ap
"Sir—Mr. George O'Leary having written to subscription to the Neenagh relief fund, requesti would direct my answer to you, I beg to say I tention to supply all of my tenantry who paid t with meal, and that I have given instruction to my cordingly, and that the expense of this will be w able, that I cannot think of subscribing to the N lief fund. And with regard to those tenants who paid, they cannot possibly require either money o they have without my leave, transferred the p their farms in the shape of cash, into their own and I really consider it very unreasonable, when t are thus supplied, to be called on to relieve the poe properties, the responsibility and duty of which c other landlords.—I remain, Sir, obediently yours
"W. D. F

"To Adam John Burr, Esq."
This is a letter for the crisis.
In the meantime other landlords are proceeding rents according to law.

We have heard that latitats have been served c nants on the property of the late Mr. Clarke, at 5 for old arrears of rent, and that these latitats ar panied by ejectment processes.—*Tipperary Vind*
A meeting of the barony of Upper Ormond, w Neenagh on Thursday, when sub-committees wei the barony divided into districts and other measures adopted for relieving the destitution pr that extensive district.—*Ibid.*

BORRISOLEIGH.—A meeting of the Inhab Borrisoleigh and its vicinity was held at Morley, the 17th inst., the Rev. William Morris, P.P., an Alexander Hoops, rector, joint chairmen, unanimously resolved, that out of a population 8,000 in this town and parish, one-fourth were in extreme destitution, and that our rev. chairm requested to make an urgent appeal to the landed p of this district for their aid, to alleviate the pres extending and alarming distress. The appeal ha sponded to by Peter Barlow, Esq., North Great street, Dublin, and Walter Ronayne, Esq., Cork: party of the former, only joins this party.

a fact well known, could be very imper- d by the Roman Ca- rose who are in con- os, must be obvious. comes our duty to sets before the Lord nment the necessity y of most con- of the dis- express our earnest greed to (under the at Tuam (held some ily, may be put into all as these works on the number to be aterial benefit at this 4-29-46 ion proposed, and

conded by Rev. John a meeting that want that dearth, famine, nce unless averted ay of public works, poor of this neigh-

conded by William W. S. Little, M.D., ing that no scarce y ist in this district. imate acquaintance it our bounden duty ified contradiction; rned doctor makes f relying on passing ins at variance with

nded by James D. Lieutenant mmediate relief to appearance, and to follow unless some measuroes taken to y. Clarian; seconded

t quantity of pots- resent to the rapid le, and the just sp- vill be shortly un- ice of them in this

ved from the chair 3 given him for his nan.

sterious disease last horses of the 17th k, with which 24 have died. In the he regiment, Mr. in, and seeing the ded that the vete- be sent for without Cherry, veterinary eks, to superintend y. The animals g in perfect health, ded by a distans on speedy death. The e- mined by Mr. the stomachs nes of poison, no nts of the stomachs. opinion as to the it to an epidemic, it have been caused has been examined, b a disease; and we the horses has been

dragged into court merely because they gave shelter to some of the victims driven from Bullinglass.—Roscommon Journal.

The time has arrived when it can no longer be denied that upon the efforts of those who have the means, depend whether we are to have an unemployed population, and famine and pestilence, or an employed population, and plenty and health. There is no use in going round the bush with the story—the naked fact is forced upon every man who will give himself the trouble of thinking—the subject has arrived at our very doors, and shall it be yet entertained as a matter for further discussion whether men who are as yet able to labour, shall or not have the means of exercising that labour for the maintenance of themselves and their families? Eleemosynary relief will not do; we repudiate now, as we have already taken occasion to do heretofore, the degrading influence which a system of universal alms-giving would establish. Our people, in the depths of their privations, have marked their repugnance to the indoor relief which even the poor law affords, and they have—by long and weary travelling to England and elsewhere in search of employment—given the most convincing proof of their manly desire to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.—Western Star Conservative Journal.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—Actuated by a spirit of impartial justice, which should ever be the prominent characteristic of a public journalist, we (Waterford Freeman) feel that it is but fair on our parts to state that the Marquis of Waterford has upwards of 200 men employed in draining in the vicinity of Kilmacthomas, the scene of the late evictions. Preparations are in progress to employ a still greater number. Mr. Mears, his lordship's agent, has given directions to all the tenants to employ all the hands they can procure, and set them to work on their respective farms, he paying their wages.

DUNGARVAN, APRIL 23.—Under this date a correspondent of the Waterford Freeman writes as follows:—On Tuesday a crowd of labouring men presented themselves at the Reverend Dr. Hally's door, and called on him to get them work. The doctor exhorted them against the commission of any violence or breach of the public peace, and assured them that every one of them would be employed on the following day at one shilling per day. The "Tipperary boy," from the thick of the crowd, cried out that a shilling a day was too low, and called on the people not to work for less than 1s. 6d. per day. At the request of Dr. Hally the "peelers" were sent for, and "my bould Tipperary boy" was marched into "quod," where he remained till the temperature of his cell reduced his excited and foolish notions and feelings to the standard of cool reason; and after expressing compunction for his conduct, and promising to behave himself like an honest and peaceful man for the time to come, he was discharged. Many believed him to be an incendiary, but we think he is really what he professes to be, a "stickler for high wages." Agreeably to the good pastor's promise, the work of charity and relief was commenced on Wednesday morning, when from three to four hundred destitute poor creatures who were walking about idle, were hired at a 1s. per each day, and sent to the Abbey Strand to gather stones for the purpose of repairing the streets, &c. The demand for the Indian meal here is most pressing and extraordinary—so much so that two or three hundred persons are seen waiting to be served every morning opposite the house in which it is retailed. The accounts from the surrounding districts relative to the condition of the peasantry are heartrending and alarming in the extreme. In Killungford, Killrosent, Comeragh Killnafrehan, &c. the stock of potatoes is consumed, and the inhabitants of these places are now using their seed potatoes, which will last them but a very short time; this is the case with many of the farmers, but the condition of the cottier and labourer is far more deplorable. Some of them had no potato gardens tilled at all, on others they failed, they have no relief committee to get them "meal or malt," and are left to their fate—to starve, perish, or plunder. A carrier from this town, as he was coming from Clonmel a few days since, called into a house which he saw convenient to the road side, for the purpose of lighting his pipe, it was ten o'clock in the morning, and there were five or six little boys and girls squatted on the floor of the wretched house crying. "Have you any fire?" said the carrier. "No," replied the father of the children, "and what is worse, I have not a morsel of food to give them poor children whom

not from its own population, but from those who are driven from other properties, and who have no shelter whatever except what is to be had in the lanes and suburbs of Borris-oleigh and such towns.—Ibid.

HINTS FOR THE EVENING MAIL.—It is worse than useless to endeavour to show that starvation does not exist in the country: such an assertion is as reckless as it is heartless; and those journalists who imagine they are serving the interests of their party by setting up such a "black is white" course of sophistry in opposition to indisputable facts, will only injure their own cause. The works on the railways, too, are progressing but slowly, and the payments, owing to the difficulty of getting calls paid up, are few and far between." With reference to other public works, for which the legislature has passed measures, comparatively nothing is as yet in operation. No time should, therefore, be lost in providing means of employment, and procuring Indian corn, oatmeal, and such other food as the people could obtain at a low rate; as it is only by the immediate adoption of precautions such as these that we can hope to bring them through this trying season.—Leinster Express (Conservative journal).

APPREHENDED INVASION OF ENNIS.—We understand that a party of dragoons have been applied for by the High Sheriff to preserve the peace of this town (Ennis) a large concourse of people from the surrounding neighbourhood, being expected to march into the town during the day.—Clare Journal of Monday.

THE POTATO PLANTING.—In several instances we find farmers have changed their mind respecting potatoes, and in the ground preparing for that crop, they are putting oats, from the dread of a rot in the seed.—Enniskillen Chronicle.

TUAM TOWN COMMISSIONERS—CHARLES BLAKE, ESQ.

A meeting of the above body and of the inhabitants of Tuam in general, was held in the Tuam House on Thursday last, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, demanding an investigation regarding an alleged report from Mr. Charles Blake to the government, representing Tuam as being in a state bordering on insurrection.

The chair was taken at three o'clock by THOMAS BONDIN, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Chairman of the Board of Town Commissioners.

Mr. William Gannon, T.C., and P.L.G., in proposing the adoption of the memorial addressed the meeting in forcible and eloquent terms on the vindictive and unmanly manner in which Mr. Blake sought, by stabbing, like an assassin, in the dark, to gratify his malice against the people of Tuam for having shown their contempt of his political servility and Catholic-Toryism, by rejecting him at the late election of the poor law guardians. Mr. Gannon stated that as Mr. Blake had received a formal notice several days previous to the meeting he could therefore allege no excuse for his absence, the true cause of which was evident; for, were there no other proofs, his own words would leave little doubt of the truth of the charge against him; and as this act on the part of Mr. Blake was treacherous and wholly unprovoked, so was it most heartless, at a time when the people of Tuam were about applying for some aid from the government to relieve the appalling distress that existed.—Mr. Gannon having adverted to the past occasions on which the vindictiveness of Mr. Blake had been the primary cause of the most deplorable disasters to the inhabitants of Tuam, read the following memorial:—

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM BARON HERTSFORD, LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

"The Memorial of the Town Commissioners on behalf of the inhabitants of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

"MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—That memorialists have heard with surprise and alarm, mingled with indignation, that this peaceable town and neighbourhood have been represented to your Excellency by Charles Blake, Esq., as a place in which the laws are set at defiance, and where life and property are insecure.

"That memorialists beg to inform your Excellency that the only cause they can assign for this very unjustifiable conduct ascribed to Mr. Blake, is their having opposed his return as a poor law guardian at the recent election for this division of the union, and that Mr. Blake himself was the only person who gave any cause of offence; whereas the people, though subjected to great inconvenience by his refusing to deal with them in a matter connected with his trade, instead of establishing a direct trade with the

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Sir—My attention has been called to the evidence given by me on the trial of Mrs. Mary Jane Scott, for bigamy, as it is set forward in your columns.

I am there made to state, with respect to a valued friend and neighbour, that "he was not a moral man when a bachelor." I beg, Sir, to say that such was not the effect of my evidence. Counsel for the accused asked me whether the gentleman to whom I refer "was a moral man." I protested against being asked to give an opinion as to the morality of any man, more especially at such a distance of time, and in the period of my neighbour's youth, as well as of my own. Counsel next asked me what was the present character of my neighbour, upon which I replied that I knew him now and since his marriage, eighteen years since, to be as moral, as honest, and as respectable a citizen as any in Dublin.

Will you allow me, Sir, in justice to myself as well as to my friend, to make this correction of your statement of my evidence; and believe me to be, with great respect, your obedient humble servant,

THOMAS HICKEY.

15, Portland-row, Summer-hill.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES COYNE.—It is this day our painful duty to have to record the demise of this deeply lamented clergyman, which took place on Sunday morning last, at the residence of the Very Rev. Dr. Coyne, P.P., Dundalk, after a lengthened illness.—*Newry Examiner.*

BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY.—Yesterday, at St. Chad's Cathedral, in this town, Mr. Charles Stokes, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, made his first communion, having been previously received into the Roman Catholic church by the Rev. J. Moore, in the private chapel belonging to the bishop's house. Mr Stokes is brother to Mr. Nasmyth Stokes, who was publicly received in the same cathedral a few weeks ago.—*Morning Herald.*

THE GURTMORE EVICTION.

We find the subjoined report in the *Tipperary Vindicator* of Wednesday. The facts there stated throw considerable light upon the recent evictions at Gurtmore, near Nenagh, and, if they be correct, prove that that scene of extermination was one of unmitigated hardship:—

William Bunfield v. Patrick Guinane.

Mr. Killikelly, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that Mr. Tuthill was the owner of a property at Gurtmore, which he was obliged to take possession of under a *Habere*, to dispossess the defendant, Patrick Guinane, with three or four others. The complainant, William Bunfield, after Guinane had been dispossessed, took his place from Mr. Tuthill, and continued in possession up to the time that the defendant came and forcibly entered the house again, for which he had been summoned.

William Bunfield sworn.—I was present when Mr. Tuthill got possession from his tenantry; he then put a man named Dudley in care of it; my father afterwards got possession of Guinane's land; it was by Mr. Tuthill's directions that he got possession of the land on the 6th April; we went to work on the 13th April; Guinane came after he was dispossessed to take forcible possession on the 15th of April; he retained possession since.

Mr. Magrath.—You swore you got possession from Mr. Tuthill?

Witness.—I swore no such thing; I swore he authorised Dudley to give my father possession.

John Dudley.—Mr. Tuthill authorised me to give possession instantly to Bunfield.

Mr. Magrath.—Your Worship, I beg to say, I think from the handwriting of Mr. Tuthill himself which I will prove to you in this case, that he certainly has not sustained the character of a very lenient landlord.

Mr. Caleb Going.—That's not what you are to prove.

Mr. Magrath.—In December last Mr. Tuthill and his tenantry had a disagreement, when on that occasion he carried the sub-steriff, Mr. S. Going, and a strong body of police to dispossess them; but then Mr. Going and the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, made an amicable agreement between them. On the 16th of December '45, Mr. Tuthill wrote to Guinane demanding him to pay one year and a half rent, amounting to the sum of 17l. 13s. 1d. which he did. He then wrote again to Patrick Guinane stating in his letter, which I now hold in my hand, if you meet me on the second of February next in Nenagh, with 4l. 13s. 1d. I will give a receipt up to November last. Now on the 2d of February I will prove to your worship

STATE OF IRELAND.

FAMINE AND FEVER IN ULSTER.

MEETING AT NEWRY.

(From the *Newry Examiner.*)

On Saturday last a meeting was held in the court-house at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a relief committee for the town and neighbourhood of Newry.

Among those present were, the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, Rev. Dr. Bagot, Rev. Dr. Butler, Rev. John Brennan, Rev. H. Alexander, Rev. Mr. Mand, Rev. J. Sheils; J. Boyd, Esq., seneschal, Captain Seaver, Dr. Savago, Dr. Lyons, &c., &c.

Rowan M'Naghten, Esq., took the chair, having convened the meeting as chairman of the town commissioners.

Rev. John Brennan said—Distress threatens an enormous number in Newry at present. There are 500 families who cannot drag out their miserable existence for one week, unless they are helped by the charitable. It is only through the agency of the public prints the government will be able to know that such distress is prevailing in this town. I think there are, at present, five hundred individuals who live chiefly on the support they get from those who feel for their wants, and are able to help them.—

When we let the government know through the public press, the trying circumstances we are placed in—the distress (that is at present prevailing, and that there can be nothing done to relieve the poor without government assistance—do you not think they will come forward and help us immediately?—Is it not sufficient to look at the objects of charity around us—to look at the women with their children—to strike horror into us? I hope some other persons will state what they know concerning the poor, and then the government can have no reluctance to help us in doing all in our power for the maintenance of those poor creatures around us, and others like them.

Chairman (to Captain Seaver)—Can you give the meeting any information how the poorer classes of people are off in your part of the country?

Capt. Seaver—My tenantry are very comfortable, and well off.

Rev. James Sheils—I am disposed to meet the wishes of all parties appointed to act on this committee, and I think it would be better to have a little proof of the prevailing distress for the committee.

Rev. Mr. Brennan—It is not at all necessary. I have an opportunity of knowing a great deal of the distress at present prevailing.

The Right Rev. Dr. Blake said—I did not intend to say anything here to day, until I heard Mr. Sheils doubt that there was much distress prevailing. I for my own part rest upon facts entirely. I have heard that although great care had been taken to save the potatoes, there was a total failure of one third of the crop. The poor cannot be induced to go into the workhouse: for although I sometimes refuse them assistance, and deny them any relief, it is to strive to get them to go into the workhouse. I am not surprised that a great number do not go into it, for there is such a medley of idle and bad characters there, that some would rather die of starvation, than allow themselves to mix with them. It is not at all the low diet that keeps a great number out of it. Potatoes which were last year but 3d. or 4d. per stone are now 6d. or 7d.; and oatmeal is at present 16s or 17s. per cwt. Coals are also nearly twice the price they were some time ago. Consider what a very great change the high prices of those articles will make not only with the poor, but those who could live very comfortable before. The laborers cannot get work, and those who wished to earn their bread honestly cannot get employment to enable them to do so. The famine is not yet set in; but wait until June comes, and unless there be proper measures taken immediately, the government will not assist us at all; but, seeing us exert ourselves, they will, I hope, do all they can to assist us; or if they do not, and we do not exert ourselves before the clamour comes on, scenes which occur too often in Tipperary, will, I fear, be witnessed here also (hear, hear). In India, when the people had been apprised of what happened the potato crop in Ireland, they immediately said something must be done to assist the poor of Ireland; and unless we and our fellow-creatures put our hands in our pockets and subscribe liberally, there will undoubtedly be a famine in Ireland. The persons who subscribed the 3,000l. are British soldiers and our own countrymen; and it was not only a countryman of our own, but even one of our townsmen, who commenced the subscription. It was a person, I say again, who was a townsman of our own; and although he is far from us, yet his heart is still with Newry. He is a Mr. O'Hanlon

disely. I cared not one the man was; I felt he was my duty to relieve such prevailing distress town in the South.

Rev. John Brennan—of knowing the distress number of poor belong Shiels's; and of course assistance, but come to

Dr. Bagot then move a committee (which was commissioners' room or to business at once.

The former chairman Seaver was called there were then given to Mr. chair, and the meeting for him.

MEETING (From the

In pursuance of a request signatures of C. J. Adcock; the Rev. Frederick the Rev. P. F. Foy, C. vened for the purpose of poor of the parish of Lord Lieutenant with a grant in money, or p Shercock, on Friday thinly attended. The Mr. Adams, and the ports returned by perso the different townlands and accurate statement habitants in their res ceeded with.

The Chairman havin the names of several was represented as bein

Mr. John Johnston sons were possessed of entirely unworthy of tution arose solely from habits.

Mr. John Rush Johnston.

The Rev. Mr. Foy minds of Messrs. John which they seemed to cure relief for all the on those reports. Si of all the inhabitants w circumstances of each were taken down, in or of the locality, and t prevailed, but also wh visions.

The Chairman rem and Rush, that there ident than others; bu many persons were rec state of the potato cro (leman) we see distres no matter from what Christians and as men from whence they pro

Some desultory co meeting, at the sugges till Thursday, the 23d

The following charg dicator) was delivered Tipperary quarter seas After the grand jury w

Mr. Sergeant Howl adverted to the nature which he stated wer-making some persons which would justify th lows:—"There are al you in which several taking a quantity of who were conveying lament—every feeling extreme distress and the people, and whic too strongly marked to

Minister and the Irish members. Sometimes the other, is transfixed with the wrath. Peel is stamped as the "Pro-rebecause he will intrude with a Coercion lth O'Brien reckons in the same dilacause he resists it. The attack varies pulso. The Minister is knocked down set up the next. Ireland and the Irish at present denounced as the great obel is all sincere, solicitous, and straight-

icle has discovered that the continua-bate can serve no useful purpose—"it l to foster a single good feeling in towards the other. It will produce ipatience in England—discontent and it suffering in Ireland. We cannot, think that the conduct of those Irish would still persist in keeping up the open to very grave censure." The gentle remonstrance is to compel the r to submission, and retreat from their ground; but of such a consequence apprehension. We have not the remote interests of Ireland will suffer in the 1 they are confided, or that the produ-r and impatience in England" will have eight in altering the resolution of the

cannot but regard this murmur against as unworthy and impertinent—unwor-seir magnanimity and singleness of pur-orting a measure which will bring to perhaps a remote, certainly only a very—for commerce or manufactures sho b-guanimity and disinterestedness are all the foolish threat held forth, that further it "soon cause the favourable feelings of ople to be merged in one of angry resistance to what? We estimate all this ie. Falcons are not caught with limed y words will not alter stern resolves. power lies with the Irish party, and erted until justice be either conceded

we must also regard as impertinent. inclined to think that Irishmen are the what is suited to the condition of Ireland. e party believe that commercial free-illient thing for England. So think the nd support it; but they believe that, freetrade may be for England, coor-bad thing for Ireland, and this they Who can be better judges than our re-headed by a man gifted with more xperience of his country—its evils and s—than any living person? Free-reasonably defer to his estimate of what ficial or injurious to Ireland. wever. They care not one pin's point g but the success of their own measure.

Our columns to-day bear terrible testimony to the progress of famine and disease. The records of destitution refer not alone to the South of Ireland, but to the North, and the deplorable details with which our pages are filled to-day are, alas! but anticipatory of the more gloomy and terrific facts with which the summer will make us necessarily acquainted.

The Rev. Mr. Brennan, of Newry, states that there are in that town—in the midst of an active, industrious, and wealthy community—"five hundred families who cannot drag out a miserable existence for one week unless they are helped by the charity-table." Even up to this time many hundreds have been sustained by the private benevolence of the charitable.

The excellent and venerable Bishop of Down, the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, adverted to the prices of food, and of that equally indispensable article, firing. The latter, he says, has now reached to twice the price it was some time since. As to the former, his lordship states, that potatoes are 6l. per stone, and oatmeal 16s. or 17s. per cwt. The *Evening Mail*, we know, asserts that these prices can scarcely be held to indicate scarcity, not to speak of famine. But when the wages of a labourer only suffices to purchase two stones of potatoes daily (see the statement of Dr. Savage), and but 3lbs. of oatmeal, every labourer must feel the pressure of scarcity, and the unemployed the infliction, of course, of famine. No labourer can maintain his family with provisions at such a price, and it is no matter what abstract notions of "famine prices" any individual may entertain, the labourer who earns but one shilling a day, with potatoes at sixpence a stone, must feel the pangs of hunger, if not of famine.

We feel bound in this place to notice what we regret to think the *Mail* intends as an incentive to the government, to crush the impatience of hunger by military force. Our cotemporary says:—

"We have had, during the last five-and-twenty or thirty years, in Ireland, repeated famines, accompanied by fever—some attended with greater and some with less degrees of suffering. They were genuine years of scarcity and pestilence, as testified by the relative prices of food, and the authentic returns of fever hospitals, dispensaries, and other sanatory institutions. But on none of those occasions had we what the popular passions now exhibit, insurrectionary outbreaks, and plundering devastations of mills, stores, and repositories of food."

This language can bear but one meaning, namely, that "insurrectionary outbreaks" should be met by bloodshed. We desire, therefore to say, not with the most remote intent of palliating outrage or plunder, but for the sake of truth, and peace, and forbearance, that in every year of those "repeated famines," of which the *Mail* takes notice, there were such outbreaks as those recently occurring at Clonmel, and such plunder as has occurred at Carrick-on-Suir. This is a matter of fact. We believe that, unhappily, on some of those occasions blood was shed; we trust that we have strived at a period when the value of life is more appreciated, and that neither the example of former times, nor the provocative suggestions of certain writers of the present, will cause a recurrence

administration, and in that capacity cond first negotiation of Mr. Polk's cabinet, Paackenham. Mr. Calhoun afterwards making way for Mr. Buchanan, the present whose views, favourable to a more dashin were considered to be more in accordance views of the President. 4-28-46

Mr. Calhoun has views on other subjects w an important bearing upon his policy with rega gon. Belonging to a slave state, he desires to a paramount—he himself would only say a fluence in the confederation for the southe of the union. While in office he accompl annexation of Texas, which was so much into the scales of the slave influence, wit scrupulous fears of disturbing the growth o public by an over-active policy; nor did l occasion take into much account the reme of European sovereigns, by which it was to arrest that stroke of American statesm This object once accomplished, Mr. Calho willing to open up that question anew, and by plunging into an English war, to bring into an alliance with Mexico for the undoi work and the re-conquest of Texas.

Mr. Calhoun is further the great leader of rican freetraders; contending against a high tariff, he led the nullifiers of Carolina, a time threatened to dissolve the union itself r submit to high duties on imported manufact feels now that a crisis has just arrived whe tinnance of peace with England may est- trade for ever. On the importance of fr the great cause of human progress, and the high civilization, no English free trader views more decided than Mr. Calhoun; an say that the views of none of them are so so comprehensive, for in disinterestedne siasm, and ability, we believe he is supe who advocates in England the doctrines to the other side of the Atlantic, he has devot It will easily be believed, therefore, that second motive why Mr. Calhoun, at any sacrifice, would avoid a war with Engl- moment.

A few days before the sailing of the l: Mr. Calhoun stated at large in the Sen- United States, his views as to the present; the Oregon question, and the course pr- pursued by America. Under the influenc- been explaining, Mr. Calhoun belongs to a cognised in America as the moderate and p- We have already stated to our readers question agitated in America between party and the war; party is not whet- rica shall assent or not to the p- of England, but whether, on one side, shall insist on all of Oregon, or whethe other, she shall be content to realise th- mise which she has herself repeatedly, and

THE COERCION BILL.

We have again to congratulate the country upon the further postponement of the Coercion Bill. Sir Robert Peel, true to his promise that he would proceed with this obnoxious measure upon the first day after the Easter recess, caused the adjourned debate to be moved by Sir James Graham on Friday night, and, for the purpose of forcing a division, prevented, as far as he could, a debate upon the motion. In truth, the advocates of the bill did not attempt to offer a single argument in its favour. They were content, as they boasted, to leave the speaking to the Irish members, confident that when the division was taken they were certain of a ministerial majority. On Friday, however, their intention was defeated—there was no division on the question that the bill be read a first time, and the debate stands again adjourned.

The excellent and talented member for Kilkenny, whose exertions against this measure are particularly valuable, opens the debate to-night. Nearly a score of Irish members who have not yet addressed the house will follow, and, with such a force, we venture to endorse the prediction of our "Special Correspondent," that we shall see the opening of next week at least ere the Coercion Bill be read a first time.

RAILWAYS.

LIABILITIES OF ALLOTTEES.—WOOLMER v. TOBY.

In the now celebrated case of Woolmer v. Toby, the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster has just granted a conditional order for a new trial. That is, the plaintiffs, the provisional committee-men, who obtained the verdict against the defendant, the allottee, are now required to come into court, and show cause why a new trial should not be had. The case, therefore, will be fully argued before the Court of Queen's Bench, and the questions of law involved in it—questions so important to parties concerned in railways—will receive the deliberate adjudication of that high tribunal; unless, indeed, as so often happens in law proceedings, the case goes off upon some technical point unconnected with the merits.

Our readers will find in another column the report of the brief proceedings that took place in the Queen's Bench on the granting of the order, with a short statement of the case prefixed.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

The following has been received by extraordinary express from Paris, through the electrical telegraph on the Dover line:—

PARIS, APRIL 17, EIGHT O'CLOCK.—At half-past five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at the moment when the King was returning from a drive, and was passing through the park of Fontainebleau, a man, mounted upon a wall, fired at his Majesty.

Providence has once more watched over the days of the King.

The Queen, the Princess Adelaide, the Duchess of Nemours, and the Prince and Princess of Salerno, were in the King's carriage.

thenceforth he would be the untiring advocate of a domestic legislature for Ireland. 4-20-46

STATE OF TIPPERARY.—PROGRESS OF FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Clonmel, Saturday Night, April 18, 1846.

On my arrival here this morning I found the town tolerably tranquil, but I must say that still a great deal of excitement and commotion exists, although no actual violence was offered to either person or property since the unfortunate occurrences of Tuesday last—an account of which has already appeared in your journal, and which so far as it went, was critically accurate. The history of that affair you will find below. Here I will briefly state what I witnessed and heard this day. The first object that arrested my attention (it was then about nine o'clock, a.m.) was a parade of military force. The troops consisted of a considerable body of the 3d Dragoon Guards (which arrived here late on the previous evening), a heavy escort of the 33d Regt. (stationed in the town), and a body of police; they were marching through the streets, having in charge 25 cart loads of oatmeal and flour. It appears that this quantity of provision had been ground at the mills of Kilmore, about four miles from the town, by Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Power, Mr. Ryan, and other eminent millers and corn merchants, and had to be conveyed to the quay here; for shipment to Waterford, but in consequence of what took place on Tuesday, an attack was apprehended, and Mr. Swan, the stipendiary magistrate, with the troops above mentioned, proceeded as early as five o'clock to Kilmore, in order to have the property brought safely into town. There was not, however, the slightest disposition evinced by the people to meddle with the property. A considerable crowd of people, almost as a matter of course, followed the procession—for in fact such it was—as it marched slowly forward, the dragoons with drawn swords, the infantry with fixed bayonets. The numbers increased on approaching the town; it was market-day, but the greatest decorum and the most peaceable demeanour was exhibited by the people all through. The meal was deposited in the stores of its respective owners, and then the military were collected in front of the buildings situate on the quay. The crowd of civilians at this moment was very large, owing principally to the number attracted from the market and other parts of the town, to ascertain the cause of the parade. Mr. Bianconi, the excellent and efficient mayor (of whose conduct I shall have something to say hereafter), addressed the people very briefly, and begged of them to disperse quietly, which advice they at once obeyed. I was amongst them, and I never saw a better conducted set of people. They told me it was against their nature and inclination to offer the least insult, or violence to person or property; all they wanted was employment to enable them to purchase the commonest necessaries of life for themselves and their families. They were able and most willing to work—to endure any amount of labour—nay, slavery, provided that by such means they procured subsistence. They complained loudly of the apathy of the government in allowing matters to proceed to this extremity; and I believe the poor people had good reason not to be satisfied with the conduct of the parties whose duty it was to have co-operated with the town authorities, and the gentry of the neighbourhood (such of them as did assist) and afforded timely relief to the starving people, either by giving them employment or supplying them with food. If one were to credit the local papers published here to day it would appear that the whole county, or at least the majority of its district towns, are in open outbreak for want of food; I trust these reports may not prove correct, but at all events

famine and greatly fear to make the these matters and you not anything on t to have taken, likewise, I al sional observat your readers.

The milita: day, I am ho; and I have i persons (erro conclusion.

In the mark a stone, and high for this a

FAS!

We lament hope of the East Emo Hunt of the Emo II neighbouring e upwards of 500 of the district, 200 were prese

DEATH OF DECEASE OF THIS his house in La Count Pepoli, t M. Tolbecque, He was a Ven

Last year, on "Lear" for the into an analysi: racter, and gave elder Kenn the In this opinion night; indeed, v state, that in the any one perfori delineation of tl it agitates, har: noblest ends of I genius of any I speaking we cou us well as those character to h: previous efforts, To go through. of eulogics. In lia's apparent co

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D the introduction o whatever it may effect of the play. If the sublime to the thunder of the sti assist the progress

ATTACK ON BOATS—THURSDAY EVENING.—The boats coming up from Waterford were attacked at Kilsheelan on this day by a numerous band of men, women, and children, and the miscellaneous goods with which they were laden carried off in all directions. Informations being received, the military and police were immediately on the spot; a considerable quantity of wheat belonging to Messrs. Hughes was recovered, thirteen persons were made prisoners. The stipendiary magistrate, Major Shaw, had a narrow escape, his horse having taken fright, jumped into the river with him, and swam a considerable distance.

FETHARD, THURSDAY.—There was a rising here to-day, and Mr. Harvey's store attacked, from which three sacks of flour was taken; the mob attacked Mr. Wilson's store, but were repulsed. They were finally dispersed through the praiseworthy exertions of the parish priest, the Archdeacon Laffan, and quiet restored.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The market price of potatoes has advanced to 6½d per stone, which is 3d. the stone over the price of this time twelvemonth, and for an inferior article.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The price of new butter advanced on Friday from 80s. to 90s. per cwt.—*Ibid.*

Friday morning ten sheep, the property of a farmer at Clare, were killed. The miscreants left the heads in the field and took the carcases.—*Ibid.*

THREATENED REBELLION.—During the week many rumours were afloat as to the certainty of an out-break taking place amongst the poor people, who are in very great distress. But those idle whisperings were the emanation of persons who knew very little of the quiet disposition of our suffering poor. So firmly did some of the functionaries in charge of the army believe that an attack would be made on the stores, that the troops were in constant readiness for three or four days, and the men confined to barracks.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

EMIGRATION—LANDLORD CUNNING.—There will have gone after the season is over, upwards of three thousand individuals from this country by this (Waterford) post alone. Assuming that each individual expends 10l. in his passage, and before he settles, and that he has 10l. more to establish himself, here is direct taking away of hard cash to the amount of 60,000l. gone out of one of the bleeding pores of Ireland to increase the misery which is left behind. We are in possession of facts which show that many cunning landlords are sending the people away yearly, but by degrees, and not in such a manner as to subject themselves to a "clearance" notice. If this system be continued we shall be tempted to give names.

After these things who will blame the people for out-breaks occasioned by famine? There is nothing plentiful in the land but ruin; employment is scarce—money is scarce—the people are being thinned—farms are being consolidated—bullock land is progressing—

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,

Where cows accumulate and men decay."

—*Munster Chronicle.*

FOOD RIOTS IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR—CARRICK-ON-SUIR

THURSDAY.—Notwithstanding the subscriptions of the highly respected parish priest, and several of the gentry including T. E. Lalor, Esq., Cregg House, and the clergy of the town, the greatest disorder prevailed here yesterday, and the utmost consternation was experienced by all persons in consequence of a tumultuous crowd going about attacking baker's shops, and committing depredations on flour and on corn stores, &c. It is certain that there is great destitution here, and very little employment, whilst the markets are excessively high for all kinds of provisions. Happily, no very serious injury was inflicted, though much evil was apprehended from the violence of the starving multitude. Owing to the persuasions of the clergy, and some of the influential inhabitants, what might have been serious results, have stimulated the increased vigour of the wealthy of all classes and persuasions to set the people to work immediately, and give them food at reasonable prices.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

refuse, humiliating to attend there at all; but it was ably humiliating when they were obliged to appear as gags—to sue for money, or to return thanks for money which their own, which, if the full amount sought for were obliged by the house, it would still not amount to one-tenth of what they had been robbed of by this country. They had asked what use they would make of an additional number of representatives: It would have the effect, to say nothing of making them perhaps a little more respectful than they were. He would address himself from that house to the people of Ireland, and he would ask them whether they did not in the proceedings of that night a strong, a full confirmation all that had ever yet been said of the insulting manner in which their country was treated by England? He had seen the most honest English parochial bill bring up her Majesty's ministers anxious to protract the debate, and yet on a question in which the interests of Ireland were most intimately concerned—on a question in which the connection between the two countries was most intimately involved, still, because it was an Irish question, opposed by Irish members, her Majesty's government would not condescend to reply to their arguments. He did, therefore, not on that house, but on the people of Ireland, in this very circumstance, to persevere still more determinedly seeking for the restoration of that parliament where their rights and their demands would be sure to be attended to, and their interests treated with proper respect: He would call on every Irish member to imitate the conduct of the hon. member for Athlone (J. Collett), and to come, like him, to the conclusion, that there was no hope for Ireland—no hope of even decent conduct being shown towards her representatives save in an Irish parliament. The honourable and learned member concluded moving that the debate be now adjourned (hear, hear).

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN seconded the amendment. He said he confessed this was one of those steps to which he would recede with very great reluctance: but still he felt that the ground taken by his honourable friend the member for Kilkenny was perfectly justified. The debate had now continued for three days, and yet only two members of the government had spoken, while, not a single Irish member had yet come forward to advocate the measure (hear, hear). Under these circumstances it was monstrous to think that the government should attempt to force this bill forward against the earnest protest of those members who were qualified to speak on behalf of the people of Ireland. If the government were prepared to speak, let them do so; and if they were not prepared, he could not see why they should object to the motion for adjournment.

Mr. ROBERT PEEL said he would leave it to the house to judge how far the accusation made by the honourable gentleman who moved the adjournment was justified (loud cries "hear, hear"). He could recollect no instance in which there had been more of respectful attention paid to the statements of Irish gentlemen than on the present occasion. They had been as long as only four hours debating this evening; they commenced their proceedings that day with the state of Ireland; and the measures necessary on account of the famine existing in that country. In that discussion, three cabinet ministers, his hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, his hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and himself had spoken; they curtailed the holidays for the express purpose of giving an opportunity to the representatives of Ireland of stating their views; every cabinet minister in that house was sent to hear their opinions; and under these circumstances would leave it to the house to judge whether the sentiments expressed of a want of respect for Irish members or Irish interests was justified (hear, hear). They had been informed that it was the intention of several honourable gentlemen connected with Ireland to bring the entire question of the state of that country before the house, and an opportunity was afforded them of doing so. Even that evening, although the debate had lasted only four hours, three English gentlemen—his hon. friend the member for Barnstaple, and two honourable gentlemen, the hon. member for Northamptonshire, and the hon. member for Sheffield, all whom had spoken with great ability—had taken part in this debate. He further, he would ask whether it had not been universally admitted during the course of this discussion, that although necessary, still there never had been a stronger indication of kindly feeling towards Ireland than on the present occasion (hear, hear). Two cabinet ministers—his right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and his right hon. friend the Secretary at War—had both taken part in the debate; therefore, as far as the government was concerned, he should say that there was any want of respect towards Irish members. There had not been the slightest interruption given to any of their statements; not a remark was made as to whether

| Whole Premium after 7 years. | Half Premium during 7 years. | Whole Premium after 7 years. | Half Premium during 7 years. | Whole Premium after 4 years. |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| £ s. d. 2 4 8 | £ s. d. 1 10 2 | £ s. d. 3 0 4 | £ s. d. 2 4 4 | £ s. d. 4 1 8 |
| 2 5 10 | 1 11 3 | 3 2 6 | 2 6 3 | 4 12 6 |
| 2 7 2 | 1 12 5 | 3 4 10 | 2 8 3 | 4 16 6 |
| 2 8 6 | 1 13 7 | 3 7 2 | 2 10 5 | 5 0 10 |
| 2 9 10 | 1 14 10 | 3 9 8 | 2 12 9 | 5 5 6 |
| 3 1 4 | 1 16 2 | 3 12 4 | 2 15 2 | 5 10 4 |
| 3 13 0 | 1 17 8 | 3 15 4 | 2 17 10 | 5 14 2 |

EDITORIALS OF PREMIUM.
 of £100 for the whole term of life—half the amount of the first year's premium (without security) the holder paying interest thereon at

Table No. 1. Table of Equal Rates of Premium which may be paid to this Company in any way and to the convenience of parties Insuring.

| Annual Premium required Offices Insuring out for Policy of £100. | Ordinary Rate of the old Offices not sharing Profits. | Reduced Premium of the Britannia Company | Saving per Cent. by insuring in the Britannia Company, equal to an immediate Bonus of 25 to 30 per Cent. |
|--|---|--|--|
| £ s. d. 3 7 | £ s. d. 1 18 6 | £ s. d. 1 12 5 | £ s. d. 0 11 2 |
| 3 1 | 2 4 0 | 1 16 0 | 0 12 1 |
| 3 5 | 2 9 6 | 2 0 0 | 0 12 9 |
| 3 10 | 2 16 1 | 2 6 0 | 0 13 1 |
| 3 0 | 3 6 0 | 2 15 1 | 0 19 1 |

shows at a glance a very important saving to fully adequate to insure at once one-third more than can be insured for the same premium in any profits TO BE REALIZED.

stages of this scale may be seen by the following table the absolute saving to insurers in the Britannia is made to appear:—

| Annual Premium on £1000, in Offices dividing profits. | Sum Assured in the Britannia Office for the same Premium. | Certain and immediate Bonus secured by the Britannia Company, on a Policy of £1,000 |
|---|---|---|
| 15 10 | 1,344 | 344 |
| 10 10 | 1,335 | 335 |
| 14 2 | 1,313 | 313 |
| 18 2 | 1,280 | 280 |
| 19 2 | 1,233 | 230 |

Company assures the lives of Officers and others residing in, any part of the world. Emigrants and the Colonies may effect Insurances at the lowest current rates, and every connecting human existence negotiated on equitable

Officers who are in constant communication resigned have been appointed in the principal part of the Kingdom, with the view of affording expedition to parties effecting insurances with

Very Rev. MARTIN BROWNE in the Chair,
Rev. JAMES MACMANUS Secretary,
 The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
 Resolved—That we have read with the utmost astonishment the report of a speech ascribed to the Secretary for Ireland, imputing to the people of Mayo a deliberate determination of leaving their fields untilled. That whilst we acquit the right hon. gentleman of any wish to misrepresent, we have no hesitation in ascribing the calumny, of which he was the unconscious dupe, to some of those cruel proprietors and members of relief committees who after stripping the tenantry of the last grain of oats for insisting on its consumption, left them without the means to seed the ground, and then turn round on the unfortunate victims of their cruelty and impute to them an imaginary conspiracy among the beggared tenants, of the utter denigration of whom their own heartlessness will have been the cause.

Resolved—That in the late instructions forwarded to Relief Committees there appeared a similar cruel delusion, those instructions assuming that there are many persons able, but unwilling, to resume the labours of agriculture; whereas to leave the unfortunate tenantry without seed, which they are unable to purchase, and yet to refuse them labour or gratuitous relief would be to expose them to certain starvation.

Resolved—That the system of cruel and wholesale evictions for rent and arrears of rent, so remorselessly practised during this awful crisis by many heartless landlords, is crying to heaven for vengeance on the heads of that devoted race; and that we cannot command language sufficiently strong to mark our reprobation of those who avail themselves of the obsolete cruelties of the joint-lease system in driving from their homes solvent and honest tenants unless they also pay the rents of others with whom they happen to be bound in a lease of a joint tenure.

Resolved—That after the evils to which such landlords have brought the country, it is passing strange that the Legislature is imposing no check on their future career of similar injustice by protecting the rights of the tenant—nay, that they are receiving every encouragement to turn the country into a desert, by setting seed for green crops, to feed bullocks and other beasts of the field; whereas, neither the Government, nor the Legislature, nor the Landlords are supplying seed for corn, the necessary food for Man; whence the People are drawing the obvious conclusion, that whilst provision is being made for feeding cattle—they the noblest of God's creatures, are unheeded and doomed to perish.

Resolved—That we adjure the higher classes to pause and not pursue a course which must terminate in their own ruin, and the Government to take timely precautions to see the fields sown with corn; otherwise we tremble at the consequences of a series of famines, which will waste the country, and leave it a bye-word and a reproach to the rulers of a great empire.

Resolved—That we have abundant evidence of the bigotted intolerance of the present Government in their exclusion of the Roman Catholic Curates from Relief Committees, whilst others, who have neither knowledge of, nor sympathy with, the suffering Poor are made prominent and confidential members.

- (Signed)
MARTIN BROWNE, V F and C C, Chairman.
JAMES MACMANUS, R C C, Secretary.
RICHARD GIBBONS, P P, Castlebar.
JAMES BROWNE, C C, Ballintubber.
JOHN JENNINGS, P P, Mayo of the Saxons.
JOHN MACULLA, R C C, Kelavalla.
JOHN FLANNELLY, R C C, Ballintubber.
PETER GERAGHTY, R C V, Castlebar.
MICHAEL CURLEY, R C C, Castlebar.
EDMOND O'MALLEY, Administrator, Turlough.
MICHAEL O'DONNELL, R C C, Turlough.
JAMES WALDRON, E C V, Ballas.
THOMAS COSTELLO, R C V, Rosalee and Biscarra.

situate in the best to 46l. per annum.
TO BE SOLD!
DAY, the 16th days, at No. 46, RUGBY Household Furniture & Sale to comm The House w Two o'Clock, and S and Harness will be t The whole of t different apartments, shall be Sold, and may and Monday, by ticket
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THE Interest Houses in thi TO BE SOLD! Government Commi for Trading purpose extensive accommod The House is in st elevation, with an additional Offices o and a back entrance very low rent: im Purchaser would be For further parti Agent, Westmore's Sackville-street, or

ON SUNDAY
TWELVE C the High Mass, to **TAN CHURCH**, which his Grace th the ANNUAL CH, the Parochial Fein provides in every Orphans, will be O'BRIEN (of All- The Guardian and Parishioners, and ot there is no other sin united Parishes—the (under the immedi Carmelite Convent), to habits of indus enabled to procure a only fund or source c poses, is altogether utions. The Institution at A few years ago it w distressing to be obli decreased receipts, th

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SEE.—Viscount and
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Viscountess Jocelyn.
Saturday last, at their
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Countess Grey, the
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d Campbell, Lord H.
d Rogers, Lady Sea
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f the 3d Foot Guards.
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TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN 11-18-46
GOVERNMENT.
SIR—The very worst effects that were anticipated by the greatest alarmists as likely to follow from the total destruction of the potato crop, are already too truly and fatally produced in this part of the country. Famine, gaunt famine, desolates the land. The number of its victims it is impossible to estimate. Numberless families in the extensive parish under my care are eking out a miserable existence, subsisting for weeks on food not fit for cattle, despairing at last of that relief which, depending on the delusive hopes held out by government, they so long and so anxiously expected. No later than Friday morning last a man named Thomas Philbin from the parish of Bohala, died in this town of actual starvation. He held out as long as he could in the vain hope of getting work. That failing, he came for the purpose of being received into the Poor House, the last extremity. But, alas! it was too late for him to seek any relief this side the grave. Before he reached the place of his destination he died from weakness and inanition.

The apathy of government, and their tardiness in carrying into effect the measures of relief that were so pompously announced at the close of the last session of parliament, are most deplorable. As an illustration, I may state the facts as regards the united parishes of Kilconduff and Meelick, both under my care. They contain a population of 10,987 persons, all with scarcely an exception, depending solely on the potato for food. By the destruction of that article seven-eighths of that number at least were reduced to that state that they must either get relief by employment or otherwise, or starve. And yet up to the present moment not more than about four hundred men have been put to work in the two parishes. Then the whole system is so defective that even that number receive little if any relief. The work is set them by task, but they are not supplied with the necessary working implements to enable them to do as much work as would insure them fair wages. Of the whole number not more than fifty have yet received a single penny, though it is exactly two months since the extraordinary sessions under the labour act was held; and owing to the defective system above referred to, those fifty received at most from fourpence halfpenny to fivepence per day. The people are in utter despair. They are deserting their homes and flying the country in multitudes. Some going to England, some to America, others they don't know where, but they cannot stay within empty walls. The poor-house is more than full. It was only intended for seven hundred, and there were no less than eight hundred and forty huddled together in it the last day of the meeting of the guardians.

People in general in this part of the country attribute all the blame to the present government, and regard their accession to power as a calamity to the country. They think that if Sir Robert Peel continued at the helm of the state things would be better. They also think that the Liberator and the association are not insisting as energetically as they ought on their doing justice to the country in the present emergency. Though an ardent Repealer, I am not one of those who think they ought to declare war against any government that would not make Repeal a cabinet question; but I certainly think they ought to keep no measures with a government that would not fling their wretched blighting theories to the winds when the people are starving. Open the ports, establish depots for the sale of food to the poor at moderate prices, give substantial relief to the destitute by way of employment, and thus save the lives of her Majesty's faithful and patient Irish subjects. One word as to the landlords. There are several owners of land in this parish (Kilconduff) not one of them resident. We made an effort to create a fund by subscription for the purpose of keeping a supply of provisions in Swinford, to be sold to the poor in small quantities. The non-resident landlords were applied to, but not one of them responded to the call. They are not however idle. Their bailiffs are on the alert distraining for rent, and the pounds are full.

If you will have the goodness to make room in the columns of your journal for this plain statement of facts, you will much oblige your very obedient humble servant.

ing their meetings. If they did they would have more talking and smaller remittances. But they do defer the travelling charges of any gentleman whom they may depute to a convention or invite from his locality, he giving his time and talents free for the good of the cause. If this be payment, my friend Mr. James (who is called by the speakers a judge, contrary to his repeated remonstrance as well as my friends the Hon. Mr. Wright, Mr. Wall and other leading Repealers of Boston, were paid. I so far from my receiving any gratuity for any services mine, I invariably declined it, and when secretary to the Boston Repeal Association I repeatedly refused a recompence for my labours in that office, which my successors if I err not, were forced to accept.

It is alleged that at some time or other, I called the President of the Boston Association "a liar." If I was given to the use of that term I know where I could not fix it, but I will only say that the author of this piece of information has vended as vile a falsehood as ever spoken or written, and I defy him, or any other person to prove the fact.

These are the two charges imported by Mr. Reilly from his "dear friend" in Boston. I have a recollection of a Mr. Gilbert H. O'Reilly, brother to the gentleman who made the speech, who when I was editor of the *Boston Pilot*, sometimes plagued me with epistles which, though intended for the press usually found their way into the file. This gentleman then resided in Maine, but I learned since removed into Boston, though whether to practice as a tailor or barrister (with both which professions he, too, connected) I am not informed. This is, I presume, authority relied on, but not named, by my assailant.

As to the other charges adduced against me in reference to not joining the association at once on my return to Ireland, and joining in July last with "good intention," they are less important. On the American books of the association—if such books exist—name and repeated subscriptions for '42, '43, '44, and will be found. Nay, more—in this very 200L.—so much noised of—there are, I am positive, dollars of mine. Mr. Ray has the list of the contributors; he will find the truth. And if he takes the trouble to look for my name and the sum opposite to it, he would confer an additional obligation upon me by returning it to me by Mr. D'Alt as he had the fairness to send back my member's subscription. This sum of 200L. (to which I contributed) raised in Boston before I left that city, for I had moved its remittance to this country. And as I was not pronounced an ineligible candidate for membership in the association, I have a right to demand back my share of whatever that may be. My motive in joining the association in July last, as an Irish member, was simply to aid in preventing what, for the year I had been Dublin I was expected, a disruption of that once formidable body. I I been in town at the time of "the secession" I certainly would have been no silent spectator of the farce of forces, or rather the "war of succession."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS D. M'GEE
P.S.—I will expect all the journals which from this day may publish the assertions of Mr. Reilly, to give also a confutation of them.

T. D. M'GEE

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the corporation was held at William street yesterday.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair. Alderman O'CONNELL was in attendance, and on entering the room was greeted with loud cheers.

The TOWN CLERK read the following letter:—

"Dublin Castle, 14th November, 1846
"MY LORD—In reply to your lordship's letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to state that the Lieutenant has no authority to order the Board of Works to prepare, for the use of the Corporation of Dublin, a longitudinal section, and some transverse sections of the Valley of the Liffey between Dublin and Leixlip, referred to in the resolution enclosed in your letter.
"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient servant.

STATE OF IRELAND. (1)

PUBLIC MEETING AT TUAM.

On Thursday last a public meeting was held in the town house for the purpose of appointing a relief committee and of entering into subscriptions to relieve the poor under their present distressed circumstances. It will be perceived by the annexed list that persons of different persuasions and politics attended for the purpose of combining their exertions in the laudable object in view. Among those present we observed—His Grace the Most Reverend Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam; the Reverend John Gilbraith, Rector and Vicar of Tuam; Denis Kirwan, Esq., Castlehacket; John S. Kirwan, Esq., do.; the Reverend Messrs. Ryan, Reynolds, and Coury, Presbytery, Tuam; the Reverend Messrs. Kieley and McEvily, of St. Jarlath's; the Reverend Messrs. Clark and Seymour, Tuam; Patrick Kelly, Esq., Grove House; Doctor Bodkin, Chairman Town Commissioners; Thomas B. Turner, Esq., M.D., St. John's Abbey; Patrick Prendergast, Esq., Ballymoat; James Blake, Esq., Tuam; Edmund Concannon, Esq., Welfort; John Irwan, Esq., Sub-Inspector; James Kirwan, &c. &c.

The Reverend Mr. Galbraith begged to propose that the Most Reverend Doctor MacHale do take the chair.

The Archbishop declined the compliment which the Rev. Mr. Galbraith intended, because he had not until a few minutes previous seen the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting or the regulations with which they were obliged to comply, in order to entitle them to the assistance they required from the government. He did not conceive these resolutions sufficient to meet the alarming destitution with which they were menaced, and which the contributions of the town would be inadequate to alleviate. He thought the source of the evil should be grappled with, and that the non-resident as well as the resident landlords of the union should be applied to, with the strongest disposition to avoid saying anything personal, particularly when a question of charity might be effected by it. He would only say that it was a hardship that in a country, abounding in provisions (notwithstanding the failure of the potato crop) these provisions should be exported from them; while food imported from foreign countries, distasteful to the people is scantily doled out, under conditions which they cannot comply with. Of what avail will the contributions of the town's people be when they are inundated with paupers driven off the properties of those whose names he would not there allude to. His mite should be freely given to relieve the distress of the poor, but it should be on the understanding of its not being controlled by the conditions of the relief committee in Dublin. Under these circumstances he declined to take the chair, but moved that it be taken by Doctor Bodkin.

Patrick Kelly, Esq., seconded the proposition, and the chair was taken by

Doctor Bodkin.

Denis Kirwan, Esq., proposed the first resolution, and expressed a hope that every man connected with Tuam and its locality would contribute to the fund. He would himself do so, and influence as many as he could to follow his example. Owing to the claims of other places his subscription could not be as large as he wished, but if circumstances required he would again come forward with an additional subscription.

P. J. Conway, Esq., seconded the resolution.

nor was it reasonable to expect them to join a committee subsidiary to that of Dublin, for independent of it they had no power. Why should they be required to give hypocritical assent to a condition which they might be expected they had assembled for the purpose of entering into subscriptions to relieve the poor, and he would contribute twenty pounds, provided the proposed relief be given without the obnoxious condition, that to require the party receiving it to do so in the poor house.

Mr. Kirwan considered that when the government made the grant, and placed it at the disposal of the committee they could administer it as it then appeared most fit; if the government did not approve of that administration of they need not renew it.

The Archbishop could not directly or indirectly be party to a condition requiring the people to go into the poor house; he considered the condition as grossly insulting to the people of Ireland, who have been hitherto opposed to it, to be now called on to subscribe to the carrying out of a measure dangerous to the faith and morals of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Galbraith remarked that, passing over those portions of the conditions offensive to Dr. MacHale's views, in his opposition he thought the rules admitted giving gratuitous relief, and did not think they were bound to compel a man to go into the workhouse to entitle him to it.

The Archbishop observed, that if the paragraph succeeding that relied on by Mr. Galbraith was not so arbitrary, their could be no doubt about it.

Mr. Blake proposed and Mr. Gannon acceded, that the subscription list be opened.

The Archbishop said he would subscribe twenty pounds on the express condition that the rule requiring that the poor should go into the workhouse be abandoned.

The Rev. Mr. Galbraith preferred ten pounds, unconditionally, reserving to himself the right of adding to it should circumstances require his doing so.

The meeting then separated.—Tuam Herald.

DESTITUTION IN ULSTER.

DOWNPATRICK.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, pursuant to requisition to the Seneschal, Hugh Wallace, Esq., a public meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held, to take into consideration the best means of affording relief during the ensuing summer to the poor of Downpatrick. The Seneschal having read the requisition, S. H. Rowan Esq., proposed the first resolution, to the effect that, owing to the high price of potatoes, great distress prevails among the working classes, and that it was necessary that something should be done to afford them assistance. This was seconded by the Reverend B. M'Auley, P.P., who remarked that the clergy and several gentlemen had divided the town into districts, and made an examination of the condition of the poor, and found distress to prevail to a alarming extent. Numbers of the poor were actually starving. The reverend gentleman detailed some heart-rending instances of individual distress. The resolution passed unanimously. The second resolution was proposed by James Quail, Esq., and seconded by Hugh Crosskery Esq., that a subscription be entered into to raise funds to meet the approaching distress—unanimously agreed to. A meeting for the subscribers and contributors will be hereafter called to appoint a committee of management who will consider the best means of affording relief.

Mr. Kirwan said he considered the funds they were about to raise would be appropriated to the lowering of the price of provisions in the market. He might say that public works were almost within their grasp. From them constant and profitable employment would be had, by which the necessity of resorting to the poor house would be obviated, and expressed a hope that the government were not disposed to take any technical advantage of the conditions.

The Archbishop considered the conditions they exacted were most revolting to the feelings of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Galbraith—The question is, are we sufficiently independent to dispense with the assistance of the government? If we are not we must submit to the terms, however unpalatable.

The Archbishop said he would not refuse to take anything, however unpalatable, when the health of the body required it, but when the safety of the soul was perilled too much care could not be taken to avoid the evil.

The Rev. Mr. Galbraith was not an approver of the poor laws, nor did he understand them, but he supposed if relief could be obtained in the poor house many would avail themselves of it.

The Archbishop, after alluding to the demoralized state of some of the poor houses, where the vile, vicious, profligate, and abandoned were suffered to associate with the virtuous, honest, and well conducted, it would be the duty of the latter class to submit to starvation rather than endanger their faith and morality.

Mr. Kirwan did not think there was much cause to apprehend in this union that the condition could be exacted. The people could not be expected to get relief in a house where there was neither food or clothing, and it was not likely that any person would be found to give them credit for either.

The Archbishop did not see why the government should be imposing conditions on them in the administration of their own charity. They were very slow in coming forward to relieve the people, who, notwithstanding, were, as the Rev. Mr. Galbraith had truly said, most patient under their sufferings.

Mr. Gannon suggested that they should take any assistance afforded by the government as long as they refrained from exacting any conditions which they disapproved of. As soon as they did the committee could disconnect themselves from them.

Mr. Gannon proposed that a subscription list be opened, when

The Archbishop said, if you put yourselves under the rules you cannot give relief unless in a poor house, as you are bound not by one but by all of the conditions. His grace was willing to contribute to relieve the distress, but he trusted they would not blame him for refusing to contribute to a fund for which no relief can be obtained unless on the condition of going into the poor house. How could any class or section of the people of Ireland, opposed to this law, ever raise their voices in opposition to it? Would it not be flung in their faces, that when they were in need they were glad to avail themselves of it. As law they were bound to bow to it, but no principle of law or justice obliged them to give it an active support. Upwards of 30,000l. was imposed on this country for the building of poor houses which would in all probability have been saved had every other union exhibited a similar disinclination for the system that the union of Tuam did, and that large sum would be now available for the reclamation of waste lands, and giving employment to the poor. They were not obliged to assist the carrying out of an obnoxious law by contributing to a fund which

General Wood, enclosing another from Mr. Commissary Coffin, relative to an extract of a letter from the commissary General, Sir Randolph Routh, in which it was stated that while the Commissary General approved of Mr. Woods present issue of Indian meal to the committee, no more should be given to them unless an extraordinary emergency arose and after due exertions on their own part to lay up a supply of other food to be disposed of to the poor when, if required five tons more of the meal might be given them to be replaced again out of their own purchase in other quarters, the meal in the depots was intended for the rural districts where there were less facilities for procuring supplies than sea-port towns, and as the people on the coast and in the interim eastward as far as Banagher were in the worst state, and because the quantity laid up in depot was merely auxiliary to purchases of other food at the public markets.

The chairman expressed himself warmly in disapprobation of the conduct of government. The committee were doing everything that lay in their power by subscription from themselves to relieve the poor and here was the government, through their official, denying them the accommodation of even purchasing and that too at a high price the meal laid up in their depots! They were rather inclined to lecturing the local committees than in extending relief.

— 5413-46

EMIGRATION FROM THE LAND OF FAMINE

SLIGO.—The tide of emigration never flowed more freely from this port than it does during the present year. A large number of vessels, containing over a thousand human beings have already taken their departure from Sligo; a much more are about to follow. The people appear everywhere heart-sick of the many grievous social evils that afflict this country, and are determined, as many as can, to escape from them, by flying to a foreign shore. We regret, however, to observe that it is not the poor and destitute who are swelling the tide of emigration, and whose departure might be deemed a blessing to themselves and the country; but well-dressed and comfortable looking farmers, and the better classes of the peasantry, who are carrying away with them no inconsiderable share of the wealth of the county. The latter is a circumstance much to be regretted. But the people are every where glad to escape (as many as are able) from famine and pestilence, the bitter effects of misgovernment, and the horrors of the clearance system. *Champion.*

WATERFORD.—Upwards of 200 persons left this city per the William Penn, for Liverpool, to embark there for America. They seemed to be of the better class of farmers who, dreading the frightful consequences that must ensue from the failure of the potato crop, have given up the farms whilst they have the money to enable them to leave the land of their birth to seek their fortunes in a foreign land.—*Waterford Freeman.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

To be heard at the Court House, No. 3, Lower Ormonde Quay, on the 6th June, 1846.

- William Fox Dawson, Duke-street, boot and shoemaker.
- John Long, Wicklow-street, merchant tailor.
- John Talbott, Winetavern-street, bacon merchant.
- To be heard on the 13th June, 1846.
- Edward Moore Creed, Queen-street, previously of Kilmeneck, county Limerick, barrister.
- William Chace, Bishop-street, carpenter and builder.

BANKRUPT.

Henry Lattimore, of Belfast, in the County of Antrim—cabinetmaker, dealer, and chapman, to surrender on Tuesday

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Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to be completed at the
Viceregal Lodge. The dining-room and ball-room there
having been found to be too limited for the reception of the
numerous parties which his Excellency has been in the
habit of entertaining, he has given orders that a new ball-
room should be erected—and it is now in course of erec-
tion at the east wing of the Viceregal Lodge. The dining-
room, lately occupied, cannot now be used, as it is in pos-
session of the tradesmen engaged at the work, and the fes-
tivities, in consequence, are partially suspended. The new
apartment will be constructed under the inspection of his
Excellency, the completion of which will be carried out
with that elegance of taste and solidity of judgment by
which the noble Earl's administration of the Woods and
and Forests has been so remarkably distinguished.—*Even-
ing Post.*

12-18-46

DISTRESS IN MAYO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

SIR—It is almost too late to state the melancholy situa-
tion of the poor people of the parish of Ballyorey or Partry,
when the day is gone. Remonstrances are not attended to,
the wide jaws of death are spreading from house to house,
to put an end to the miserable existence of the poor inha-
bitants. Their ghastly, pale and shivering looks would
terrify you to behold. Their limbs shaking, their knees bend-
ing, and their bodies drooping to the ground from weak-
ness and hunger. On whom will I call? To whom will I
apply? I have searched, I have asked, I have remons-
trated, but in vain. Good God! what will I do? Looking
at my honest, but poor people dying of hunger and starva-
tion. When I apply to the Board of Works, they refer
me to their officers at Castlebar, and to the county sur-
veyor, Mr. Brett, who is overwhelmed with business, and
cannot attend all calls. When I apply to the landlords the
answer of some of them is, that their lands are over-
stocked with *human reptiles*, as if invoking some plague
to sweep them of the face of the earth; never thinking
that they enjoy the riches and good things of
this life, while the poor are groaning and
wailing under the heavy load of affliction. I have, up to
the present, been obliged to buy coffins for four who died
of hunger—two on James K. Kildea's property, John Ca-
vanagh and his wife; two at Shaagort, on the property of
Sir Robert L. Bloss; their names are Michael Lally, senior
and junior. Such is the state of things. The Gentiles
wept when, on a certain morning, the exterminating angel
left a corpse in every house. I dread that before many
days our cabins, our roads, our fields, will be strowed over
with dead bodies. Our Christmas will be one of woe, not
of joy. There are 6,792 individuals in my parish, two-thirds
of whom have not a morsel to eat. There are not six
pounds of potatoes in the whole extent of the parish, from
the mountains of Bornahowea to the bridge of Kiel, a dis-
tance of fourteen miles. No talk of tilling the land. Unless
something be promptly done, the whole country will be laid
waste and desolate. Servant boys and servant maids are
sent away by their masters and mistresses as they have not
wherewith to support them; they are wandering and roving
through the country seeking for food or employment, and
none to be had—they must plunder, pillage, and rob. All
this is too true.

Hoping you will give this a place in your paper, which is
the protecting shield of the country, I have the honour to
remain, your very obedient servant,

PETER WARD, P.P., Partry.

PUGILISTIC CONTEST FOR TWO HUNDRED

stance to improve the arable land,
largest return, and then will exten-
wastes, until the bosom of the count-
toeming and luxuriant garden.

Why has this not been done—why
been kept on the verge of starvation
with the most luxuriant soil and the
Some will answer, the people are by
and some will say it is owing to the
duties. It is not the fault of either
people—both are the victims of an
renders improvement penal, and con-
labour of the man who expends
the productive powers of the c
industry, skill, and capital, drain ar
he erect cattle houses, offices, and f
conversion of it to the highest pro-
mement of his outlay, makes his imp-
freehold, and vests the right of pro-
and he must surrender it at the term
or submit to an increased rent equiv-
is the law that has stopped impro-
been rigorously carried into effect b
law that has kept the improvable
arable land ill cultivated—that has i-
rished land naturally rich and fertile
occupier all stimulus to industry, b
only subject on which he could profit
and capital—that keeps the land i
labourer half employed—that contr-
of the country, and creates distres-
ranks of the people.

I shall now suppose, in place of
meet the present crisis, the legislat-
reating the property in improvement
penditure of his labour and capital
it justly belongs, and not in the land
colour of justice in his claim to it.

The natural effect would be to
Ireland who had capital begin at
proving the productive powers of h
create a property in it for himself a
pital would thus be drawn to the pi-
labourers, in the best possible way
currence of famine next year; and
prove sufficient to give employment
in the present year, I will suppose
ating a sum to be lent to the tenan-
themselves, in amounts proportione
holdings, and on terms of expendi-
ments upon their farms. This we
tonantry of the country a prospect
and a property in their farms, w
from them by the landlord, until
paid; it would prove the most cog-
dustry and exertion; it would se-
going in the right way—in a way
fidence in the future; it would bri-
every cabin door, for it would set th
cultivate the land surrounding his c
a harvest for next year, which wou
sion of a continuance of famine. I
verted and my understanding astray
have met the crisis in Ireland this y
property of the landlords, and w
profitless expenditure now going on

The improvements effected on
the tenantry to pay the interest
and in a few years the principal al-

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Kilmeena, Westport, March 27, 1847.

GENTLEMEN—I beg most gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, enclosing an order on William Livingston, Westport, for 17l. worth of Indian meal, "to be distributed from time to time in small portions among the most destitute of the poor of this parish." Of course I shall cheerfully comply with the request of your charitable and humane committee, by furnishing them with a particular account of the distribution of their liberal and seasonable grant to this wretched district. It has been duly added to the subscription list of the locality; and I trust it will, according to the pious wishes of the donors, be the means of procuring us as much more from government.

But as to that part of your respected communication, wherein the "Society of Friends" express their "anxious hopes that the gentry of the neighbourhood will come forward liberally to assist the poor who may be discharged from the public works, and who, consequently, may suffer great distress until the new arrangements of government come into operation." I sincerely regret to be obliged to say that there is no sign of any such practical benevolence or Christian sympathy for the suffering poor among the gentry of this locality, even under the present privations and unutterable misery in which the poor have been engulfed by the insatiable and ill-timed order of the executive.

With reference to your last inquiry, I have to inform you that our district committee are now in a position to distribute rice in a cooked state, should your excellent society be pleased to give them a grant to enable them to do so.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your humble servant,
THOMAS HARDIMAN, P. P.

STATE OF GALWAY.

The memorial of the Grand Jury of the county Galway, to his Excellency John William Earl of Bessborough, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

HUMBLY SHEWETH.—That your memorialists beg to represent, that although several indictments were laid before them at the present assizes for cattle and sheep stealing, yet they were in no way commensurate with the very great amount of crimes of that description which have of late become so general in all parts of the county.

That from the representations of the magistrates of the county they are unable from the deficiency of the law to deal with the offenders.

That upon search warrants being granted, large quantities of meat and wool have been found in the possession not of the destitute, but in that of idle and dissolute characters, and who in many cases were at the time receiving sufficient support from the public works.

That the county has become truly demoralized by the frequent plunder of cattle and sheep, which if not prevented will ultimately ruin the farmer. That these nightly depredators are indiscriminate in their attacks, visiting the poorest farmer as well as the wealthy grazier, and in many cases the farmer being the owner of but two or three sheep has been deprived of the entire.

Your memorialists therefore, pray your Excellency's interference for the protection of property of this kind, by obtaining the enactment of some law that will reach the offenders, in making them account for meat and wool found

was now to be brought about under the record the Secretary at War, who was, no doubt, a table sort of gentleman, but certainly knew the army than one of the clerks at the table.

3-31-47 (Left sitting).

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock. IMPROVEMENT OF LAND IN IRELAND. Mr. S. O'BRIEN brought in a bill for the of land in Ireland, which was read a first second reading fixed for Tuesday, the 13th of hon. member also presented several petitions and other places, praying that the 700,000 employed on the public works might be em improvement of the land.

EMIGRATION.

Sir JOHN WBLSH said he had observed Colonial Emigration Commissioners had published "Colonisation circular" several extracts from resident in the colonies, and that all the reports representing that there was a very large demand for labour springing up in all the therefore wished to know whether the hon. Under Secretary for the Colonies would lay on the table of the house the whole from which the extracts had been collected there were any other reports or correspondence colonial authorities which might throw add this matter?

Mr. HAWES said the reports from Canada extracts had been made, had been printed placed on the table of the house. With reports from Australia and other colonies, which had been made contained all that There was nothing more in them bearing on They would, therefore, be of no value if produced There was, however, no objection at all to The honourable baronet was correct in stating for labour had sprung up.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT JEREMY

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to a member, said that those who had charge of by the late government for the building of it embarked in a more extensive plan than first proposed, and the consequence was spent all the money which had been voted, a sum in addition. The propriety of giving a for the erection of the church was under t of the government.

RELIEF WORKS (IRELAND)

On the order of the day for resuming the the Irish poor law bill being read, Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN desired to draw the government to the dismissal of labourer works in Ireland. It had been intimated to gentleman the Secretary for Ireland's let dismissal should not take place until other have been adopted, such as the temporary appeared, however, that in various parts labourer had been dismissed before any had taken place. He had received the from a Protestant clergyman in the court the honour to represent:—

"Rossmore House, Charleville, M

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Hayden retired to rest in his usual health and

Monday morning Mr. Hayden rose early, and after going out, returned apparently fatigued. He subsequently passed some time in his studio, writing. At half-past eight o'clock he rung for his messenger, and desired he be in attendance at once o'clock, to convey a letter (as a man describes) to the Duke of Sutherland. As the messenger was leaving the room Mr. Hayden desired the messenger to wait an answer to the communication.

The unhappy man shortly before ten o'clock appears to have entered his painting-room (the principal apartment on the first floor of his residence), and here it was that he committed the dreadful act. It was usual for Mr. Hayden to sit himself in this apartment when engaged in painting, and he seems to have done so on Monday morning. At a quarter of eleven after ten o'clock Mrs. Hayden passed up stairs to her own room. As she passed the door of the painting-room she tried the lock, upon which Mr. Hayden called out, rather loudly and hurriedly, "who's there?" Mrs. Hayden replied "it was only herself, and that she was proceeding upstairs to dress, before going to bed." Mr. Hayden rejoined, "Oh, very well;" adding, as he opened the door, "God bless you, I will see you presently." A few minutes after Mr. Hayden followed his wife up stairs, and in her bed-room repeated a message he had previously charged her to deliver to Mr. Coulton, the gentleman who was about to visit at Brixton. Having done so, Mr. Hayden kissed his wife very fervently, and returned to his room.

Shortly after Mrs. Hayden was joined by her eldest daughter, who remained with her until she completed her toilette. Shortly before this (about a quarter to eleven) both ladies were, for the moment, alarmed by what appeared to be the rattled report of a gun or pistol. They were exercising in the park, close at hand, at the time, and as nothing particular succeeded the report, both Mrs. Hayden and her daughter imagined that their alarm was occasioned from the firing of the soldiers. Within five minutes a heavy fall on the floor of the room beneath, was perceived, but as Mr. Hayden was frequently in the habit of hanging his heavy pictures, and in so doing allowing them to fall heavy on the ground, the noise was attributed to some circumstance, and no notice was taken of it.

Shortly after eleven o'clock Mrs. Hayden left the house, and proceeded to Brixton.

At a quarter past twelve Miss Hayden, who is only six years of age, prompted by filial affection, and knowing the morbid state of mind in which her father had been some time, went down stairs and knocked at the door of the painting-room. Not hearing her father's usual prompt answer, she tried the lock, which opened at her touch, and a glance discovered the body of her unhappy parent, lying dead up together on the floor. Her first impression was that her father had fallen down in a fit. This illusion, however, soon dispelled, and the frightful reality made itself manifest. Miss Hayden immediately rushed out of the room and ran across the way to the residence of Messrs. Smith and White, surgeons, in Burwood-place, the former of whom has for a long time been the family medical attendant. Mr. Bryant was unfortunately from home at the time, and a neighbouring surgeon was sent for. Withdrawing, however, Miss Hayden, throwing herself into the arms of the man to drive to Brixton, intending to show to Mr. Coulton's, where her mother had previously directed her to go. Mr. Coulton and Mrs. Hayden crossed the unhappy city on her way, and arrived together in Burwood-place shortly after one o'clock. Mr. Coulton's visit merely on some matters of business he wished to transact with Mr. Hayden. On entering the house they learned the sad tidings. Mr. Coulton, who was a most intimate friend of the unhappy artist, immediately proceeded upstairs, and found the body of the deceased, in the state described, and on the table several sealed packets. The first of these were addressed to "Mrs. Hayden, my dearest." It contained several letters, one to herself, imploring forgiveness for the additional pang his last act would give her, many he had already given her, and expressing that Sir Robert Peel would consider he (the deceased) had earned a pension for her. He also alluded to the receipt of a cheque for 50l. from the private purse of the right honourable baronet, on the previous Friday, which he directed should be given to his daughter, his son Frank, and the remainder to be appropriated to her own purposes. The packet also contained a letter to his children, enjoining them to lead a pious life, and affectionately with each other. Another packet

LIMERICK.—Great destitution prevails in Milltown Malbay at present, owing to the absence of public works. A man named Griffy died there a few days ago (through hunger). This is, we understand, the fourth death of his description during the summer in this district.—Limerick Examiner.

GALWAY.—We have just been informed that a ton of flour going to Ballindangy, county Mayo, from this town was taken by the people a quarter of a mile from here, a little beyond Beherbeg.—Galway Vindicator.

Our private letters from different portions of the barony of Scarawash describe the condition of the people as most deplorable, owing to the want of employment, in consequence of the rejection of the provisions of the 9th Vic. The whole case should be brought under the cognizance of the executive without delay, or we tremble for the result. Whole families cannot be expected to lie down tranquilly to die in hunger in the midst of abundance.—Westward Independent.

MAYO.—WORK OR BREAD.—About twelve o'clock on Thursday last a report reached this town that over three hundred of the peasantry from the parish of Lallybean and Ballinabber were on their way to Castlebar to demand work or bread. The rumour although exaggerated as to numbers, turned out to be correct. At one o'clock about one hundred poor emaciated hungry looking creatures entered the Crown Court, where Doctor Dillon and William Kearney, Esq., were adjudicating at Petty Sessions. The peaceable and orderly demeanour of the poor people, under their afflicting circumstances was beyond all praise. The following is the substance of what occurred in court:—

The Rev. Michael Curley, R.C.C., Castlebar, addressed the magistrates, telling them that he was petitioned by the poor people who then crowded the court, to wait upon the magistrates and make their distress known, in hopes that some mode of relief might be immediately found to give them sustenance. The rev. gentleman expressed his regret that he had no means of rendering the people that assistance which he knew they stood so much in need of—occasioned by the early and rapid progress of the potato disease in the neighbourhood of Ballinacree and Errow.

Doctor Dillon asked the rev. gentleman what he expected them to do—a poor relief committee was formed, and as yet no funds had been placed at their disposal—but probably in a few days something would be done.

Rev. Mr. Curley—What I want is for you to receive the statement of the poor people for the information of the government, and to allow me some short time to draw up a form of declaration to that effect.

Doctor Dillon expressed his opinion that that was not the place to make such an application—that they (the justices) were engaged on other business, and that he doubted if they could receive such declaration. As to asking permission the rev. gentleman need not ask such, as he was the best judge himself of what he should do.

Rev. Mr. Curley—What I want to do is to lay the declaration before you, and for you to receive or reject it as you may deem fit. I did not come here to corrupt the course of justice or do anything that might cause ill-feeling and I should be sorry if it were supposed that such was my object.

Doctor Dillon—Oh! decidedly not. No such opinion does, or can exist.

Mr. Kearney—I was speaking to Mr. Brett and he told me that in three days he hoped to be able to give work.

Rev. Mr. Curley—In three days many of the poor people may not be able to work from debility.

Doctor Dillon—This is Thursday, and the committee will meet on Saturday at eleven o'clock, and you ought to make your application to them.

Rev. Mr. Curley—It is strange how works are going on in Ballinrobe, Clannorris, Galen, and in every part of the county except this barony. It would seem as if the intention was to give no relief here.

Doctor Dillon—The reason is this—several works were applied for, and statements sent to the government specifying the probable cost, and from those works the executive were to select those to be done. A day or two may furnish the public with the answer of the government.

The Rev. Mr. Curley then left the court followed by the people who expressed not one word of disapprobation or complaint.

Irishman who would pledge themselves to attend in Conciliation Hall or in the English House of Commons, according as the exigencies of the great struggle for domestic legislation might require (cheers).

After transacting some routine business the meeting separated, giving three cheers for O'Connell, O'Brien, and the Repeal.

DUBLIN TRADE REPORT.

Tuesday Evening.

B.P. SUGAR.—Holders being very firm, and the demand good, better prices have been obtained for good browns especially, and these are 6d. to 1s. dearer than last week. About 200 hds. sold since Thursday.

EAST INDIA.—Prices almost nominal, except for low browns, at 42s. to 46s., in which there has been some little business done.

REFINED continue very firm, and the market has been cleared of nearly all on show, at excellent prices.

MOLASSES.—Fifty-one puncheons St. Lucia, ex Wanderer, sold at 25s. 6d., which may be considered an excellent price; but, as the article is extremely scarce, a further advance may be expected.

MONEY MARKET, &c.—LONDON, MONDAY.

In the Share Market there appears very little disposition to enter into speculative operations, and there is but a moderate amount of business doing. Prices generally are very fairly supported, and in one or two instances have slightly improved.

The Funds have been rather depressed since Saturday, and the American news tells upon them a little. Consols for the Account have realised 95½ to 95¼ or dividend. The Reduced Three per Cents have been 95 to 95½, and the New 3½ per Cents, 96¼ to 97. Exchequer-Bills are 11s to 15s. premium.

The Share Market as regards railways is better this morning, although the transactions are comparatively limited.

THREE O'CLOCK.—Consols for the Account left off at 95½.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

From Canada we have the following statement of the number of emigrants arrived at Quebec from the opening of the navigation to the 16th May:

| | Cabin. | Steerage. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| From England | 32 | 630 |
| From Ireland | 4 | 2042 |
| From Scotland | 33 | 62 |
| Total | 69 | 2734 |
| To same period last year | 82 | 681 |
| Increase in 1846 | 13 | 2053 |

Subsequently, and by statements we have seen, it was ascertained that to May 23, 5302 persons had arrived, being an increase of no less than 3273! There were also known to be 5684 more passengers on the way out from England and Ireland.

The masons and labourers employed by the relief committee have stopped working in consequence of the committee resolving to reduce the wages of masons to 3s. per diem, and that of the labourers to 1s. Up to this they have paid masons 3s. 4d. per day, and labourers 1s. 4d. per day.—*Waterford Freeman.*

lington, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Haddington, Earl Ellenborough, Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Granville, Somerset, Mr Sidney Herbert, Earl St. Germans, the Lord Chancellor, and Earl Dalhousie. The summons for holding this council was issued on Saturday afternoon.

Sir James Graham, Earl of Lincoln, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some of the other Cabinet Ministers, had interviews with Sir R. Peel on Monday morning, at the right hon. baronet's residence in Whitehall-gardens;

THE POTATO CROP—SPREAD OF THE DISEASE.

Since our notice in Monday's publication we have received additional information on the subject of the disease in the new potato crop, information which leaves little doubt as to the correctness of the statement then put forth. We lament to have to confirm the sad intelligence which we then gave. We have been unceasing in our enquiries and in endeavours to procure the most correct and trustworthy information, and we regret to say that in every case where the plant has approached maturity, and where artificial means to force the plant have not been resorted to, the disease of last year has manifested itself. We have this morning communications from Ballymartle, as well as from Middleton and Carrigtwohill, mentioning the appearance of the blight in those districts. In our own immediate vicinity, in the southern districts especially, the disease has, beyond all question, exhibited itself. We could enumerate several places where the crop has become affected, but the simple statement of the fact is sufficient.—*Cork Examiner of Monday.*

WRECK OF THE RAMBLER STEAMER.

This most unfortunate vessel, which lately met with the appalling accident on the Mersey, in a collision with the Newry boat, *Sea Nymph*, by which about fifteen lives were lost, has been wrecked on the first voyage after being repaired. She sailed from Clarence Dock, Liverpool, for Sligo, on Saturday evening, and, about twenty minutes to four, A.M., on Sabbath morning, during a dense fog, struck on one of the Maiden or "Whallin" Rocks, off Larnoe, in her direct course. The engines were immediately reversed, but it was found impossible to get her off, and she remains firmly fixed upon the rock, but not in so dangerous a position that it will be impracticable to float her, should the sea continue smooth. If, however, a breeze from any part of the compass should spring up before this has been accomplished, the total destruction of the vessel will be inevitable. The passengers, who were not numerous, and crew, were safely landed in the steamer's boats, and the cargo, which was not heavy, is being discharged. Through what mischance the vessel went ashore, in daylight on a summer morning, upon an island on which there is a white lighthouse, visible, in ordinary weather, from a great distance in all directions, we are at a loss to conceive. The *Rambler* was built on the Clyde (by Caird and Co. of Greenock, we believe) about eighteen months since, and was a fine vessel, of 250 horses' power.—*Banner of Ulster.*

EMERSON'S PATENT CEMENT PAINT.—We have visited the extensive manufactory of Messrs. G. Bell and Co. and were both pleased and surprised at their novel improvements in the manufacture of cement and cement paint. From what we could perceive, the result of their process stands pre-eminent for beauty, economy and utility; it has, we understand, been already used by some of the leading gentry and the most eminent architects with great satisfaction. It deserves from various qualities, as well as the spirited manner in which the patentees have established their works, not to speak of their claim upon those who would wish to see native manufacture prosper, the attention and patronage of the public. We would recommend a visit to their works 20, Creighton street and all may then judge for themselves.—*Iron Railway Gazette.*

6-17-46

were formerly, almost to a man, infected by the infidel philosophy, and whose Sundays were, consequently, spent in revelling and sensual indulgence. So great had been the change among them that eighteen thousand had become members of a single church, and many more were preparing to follow their example.

The bishop spoke of the opportunity he had on this visit for the first time enjoyed of making the acquaintance of some of the Oxford divines, whose writings and conduct in renouncing their wealthy and powerful positions as members of the Church of England and uniting with the Catholic Church had created a sensation throughout the civilized world. He found them eminently meek, simple, Godly men, who could not appreciate the surprise which had been so widely manifested at their renunciation of worldly honours and luxuries in obedience to the dictates of conscience, and to whose deep humility the interest and admiration they had so generally excited seemed unaccountable. He learned from them in conversation that the movement which had resulted in their conversion had been preceded by no agitation, no discussion of doctrinal difference, but originated rather among the students, formerly notorious as a body for licentiousness and indifference to religion, but among whom, about twenty years since, arose a spirit of regularity and moral elevation—of devotion and prayer—a pining for thorough consecration of heart and life to God. Thence grew naturally the practice of confessing their sins—a practice fast becoming common if not general in the English church—and silently, irresistibly, there grew up within their souls a consciousness of the great reality of the sacrificial character of the Holy Eucharist and of the Real Presence of Christ therein—a consciousness founded on the necessity of these great truths their own spiritual satisfaction and well-being. Many of them had never made the acquaintance of a Catholic up to the time that they renounced all worldly advantages for their soul's sake, and found that most of their old friends had fallen away from them—while some of the professors and students had visited the continent, and were deeply impressed with the serenity, sweetness, and thorough freedom from earthly passion or care which they witnessed in the houses of the religious orders there—and which they have themselves measurably attained in the bosom of the church.

The rev. speaker stated that during this his recent visit to Europe he had personally enjoyed much less pleasure than on former occasions. The moist climate for the first time seemed to disagree with him—he was almost all the time unwell. He was in constant activity, too, either in travelling or in preaching; and the only real rest he had obtained was in passing and re-passing the always glorious ocean, with its tireless monotony and constant change—whose surface recognised the breath of the feeblest zephyr—which like a proud slave serves all, yet refuses to wear the badge of any; or rather the generous benefactor who cheerfully bears the burdens of all, yet instantly blots out every token of the deed. The ocean! what so like human life as the ocean, with its sun and shadow, its tempests, its calms, its ceaseless play of waves and shifting breezes! Who begins a voyage, but he thinks of life? and how like is the ocean to life—not only of individuals, but of nations, and especially of the church!—Since we last met here, my brethren, many, or at least some, have finished the voyage of life—would we might hope, that all terminated as happily as tranquilly as that of which we have been discoursing! How calm, how tranquil is the deep—and although it heaves, it is like the heaving of an infant's breast, with peace upon its brow. May our lives end at least as tranquilly as the ocean in its sleep, and our souls speed safely to a haven of eternal rest.

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday in the large room at Exeter-hall, and we observed little difference either in the numbers or in the faces of those present then, and during the preceding May gatherings.

THE INHUMANITY OF LANDLORDS: WELL FED DOGS—A STARVING PEOPLE.

In the *Cork Examiner* of yesterday, we find a letter from the Rev. Justin M'Carthy, a Catholic curate, and member of the Mallow Relief Committee. It is a document replete with facts which it would be hard to believe did not the rev. gentleman besides affixing his name, indicate the individuals to whom he refers in terms which can we suppose leave no doubt as to the identity of the parties in the minds of the people of Mallow and its neighbourhood. We shall briefly state the nature of those facts, within the district to which the relief committee of Mallow extends its operations, is comprised the town and a district of twenty square miles around it. The town contains 7,090 inhabitants, and of these the rev. gentleman says there are 3,332 "reported, after minute inquiry, to be in a state of destitution." The rural district comprises a population of 5,910, of whom 2,776 may fairly be said to be in a similar state. Thus, in a population of 13,000, not fewer than 6,108 are fit objects of charity, and this is a district which is not exceeded in beauty, fertility of soil, or in the number of its resident gentry, by any other portion of Ireland. The relief committee in this district has succeeded after many struggles in raising a sum of 462l.; of this sum 50l. has been subscribed by Sir D. J. Norrey's, Bart., and all the other resident gentry have only contributed the sum of six-three pounds! Harsh, and dark, and unfeeling as we believed many Irish landlords to be—unsympathising as we judged them, we protest we were totally unprepared for facts of such a revolting nature as those recorded of the landlords in the neighbourhood of Mallow, by the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. But this part of his tale we shall give in the rev. gentleman's own words:—

"I myself saw, a few days ago, a lot of greyhound dogs belonging to one of those gentlemen to whom I allude, and, on talking with persons in the neighbourhood about them, ascertained that his pack consisted of 14, and that each dog was allowed a pint of new milk every day, and a competent quantity of oatmeal, and that the milk would be given in greater abundance if it were not for its fattening qualities. (Some persons of this class adopt the convenient practice of mixing sulphur with the meal intended for the kennels, as it answers the double purpose of acting medicinally on the dogs, and preventing the unfortunates who have them in charge from sharing their commons!) This gentleman has lately come into possession of an unincumbered property estimated at from 10,000l. to 12,000l. a year, has a residence, and about 500l. a year of that amount in our district. There is at his gate a hamlet, containing a poorer population of at least 200 souls, and I can safely aver, that those dogs consumed more milk during the past winter than that number of human beings—as for oatmeal, it is an article of diet they never indulge in. When representing their distress, they often say, 'we envy Mr. — a dog.' One of his race horses was the winner at a race meeting very lately, and these starvelings made a bonfire to commemorate the event. He was written to, on their behalf, now at least three weeks ago, by the relief committee, and though the statistics of distress above given were laid before him, he has not vouchsafed even to send a reply.

"Another gentleman in his neighbourhood keeps a pack of the same species of hounds, and to the above food adds fresh beef or mutton for three or four days before each coursing or hunting meeting. This latter, too, is a

collected visits from the Marquess of Salisbury, Viscount Canterbury

Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at dinner yesterday. The Ladies Ponsonby, Vernon, the O'Conor Don, Sir French, Mr. Blacket, Mr. and Hon. G. Ponsonby, Mr. Haydn Dunkellin, aide de camp in

will entertain a select circle at a week.

to succeed the late Earl of a Royal Yacht Squadron. the Honourable Miss Brown, for Lurgan Castle, county

Palmerston leave Carlton-roads, near Romsey, where s purpose to display their hospitable party.

Jersey and Lady Clementine from Germany, their proposed ned, owing to the indisposition caused by a severe cold, at-

Clancarty left Garbally on e the noble lord proceeds to the Lord Duno, and Masters Trench, for the Christmas

nt of the Board of Control, Berkeley-square, from his seat,

n family removed, on n in Hill-street to Grosvenor-

reke, and Captain the Hon. left London for Paris, en route

will confined at the Countess m the effects of the severe uting with the Warwickshire

PERSON OF ST. ANDREW'S. the sudden death of Dr. Adam philosophy in the University of s found dead in his bed on the felt himself unwell for some s in the college as usual—an ties faithfully being a marked however, observed, in passing walk with a hesitating step. ay, with his right arm across the heart. He was taken Thursday afternoon, and was vening. On going to bed he a certain hour in the morning, no answer, found him lifeless. lly an hour dead. Dr. Ander- of Perth, and for nine years philosophy in St. Andrew's.—

NOTICE.

its have been ordered by his unt to be completed at the g-room and ball-room there nited for the reception of the Excellency has been in the given orders that a new ball- it is now in course of erect-

THE MEASURES THAT HAVE BEEN, AND THE MEASURES THAT SHOULD BE ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE TO RELIEVE THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

SIR—The means provided for saving the people from famine and its consequences are inadequate. The machinery they create is powerful for mischief rather than for good. It is less calculated to save the poor from starvation, than to impoverish those not already poor. A law which directs the labour of a famishing people to be expended upon roads, could not have been intended for general effect. It is necessary to believe it was designed as an instrument to coerce the performance of landlords' duties, and not as a means of giving employment and wages to a whole population. If so, its object has failed; the good expected has not followed; landlords have not come forward to direct and aid their tenants in employing the people to cultivate the ground, and increase its next year's produce, and famine compels the labourers and many of the tenants to turn their backs upon the fields, whose culture would give them food next year, and to travel in some instances twelve miles a day going to and returning from work on roads, for a scanty morsel to keep them alive in the present time. As a means of averting famine it has failed, and will still more signally fail in the months before us; as an engine of reform its failure is not less striking. Under its operation the poor are sinking into the jaws of death, the rich are confounded at seeing their property wrested from them, and the middle class is terrified at the progress of a system destined to level all ranks in one wide-spread pauperism.

The common sense of the country cries out against this misdirection of the people's labour, and asks why it is not employed to cultivate the crops that will come soonest to their relief? When the great staple of their subsistence has been destroyed, why is their labour not expended on the fields which would yield a substitute, and by improved culture raise an increased supply to fill the vacuum caused by the loss of their customary food?

I do not think it the business of government to employ the people to cultivate the fields; and it is as little consistent with its functions to employ them to make roads. A great mistake has been committed in the attempt to give government employment or to institute any machinery for that purpose. Where the functions of government and the legislature are performed there can exist no necessity for such interference in the employment of the people. When the fruits of capital and industry are protected employment cannot fail nor the industrious be indigent. The labourer will be employed by those deriving a benefit from his work, and whose faithful stewardship is guaranteed by the bond of interest. There will be no hirelings to consume the public money in salaries, and through ignorance and incompetency to misapply the labourer's toil or fail to exact a labourer's work. The labouring power, under the vigilant eyes of interested parties, will be directed in the first instance to improve the arable land, for it will make the largest return, and then will extend to the improveable wastes, until the bosom of the country is converted into a teeming and luxuriant garden.

Why has this not been done—why have the people ever been kept on the verge of starvation in a country blessed

TO THE EDITOR OF

2-18-46

Rath

SIR—The serious danger likely to be exposed, from the

of the ordinary operations of I request you to give publicity to which may be productive of p

It has come within my own tenants of a friend of mine, i their rents with willingness, a raged by the promise of their wheat as a gift, on seed paid in full at the appointed rent—such seed wheat to portion of their ground will be under wheat next year.

the landlords generally were affording assistance, by beseeches required—that they would by making it certain that th year, and by securing that th without trouble—while, at their tenants effectually (more other way by the same outlay insure that this country should sing of Providence) the calamity during the ensuing season. It to assist the smaller farmers l able extent of land must remain tier class are plainly unable, at buy seed; and it, therefore, lords should take whatever s What is here put forward; stances where a landlord has own inclination, or from the his tenant, or to forego a por

Of course, where tenants same considerations do not a nants, a loan of seed may p if it is of a kind that they a of using, and which they mig such as bere, rye, or parsnip; facilities for obtaining, that his tenants. The well-me ment, to supply relief c descriptions of seed at first v very little good effect, from t and from the degree of depre As a matter of fact, most p now in a backward state, as rations; and, as it does not will supply the farming clia remedy seems to be that the manner suggested—buying th mittees himself, if he finds h from them than elsewhere.

A short time since, some Kerry, of whom I myself w my friends, Mr. Talbot C Pierce Mahony), purchased to advance to our tenants, w be hoped, they will thus be the difficulties of the coming

With regard to parsnips, known as a field crop in Ire hardly any country so well r derstand, that as much as fr obtained from an acre plant

a much less serious offence
 el sabre—Private White is
 ad to the wall, bound with
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 ath he came, indeed, and very
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 White's life were over. "He
 but to his grave."
 ough, but something more fear-
 s there a generous mind in the
 and the instant abolition of a
 following could be one of the

the skin there?
 Officer—Yes, sir; Sergeant
 ring it in."
 hen brought in, containing por-
 mersed in spirits, and Mr.
 leman, being questioned, said,
 ased's back, and spread it out-
 side. This is not the whole of
 oved." Good Heavens! do we
 ristian men, or is humanity al-

have these no voice?

CONDITION OF MAYO—LOUISBURGH.

Our readers will not fail to recollect the earnest representations recently made through our columns by the Rev. Mr. McManus, P.P. of Louisburgh in Mayo, respecting the destitution so unhappily prevailing amongst the people of his parish. The Rev. Gentleman arrived in town this week to urge upon the Government the condition of his parishioners—the want of employment under which they laboured—and the consequent difficulty of obtaining the necessary supply of food for their support, until the new harvest shall place the ordinary means of sustentation more within their reach. On Monday the Rev. Gentleman arrived in town from Mayo, and on the same day he waited on the Under Secretary, Mr. Rodington, at the Castle. That Hon. Gentleman received him with the considerate courtesy which has characterised his demeanour since his entrance upon office—a kindness perfectly in accordance with his bearing towards the Rev. Mr. Henry, in his appeal on behalf of the people of Islandeady, some days previously. We understand this amiable and kind-hearted pastor placed unreservedly before the Under Secretary the state of the district of which he has spiritual charge. The condition of the peasantry—the neglect of their duty by the landlords—and the unaccountable apathy of the agents of the non-resident gentry, were, we believe, fully exposed by the Rev. Gentleman, and his representations were received with marked attention, and he himself treated with the utmost courtesy and respect. His applications for the granting of roads within his district were at once acceded to as just and reasonable, and steps were taken by the Under Secretary to give immediate effect to the good will of the Executive towards the people, a result of their Rev. Pastor's mission, for which the grateful people will not fail to bless their pastor, as well as the representative of the government who attended so promptly to their wants.

THE SUGAR DUTIES—SIR R. PEEL.

The Sun of Wednesday night confirms the statement of our Correspondent, published ten days ago, that Peel will support the ministerial proposition with regard to sugar:—

As there is much speculation afloat respecting the degree of support which the ministerial sugar scheme is likely to receive, we have good reasons for informing our readers that Sir Robert Peel intends to strengthen the hands of the government, with regard to the main features of their proposition. This will be in accordance with the assurance he conveyed in his retiring address from office, and though in taking this course he may not have the support of one or two of his late colleagues, yet the broad intellect, high

camp, army, and people at any and on the eve of an engagement; when the Mexican camp might be fraught with danger lead to any breach of military discipline.

These stipulations were accepted by the arrangement was at once consummated with this arrangement, two of the Jean M'Elroy and Ray, have already pro- army, and left New Orleans on the 21 bama for Matamoras.

It will be perceived that these stipulations, fourth, give those clergymen unlimited unrestrained intercourse with the cr time of war is a trust so unusual and President must have had the highest in the venerated clergymen who have mission, but also in the order to which one who is acquainted with these gent a moment that they will fulfil the obj faithfully and well, and that the nati safety of our army will not be jeop trusted to their keeping. We are of President, in sending these gentlemen dinary powers, has pursued a wise and that the mission will have the when viewed as a piece of state inclined to believe that this annou tions of the mission will cause an aw Catholic feeling throughout the co Polk will be bitterly denounced as h safety of our army, by agreeing to the chaplains to go from one camp have unrestrained conversation with

We feel assured, for our own part these highly respectable clergymen the most favourable results. In the increase, if that be possible, the de soldiers of their country, and to the fight. These Catholic soldiers tented, and will fight better iations of religion in sickness and in the most important service resulting be the disabling the minds of the l neous opinions that now obtain acor this country. The Mexican cler received exaggerated statements off Philadelphia, and the hostility of a ple to the Catholics. They have be idea that the object of the present United States is to get possession of der their churches, and to overpu chaplains will dissipate those prejud and conversation with the Mexic will, of course, be received with resp duly accredited by the bishops and t but should their mission fail, the fir Hughes—namely, to send himself a men as a special commission to Me entertained, and, perchance, acted

DUNDALK ELE

A meeting of the sub-commi Election was held yesterday at the Library of the Conciliat MacLoughlin, Esq., in the ch cided that Captain Broderick Esq., should proceed yesterday to make the necessary arrange contest.

The new writ was moved night.

Daniel O'Connell, jun., Esq., patriotic gentleman, John Aug

FEARFUL DESTITUTION.

MEETING AT SKIBBEREEN—WEST CARBERRY, COUNTY CORK.

One of the most important meetings which have been held in this county for some time back took place at one o'clock on Monday, at the Court House in Skibbereen, for the purpose of taking measures to alleviate the distress which at present exists amongst the people, and to call on the government to take such steps as were requisite to avert the impending famine which threatens the inhabitants of this county.

THOMAS SOMERVILLE, Esq., of Drishane, J.P., in the chair.

The Chairman said that they were met, in pursuance of a requisition emanating from the relief committee and the poor law guardians of the union, to take into consideration the present awful state of the country (hear, hear). Not many months since he presided at a meeting in that town to take under their consideration the state of the potato crop; but he regretted to say that at present they had no potato crop to take into consideration. It was for those assembled then to suggest such measures as they thought fit to avert the calamity which was likely to befall them, but as Christian men they should bear their destitution in the best manner possible (hear, hear).

The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick begged leave to propose the first resolution. He would read the resolution for them. For his part he did not say it was a pleasure or satisfaction to him to be obliged to call on them to adopt the resolution; it was rather a painful duty to ask them to admit that the crop which consisted of the people's sustenance was utterly destroyed (loud cries of hear, hear). His religious duties brought him into frequent communication with the people, and by that means he knew their wants and their necessities and their destitution; and he should declare, in the presence of that meeting, that such an amount of destitution as then existed he never before witnessed (hear).

He would ask them did any one here doubt the part of the resolution which stated that the potato crop was entirely destroyed (no, no)? The second question he would ask was whether the small portion they at present had was fit for human food (no, no)? And the third question was, having admitted and declared that the small portion which remained was unfit for human food, if they were obliged to live on this pittance for a short time, how long was that food likely to last? Should he say six weeks (no, no)? A month (no, no)? Then that meeting had already affirmed the resolution that the present potato crop was all but destroyed; and they almost unanimously affirmed that the small portion that was left was unfit for human food, and that that portion was not calculated to last them more than a month. But, independent of the declaration of that influential and intelligent meeting, he could bring forward facts which were calculated to bring home conviction to the minds of the most sceptical; and in the first place he would call attention to the state of their poorhouse. The number of persons which it was usual to have in the workhouse at that season of the year averaged between two and three hundred, but what was the state of it now? At present the amount of paupers in it was 614, and the number in the fever hospital 67, which was a great increase. And he was further informed that it was unsafe to admit more. The fever hospital, which was designed for the accommodation of 40, had at present 57 patients in it, and they were actually lying three to a bed; and the poor-house, which was built to accommodate 800, their physicians, whose skill and anxious desire for the welfare of the poor they should all admit, considered it not safe to allow any more at present into it. Another proof of the appalling destitution which prevailed was the number of idle labourers who traversed the country, who had poverty depicted in their countenances (hear). Those were sufficient evidences of destitution; and since the works commenced on the two new roads he knew persons residing at six miles distance from them rise at four

The resolutions was seconded by Mr. B. H. Beecher, put from the chair, and carried.

The Rev. Mr. Webb begged leave to propose the following resolution:

"That without a system of public works of the most extensive and general nature the assistance and exertions of the resident and non-resident landlords and others cannot stay the fearful results apprehended, and that this meeting therefore in the strongest, most earnest, and respectful manner ask the government to see that the public works approved of at the special sessions held for the barony of West Carberry, at Ballideobob, and Skibbereen on the 10th and 15th of August instant, and such other public works as may be applied for from other parts of the union, shall be most liberally and speedily considered by the Commissioners of Public Works."

Mr. J. Limrick, J.P., begged leave to second the resolution, and in duty to the landlords and magistrates who lived in his remote district of the county he should say there were few who did not pay subscriptions and assist to the utmost of their means to relieve the wants of the people (hear).—The population of Skull district was 19,000, and Kilmoge 12,000, and there were not one-fifth of the landlords residing amongst them. He was sorry to say that the Relief Committee was mainly and entirely supported by the resident landlords (hear, hear), who had scarcely enough for themselves; and it was therefore absolutely requisite to keep up the present system of district relief committees.

Mr. McCarthy Downing proposed the next resolution—

"That we feel the necessity which has arisen for all sharing in the severe losses which have fallen upon those entirely dependant upon the potato crop for their support, and fully acknowledge the justice of a proportionate reduction in the rents for the present year from the landlords in fee, and all public bodies through every derivative interest to the very labourer, and recommend strongly to all connected with lands in the union to carry out the object of this resolution."

Now he would endeavour to make himself understood. For his part he regretted and remarked the absence of some of that class from the meeting that day, and he regretted not seeing the proprietors of property represented. On looking on the subscriptions given by the landlords of Cree and Abystrowry he did not think they had discharged their duty to the poor and they should be let know it. The valuation of the union was 15,000, and it was well known that the valuation was fully one quarter under the real value, so that the landlords of the union receive 20,000 a year out of the property, and did they discharge their duty when they did not subscribe more than 200l. (no, no)? Was that discharging their duty as men whom Providence placed over the lives and properties of the people (no, no)? They should come forward liberally, for he considered 200l. a most niggardly subscription, when men of business, professional men, and shopkeepers, gave large sums (hear).

The Rev. Mr. Caulfield seconded the motion. They had but one common object, to relieve the impending distress; and by all pulling harmoniously together, they would be enabled to afford that relief which was so much required.

Mr. J. R. Barry proposed the next resolution, to the effect that they were willing, so far as their means enabled them, cheerfully to respond to any measure which may be determined on for alleviating this awful state of distress, by the adoption for the present emergency of an ample rateable assessment upon fixed property of all kinds, including rent-charges, mortgages, judgment debts, and all other incumbrances which under the present poor laws are so unfairly excluded from any contribution to the burden.

Mr. Henry Townsend seconded the resolution, which was passed.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by several gentlemen, and some further resolutions of more detail were adopted.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

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it was that day exhibited. A gentleman in the neighbour- hood had a few labourers employed reaping, and the weather having become wet the men were dismissed, the employer, however, giving them half a day's wages. One of those men shortly complained of being sick, and died that morning, and it was generally believed that he had died of starvation. But if pressed he could give further proofs of the appalling destitution which prevailed (hear.) There were families at Skibbereen who were living for days on a few leaves of boiled cabbage and other vegetables. He feared, however, that he would be detaining them too long if he told them all the proofs which came under his observation, but he would detail to them one more. That one was the case of a man named Denis Sullivan who lived at Deias, and who came to his horse without shoes or stockings, or even a coat on his back, and the articles he had on him bespoke the destitution under which he was labouring. He stated that his wife was unwell, and he wished the clergyman to attend her, and the Rev. Mr. Hayes went for that purpose, and the only articles of furniture he found in the house was a three-legged stool, and an old broken pot. The house was clean, for as they expected their clergyman they endeavoured to make it as respectable as they possibly could. On looking round he found the wife lying in a corner on some dirty straw, which would not have been fit accommodation for a pig or a dog, and which was in such a condition that he was sure that no gentleman in the county would allow his pig or dog to lie on it. On her she had neither quilt or blanket, and the garments she had on were not sufficient to screen her from the inclemency of the weather (oh, oh). Three naked children were leaning over her, and another three months old was reclining on her suckling her, endeavouring to draw food from a person who had not obtained sustenance for days. That Denis Sullivan told him that for the last three days food had not been prepared in his house. This statement Mr. Hayes doubted, and accordingly made enquiries from his neighbours who confirmed the report, and stated that the family had been living on a few cold boiled potatoes which had been given by them (sensations). This state of destitution was, in his opinion, unparalleled in the history of the country (hear, hear). Something then should be done or a crisis would arrive which would undoubtedly destroy the foundations of society (cries of hear, and cheers). The landlords and the government were called on to take up the position which they were bound to do, and endeavour to preserve the lives of the people (cheers). If they postponed giving relief to those expectations of the people were high, and if they were disappointed he did not know what the results might be (hear, hear). Though destitute, the people were patient, and although all present were convinced of the destitution that prevailed, he would ask any gentleman at the meeting if there was one single farthing's worth of his property taken away (cheers)? That meeting he knew would answer in the negative. And when they had proofs of such destitution before them, every one was called on to lend his assistance to stem the torrent which threatened them (cheers). Though the people were patient, yet that patience had limits, and the principal of self preservation was so strongly implanted in the bosoms of every person, that they might break through those land marks which human institutions had set up for the protection of property (cheers). He was sorry to be obliged to state in that place that some of the landlords had not yet come forward, and subscribed as they ought to have done for the relief of the destitution, but were spending in idle and useless extravagance in other countries what should be spent on the labouring population in the improvement of the properties (hear, hear). Others came forward, he was compelled to admit, but they came forward stingily and not in proportion to the extent of their properties (hear, hear). But he was happy to state that there was another class of landlords in the country who took up the position they were bound to do in the country, which was that which God constituted them, the guardians of the poor—whose conduct was creditable to them in their position, and deserved the encomiums and praise of the country (cheers). Amongst that class he was happy to be able to place their respected and

would require very nearly this sum for his own support in the use of the lowest description of food. In this market yesterday there was not to be procured a stone of potatoes entirely free from taint—and even those were sold by the bucket, containing little over a stone, at five pence. We observed a cart of potatoes on sale, and the size of those previously sold for feeding pigs, and scarcely one of them free from taint, yet they were bought by the people for their families at five pence the bucket. Even under these circumstances the supply was very limited. It may be now said without the least exaggeration, that the potato crop is lost. There is not one garden in the vicinity of the town that has escaped the disease, and it is every day increasing; we know families who are now using their potatoes, who boil more than treble the usual quantity for their ordinary meal, and they are not able to procure a sufficiency from them. Indeed the prospects of the people for the coming winter are frightful.—*Ciarc Journal*.

ENGLAND. 8-22-46

SUSSEX —From all we can learn the potato crop in this county will be no exception to the general rule. The disease has attacked it with greater virulence than it did last year. In the neighbourhood of Cuckfield; kidneys, early ash leaf, and every other specie of potato are all gone. The plots are few indeed which the disease has not attacked. Mr. James Picknell, who occupies a few acres of land in that neighbourhood, has adopted every precaution, by planting in a loose and well prepared soil and paying the greatest attention to his seed, but the disease has destroyed nearly all his crop. On looking closely at the plant, every stem appears to be decayed and completely putrescent, and the foliage has a most sickly appearance. Some farmers have adopted the plan of severing the haulm from the root, but this has proved ineffectual. From Framfield and Midhurst, the accounts are of a similar character.—*Brighton Guardian*.

WINDSOR.—In many districts throughout this vicinity, in the counties of Bucks and Berks, the effects of the disease are alarming. Although the large growers of this useful esculent have been very serious sufferers, many of the poor cottagers will be doomed to experience the greatest disappointment, as well as pecuniary inconvenience. In the neighbourhood of Oakley Green, Holyport, and Bray (and indeed, throughout that district, as well as many others in the county of Berks), several of the labourers have small pieces of land attached to their humble dwellings. These plots of ground are generally planted with potatoes, a portion of which they dispose of to pay the rent of their cottages.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—CURIOUS FACT.—The *Corà Constitution* relates the following curious fact:—A specimen of the result of the blight on the late crop was left at this office yesterday. The seed was planted whole, and had sent up a stalk showing a few leaves above ground, when the blast came, and at once destroyed all appearance of growth. Yesterday the owner of the field, which is situate at Glasheen, went to examine it, and found the seed still good, having the withered stalk attached, from the bottom of which a new and vigorous stalk was growing, which had nearly reached the surface, and with young potatoes in progress of formation. On cutting the seed no appearance of disease was visible. Even of the blighted stalk, about two inches of the part immediately in contact with the potato were sound.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—As any fact connected with this fearful disease is of importance, the following experiment, tried by a gentleman in this neighbourhood, may lead to useful results. He planted some seedling potatoes, and covered them with glasses; they seemed to thrive remarkably well, and to all appearance, were totally devoid of the disease. He then took the glasses off some of the plants, and exposed them to the influence of the atmosphere. In a short time, the plants which had been left so uncovered, showed undoubted symptoms of the presence of the disease, while the others were perfectly good. A few leaves of the plants covered by the glasses were left exposed, these leaves also withered away, the parts covered remaining sound and healthy. This would lead to the supposition that atmospheric influence is solely the cause

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"That the entire potato crop within the Skibbereen Union is so blighted and diseased that no language can adequately describe the amount of misery and destitution which the people are already suffering with the most enduring patience.

Mr. L. J. Fleming, J.P., had the honour to second the resolution. They had met in that court under circumstances the most awful and disastrous that could be conceived (hear). To say that the potato crop was blighted was saying nothing of the actual state of the matter (cheers). The potato crop was entirely gone, and whether they would see potatoes grown another year in Ireland was a question yet to be proved (hear, hear).

Rev. Mr. Townsend proposed the next resolution:—

"That the unexampled responsibility of saving millions of our countrymen from the horrors of certain famine, and of maintaining peace and order, nay, the very relations of society itself, devolves upon the united exertions and liberality of the ministers of the Queen on these realms, the landlords of the country, and every individual according to his position and circumstances in life.

In his (Mr. Townsends) opinion it would be impossible that a society as it is at present constituted, could exist unless the balance was properly kept up; and it was not only therefore the duty of government but of the landlords to procure work for the people and check destitution.

pointment, as well as pecuniary inconvenience. In the neighbourhood of Oakley Green, Holyport, and Bray (and indeed, throughout that district, as well as many others in the county of Berks), several of the labourers have small pieces of land attached to their humble dwellings. These plots of ground are generally planted with potatoes, a portion of which they dispose of to pay the rent of their cottages.

THE POTATO BLIGHT.—CURIOUS FACT.—The *Cork Constitution* relates the following curious fact:—A specimen of the result of the blight on the late crop was left at this office yesterday. The seed was planted whole, and had sent up a stalk showing a few leaves above ground, when the blast came, and at once destroyed all appearance of growth. Yesterday the owner of the field, which is situate at Giusheen, went to examine it, and found the seed still good, having the withered stalk attached, from the bottom of which a new and vigorous stalk was growing, which had nearly reached the surface, and with young potatoes in progress of formation. On cutting the seed no appearance of disease was visible. Even of the blighted stalk, about two inches of the part immediately in contact with the potato were sound.

THE POTATO DISEASE—As any fact connected with this fearful disease is of importance, the following experiment, tried by a gentleman in this neighbourhood, may lead to useful results. He planted some seedling potatoes, and covered them with glasses; they seemed to thrive remarkably well, and to all appearance, were totally devoid of the disease. He then took the glasses off some of the plants, and exposed them to the influence of the atmosphere. In a short time, the plants which had been left so uncovered, showed undoubted symptoms of the presence of the disease, while the others were perfectly good. A few leaves of the plants covered by the glasses were left exposed, these leaves also withered away, the parts covered remaining sound and healthy. This would lead to the supposition that atmospheric influence is solely the cause of this disease, so destructive, and we fear so universally prevalent. Another gentleman informed us of a field of potatoes that looked in all respects healthy when he visited it one night, but the next morning were withered, and seemed as if a blast had taken them all. Another instance we have heard of is, that a gentleman, who has a field of potatoes, in which the leaves of the plants in a line had all become withered, and were dying away just as if a ball of fire had passed through the field in a direct line. These facts may be of service in coming to a conclusion as to the real cause of the disease. We may add that hardly a crop in this neighbourhood is exempt from its ravages.—*Hampshire Advertiser*.

MEETING OF ODD FELLOWS AT CREMORNE GARDENS On Monday afternoon last the Odd Fellows of the North London district of the Manchester Unity celebrated their annual dinner in the pavilion of the above gardens. A special train also brought up a vast number from Birmingham. Upwards of 300 sat down to an excellent dinner, presided over by Thomas Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury. The honourable chairman, in proposing prosperity to the Order of Odd Fellows, said that he had been much surprised to think that such a vast and noble society had been so long neglected by the aristocracy of the country. He perceived that they numbered near 400,000 persons of all grades of society, associated together for the purpose of assisting each other in sickness and distress; looking to each others' wants, and making the working man an independent member of society. Their income was enormous. 360,000l. were their receipts last year alone, out of which sum, 280,000l. was expended in relief, and in interring deceased members and their wives (cries of hear, hear, hear). He considered that such an extensive society deserved to have the protection of the legislature; and he hoped the day would not be far distant when they would have the same privileges as the Freemasons (hear, hear). The honourable chairman made a very lengthy speech, eulogising the conduct of the working men in co-operating together for such a cause.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY: 11-7-46

We perceive, by the Southern Reporter, that at a meeting of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Cork, Clonme, and Ross, held at Cove, on Wednesday, resolutions were passed, which demand the serious attention of the government, and of all who are interested for the peace and welfare of the country. The following are the most important of the resolutions:—

"That we seize the present opportunity to convey to the government our sincere convictions, that under the present circumstances of the country life and property are in danger, and that the whole frame work of society will be rent asunder unless speedy and sufficiently extensive employment be had for the people.

"That to secure an adequate and cheap supply of food for the people, it appears to us absolutely necessary that provision depots be established in every district of the country; and that the only sound principle of political economy applicable to the payment of labourers under existing circumstances is, that their wages be regulated by the price of provisions.

"That while the visitation under which the country now ~~suffers~~ directs public attention to the state of the poor, the present is a very opportune time to impress on the government the necessity of such permanent legislation as will protect the people from becoming in future, as many of them have already become, the victims of famine.

"That legislation charging minute divisions of property—say individual property—isasmuch as it may be possible, with the support of the poor, is, in our opinion, the only means of establishing relief by reproductive work—thus advancing the property of the country, and stimulating exertion on the part of the landed proprietors, whose peculiar duty it is, growing out of the rights of property, to forward the interests of the people.

HUMANE CONDUCT—A CONTRAST.

The Archbishop of Tuam begs, on the part of the starving people to convey his grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Edmund Burke, and a few other charitable subscribers in London, who have forwarded to him four pounds for the relief of those dying of hunger. Such reasonable aid from persons who are under no other obligation but that of charity, conveys a lesson at once instructive and reproachful to the cruel tardiness of those in official station in striving to mitigate a calamity, which, though a visitation of Providence, has been terribly aggravated by the hard-hearted system generally pursued of interdicting the Irish peasantry the use of the corn reared by the sweat of their brow, and thus exposing them to the certain peril of famine now so lamentably realised.

THE FALSIFICATION OF THE BELFAST JURY LISTS.

On Thursday the magistrates met in the Court-house at

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11-30-46

**ALARMING ASSEMBLAGE OF THE COUNTRY
PEOPLE IN LISTOWEL—THREATENED AT-
TACK ON THE WORKHOUSE.**

(From the Kerry Examiner.)

The following melancholy intelligence has just reached us
by a special messenger:—

Yesterday (Thursday) a large body of people, numbering
about five or six thousand, arrived in Listowel, shouting out
"bread or blood," and proceeded in the greatest state of
excitement to attack the workhouse, which is situated about
an English half-mile from the square of the town, with the
intention of forcibly helping themselves to whatever pro-
visions they might find within the building. Fortunately,
the Rev. Mr. Mahony, the parish priest, was engaged at
the time in the convent, which stands close to the workhouse,
and on perceiving the vast multitude approach he rushed
out and threw himself into the midst of them. He earnestly
and vehemently reasoned and remonstrated, but in vain,
until at length the rev. gentleman, overcome and exhausted
by exertion and nervous apprehension of the consequences
that threatened to ensue, sank down and fainted.

The people of the neighbourhood, who hitherto were
mere spectators, became alarmed, and wildly appealing to
the tumultuous assemblage asked them "did they mean to
kill the priest? This appeal, backed by the sight before
them of the reverend parish priest and minister of Heaven
stretched in a faint, as if his spirit had fled, in his efforts
to dissuade them from their foolish and dangerous pro-
ceedings, had an immediate effect on their minds. They
forgot their hunger, assumed a sudden calmness, and at
length departed quietly. The poor unhappy people pre-
sented all the appearance of want. Their bodies could
scarcely be said to be clothed, and their pallid visages
showed what ravages gaunt famine had already made on
their health and manly vigour. Heaven only knows when
these things are to end, for it is to be feared we have yet
scarcely seen even the beginning of the misery that awaits
our unhappy people.

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DEATH FROM STARVATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

SIR—As the columns of the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL are ever open to proclaim the miseries of the poor of Ireland, as well as willing to adrecaate their redress, I take the liberty of requesting the insertion of the following melancholy occurrence, which took place in this neighbourhood a few days ago. A poor man of the name of Thomas Malone, who had been working on the new line of road from Costello Bay to Oughterard, was, on his way home from work on Friday evening last, so exhausted from the effects of hunger and fatigue that he lay down and died within 80 perches of his cabin. After a long search on the following morning, he was found a lifeless corpse beside a rick of turf on the top of a mountain above his house. I have inquired most minutely into the circumstances of his death, and from what has been told me regarding it, my firm conviction is that he has fallen a victim to the causes already assigned. He was working for the last four weeks on the above named road, striving to earn a miserable subsistence for himself, wife, and six helpless children, to accomplish which, he should each morning walk a distance of six Irish miles, through a wet pathless mountain, and the same dreary journey back in the evening, after carrying dripping sand on his back during the day, with only one meal, and that same a scanty one. It is no wonder that the unfortunate creature, though a short time ago one of the most healthy and able-bodied men in the parish, should at last yield to hardships and privations which even the strongest horse could not so long withstand. I have stated that he was labouring for the last four weeks on this road—dry, and in cold, and wet, and hunger; and yet, cruel to relate, he had not received one penny of wages for these four weeks work, up to the moment of his death. He had neither cow, nor calf, nor sheep, nor lamb, nor any means of subsistence for himself and family, but his daily labour, which he was enabled to perform through the charity of his compassionate neighbours, who lent him a few stones of oats, which his poor wife ground with a hand quern into meal. On the morning of his death, his wife requested of him to take a little crust of bread with him, which, as she said, "might keep the life in him till his return." But the tender hearted father, who felt more for the wants of his little children than his own, refused the bread, saying—"give it to them little ones. I can do without it better than they." Long will she and they bewail his over fondness and feel his loss! To-morrow they seek alms from those who would be willing, but are unable to give. On whom rests the awful responsibility of this poor man's unhappy death, I cannot precisely say, but that it is owing to either the wilful neglect or heartless indifference of some officer of the Board of Works, is a matter of certainty. For had he received even a part of the wages due to him he would not have been under the grievous and painful necessity of denying himself a few morsels of food, which he had rather share amongst his famishing children than take with him to sustain life and strength. Unless the board take immediate steps to prevent such culpable neglect in their officers the tragic end of this wretched man will, ere long, be the certain lot of many others.

Besides, the works carried on in this locality are too remote to afford sufficient relief to the destitute poor, who are actually half starved and hungry skeletons, in consequence of its being beyond their reach. The condition of those who live in the immediate vicinity of the works is little better. Many of them, the poorest especially, solemnly declared to me on Saturday last that with the greatest possible exertions from morning dawn till night they could not earn more than sixpence! These evils urgently call for instant redress, which I hope, through their publicity and your powerful assistance, will be speedily granted.

Asking your kind indulgence for this lengthy and mournful narrative, I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
FRANCIS KENNY, P.P.

Sniddal, Galway, Nov. 10, 1846.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

17-13-46

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

The Attorney-General v Marrett.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court by Rogers, who addressed his lordship at considerable length on the part of the defendant, after which Seageant Wa replied.

The Lord Chancellor deferred his judgment.

Jackson v Hamilton.

This was a hearing on exception to the Master's report. The question was whether certain annuities, charge on real estate, should abate on the ground that the devisee of the estate on which they were charged, had been deprived of a considerable portion of them.

The Solicitor-General with Mr. O'Hagan appeared counsel for Hamilton & Mall, one of the principal devisees. Mr. Hutton and Mr. Moore for another, and Mr. Bro Q C, Mr. Gayer, Q C, and Mr. Andrews for the other parties.

After hearing argument at considerable length, the Lord Chancellor postponed his judgment.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY

The Earl of Lucan v. the Hon. Frederick Cavendish

Mr. Napier applied for a conditional order to file a criminal information against the defendant, who is proprietor of the *Mayo Telegraph*, for the publication of malicious libels on the plaintiff, in that paper. On the 14th of October, there appeared in the *Telegraph* a series of articles reflecting upon him in reference to the labour rate act. An additional article of that date, headed "J. A. Bro Brown, Esq., and Lord Lucan," the following paragraph appeared:—"We refer to a letter addressed to the Earl of Lucan from J. A. Browne, Esq., J.P. and D.L.; which, at our request, we publish. We consider it a most important document, for which the writer is entitled to public notice. Mr. Browne, by the exposure of conduct extremely offensive, and of the most unheard-of nature, pursued by the Earl of Lucan, may possibly be the means of preventing a repetition of it. The power that is conferred on Lord Lucan, as lieutenant of the county, has been used by him in a manner insulting to the Roman Catholic clergy, as gentlemen of property, of rank, and undisputed respectability. His conduct in holding secret meetings, has deprived him of public confidence, and is not only insulting to those excluded, but injurious to the interests of the poor; and we again give it as our opinion, in which the bulk of the people and the respectable portion of the county concur, that the dictatorial, arrogant, and presumptuous conduct and demeanour of Lord Lucan, which has disgusted those who are most anxious to procure relief for the starving people, has retarded their employment. We ask his lordship what right has he to hold those secret meetings, and to exclude such men as Colonel D. Browne and his agent, to permit his agent, Mr. George Ormsby, a known enemy to anything bordering on charity, to enter into a star chamber of his lordship." After some further observations, the article concluded in these words:—"A strong remonstrance should be presented to the government to remove Lord Lucan from the high and responsible office of the lieutenancy of Mayo." In a separate editorial article published in the same number of the *Telegraph*, headed "State of the Country—the Famine"—after referring to an address presented by the magistrates of Cork to the Lord Lieutenant, in which they were represented to have said:—"Bread for the people, or get other magistrates to guarantee the peace of the district"—the following passage occurred:—"Who are the gentlemen who have thus dressed the representative of her Majesty in Ireland? Are they of that class recently stigmatised by Lord W. Lambton in his published epistle? Do they belong to that body whose clergy, on Saturday last, were treated with much indignity in the court-house of Castlebar by the Earl of Lucan, who, with his agent, George Ormsby, and P. Stoney, were in committee? Hear it, famishing Ro

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THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, TUESDAY, 1

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FAMINE IN IRELAND—THE BOOKSELLERS.

An "appeal to the publishers of Great Britain on behalf of the Irish public" has been lately sent forward by the booksellers of this city, and a circular forwarded to each firm. The "appeal" (which we regret we have not space to give in full) is an eloquent and touching picture of the appalling condition of this country. The following passage is replete with a humane philosophy which we would wish to see more generally diffused.

"Millions of the people, nearly one-third of our entire population, are in a state of the most dreadful misery, having parted with their very clothes and bedding to procure food, and are perishing in multitudes every day from absolute inanition; from cold and disease, consequent on want of warmth and nourishment. These terrible privations are almost unattended with crime; and in the few instances where error is committed, we should remember that the cry of hunger is louder than the voice of law.— And independently of these claims which, as Christians and as citizens, our unfortunate countrymen have upon the British public, to whom similar appeals have never been made in vain, but have each time met with a noble and a generous response. We feel satisfied that it is alone upon the improved social condition of the humbler classes that the diffusion of literature and the advancement of knowledge must, in a great measure, depend."

The document is signed on behalf of the trade by Mr. Ferguson, Ormond-quay, Mr. M'Glashan, D'Olier-street, and Mr. Smith, of the firm of Hodges and Smith, Grafton-street, to whom all subscriptions are to be forwarded, and who acknowledge having received the following sums:—

Messrs. Longman and Co., London, 105l.; Messrs. Stevens and Norton, London, 217.; Messrs. Grosvener, Chater, and Co., London, 15l.; Mr. J. H. Parker, Oxford, 10l.

GENERAL CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR ALL IRELAND.

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The honourable member was left speaking. 3/6/47

DESTITUTION IN MAYO.

We sincerely hope that the following address from the Louisburgh committee, will have the effect of providing substantial aid to their exhausted funds. No words from us could add force to the appalling description drawn by those who are obliged to be daily witnesses of the scenes they so feelingly depict:—

"TO THE CHARITABLE AND HUMANE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

"Louisburgh, Westport, March 1st, 1847.

"FELLOW-CHRISTIANS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—

We, the Louisburgh committee, daily witnessing the most heartrending scenes that ever fell to the lot of men to behold since the days of Jerusalem's destruction, solemnly implore you (to whatever sect or creed you may belong) to come to our assistance in our endeavours to save from death thousands of valuable lives, which must eventually become the prey of famine unless rescued by the timely interference of a charitable public. Famine, dysentery, and fever are daily devouring the young and the old.

"May the God of charity inspire each individual to give even 'the widow's mite.'

"We particularly invite the attention of the charitable to the local disadvantages of this remote, desolate parish, lying between barren, inaccessible mountains, and the wild, neglected shores of the Atlantic; containing a population of 12,000 persons, all of the cottier class, hitherto solely depending on the potato for food. This large population, scattered over an area of upwards of fifty miles in circumference, are now without one ray of earthly hope save from the scanty provisions purchased in distant localities by this committee, and given at cost prices to the destitute.

"So frightfully and rapidly have famine, fever, and dysentery prostrated a hardy and healthy peasantry, that the spectral survivors who venture abroad from their mountain homes are beyond the recognition of their acquaintances; whilst many a hundred athletic young men are now lying under the green sod, along the Killory bay, whose funeral dirge was the croak of the raven, harmonising with the wild roar of the boisterous Atlantic. Oh, fellow Christians, pity us, and by your substantial charity save us 'or we perish.'

"PATRICK MACMANUS, P.P., Chairman.

"GEORGE LYNCH, Secretary.

"GEORGE HILDEBRAND, Treasurer."

DESTITUTION IN EAST MUSKERRY, CORK.

We regret to learn that destitution in all its horrors prevails to a frightful extent in the parish of Aghabullogue, which lies between Cork and Macroom, in the most remote

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Mr. Mangan stated that there was outside the board-room door a messenger from Mr Douglas, the contractor for building the new fever sheds, who mentioned that in the performance of his duty this morning he proceeded to the field which was yesterday taken from Dr. Kirwan for the purpose, but was instantly desired by Dr. Kirwan to desist, as there were about 600 persons living on his property who were determined forcibly to oppose the erection of sheds, and that he was therefore obliged to apply to be released from his contract. Mr. Douglas had given a security of 300l. that he would on Monday evening next have a shed erected to contain fifty fever patients. He hoped, therefore, that this interruption would not affect Mr. Douglas.

Dr. Brady objected to Mr. Mangan being heard on the subject; and it was finally decided that a special meeting of the relief committee should be held on that day at four o'clock to consider the matter.

The following motion was moved by Captain Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Arkin, and adopted:—

“Resolved—That our solicitor be instructed to make the necessary searches, &c, and to examine the property of the gentlemen named as securities for Mr. Mullen, with a view of confirming his appointment as collector.”

After transacting some routine business, the board adjourned to next Wednesday.

AWFUL SUFFERING AND MORTALITY AMONG EMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK

The following paragraph which we (Cork Reporter) extract from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, received on Monday, will be read with deep and painful anxiety in this country:—

“**SICKNESS AT THE ALMS HOUSE.**—We learn that the Alms House and its out buildings are crowded with unfortunate pauper emigrants, among whom the ship fever is making sad ravages. It is suggested that there should be a temporary hospital erected somewhere at the entrance into our harbour, where these poor people could be landed and taken care of. We understand there is no arrangement by which they can be received at the Quarantine Station.”

Referring to the subject, the *New York Sun* of the 30th April says:—

“The paupers who have recently arrived from Europe give a most melancholy account of their sufferings. Upwards of eighty individuals, almost dead with the ship fever, were landed from one ship alone, while twenty cases of the cargo died on the passage, and were thrown into the sea. They were one hundred days toiling to and fro upon the ocean, and for the last twenty days their only food consisted of a few ounces of meal per day, and their only water was obtained from the clouds. The miseries which these people suffer are brought upon themselves, for they have no business to leave their country without at least a sufficient quantity of food to feed them while making the passage.

“We are pleased to learn that the Board of Health, yesterday, held a meeting in regard to the sick immigrants, and it is to be hoped that something will be done for their own relief, and the safety of the city.”

MENDICITY ASSOCIATION.

Numbers relieved for the week ending Saturday, 15th May, 1847:—Sunday, 2549; Monday, 2375; Tuesday, 1922; Wednesday, 1967; Thursday, 1979; Friday, 2047; Saturday, 1705. Total, 14,545.

The Governors of the Charitable Infirmary, Jarvis-street, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of 5l from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, per the hands of W. H. Carroll, Esq.

The Managing Committee of the Mendicity Institution thankfully acknowledge having received from his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, per Rev Doctor West, 150 barrels

addressed to the board of guardians of every union, with a series of questions regarding the state of the potato crop, applicable to each electoral division in the union. Early in September we had received replies from nearly every union relating to each electoral division; thus showing the state of things, already visible or apprehended, in more than 2,000 different localities in Ireland. An abstract of these replies is given the appendix.

100. The fearful prospect held out by these returns was such as led us to consider with great anxiety in what manner the laws in force for the relief of the poor in Ireland could be made to operate as beneficially and effectually as possible. The power of affording relief from the poor rates being limited by law to accommodation in workhouses, it was manifest that in a wide spread and overwhelming state of distress like that anticipated, such a power could be relied on only to a small extent for relieving the destitution of the people; and that the comprehensive and remedial measures adopted by her Majesty's government, in the establishment of a general system of public works and the organization of relief committees, were to be looked to as the principal means of contending with the calamity.

101. It seemed our duty, nevertheless, to make the utmost use the powers of relief provided by the law, and we accordingly addressed each board of guardians in Ireland on the subject of the returns of the state of the potato crop above adverted to, drawing the attention of the guardians to the probability of a great increase of distress among the labouring population, and requesting them to be prepared to make the utmost use of the means of relief which the law placed at their command, by at once looking to the state of their contracts for provisions and other supplies, and to their stocks of bedding and clothing; and calling upon them to base their financial and other estimates on the assumption, that the whole accommodation in the workhouse would be required for a considerable time, commencing with the close of the autumn.

102. This circular, which will be found in the appendix, issued on the 10th of September, and the suggestions contained in it were in some cases promptly acted upon by Boards of Guardians, which had not already been induced, by the manifestations around them, to take active steps to meet the impending calamity. The total amount of the rates made in the months of September, October, November, and December, was 232,251l.; and considerable activity in the collection of these rates has generally prevailed, as well as in providing supplies to meet the increased number of inmates.

The number of workhouse inmates, which, as we have already stated, underwent a gradual decrease from the 13th of June, reached its minimum on the 29th August, the return for the week ending on that day, being 43,655.

From that point of time the number gradually increased, and on 17th October we reported four workhouses, as full to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. A list of the workhouses, since reported to his Excellency, from time to time, as full, is given in the appendix, together with the dates of the several communications.

104. The series of summaries of weekly returns of inmates, given in the appendix, show the gradual progress of the pressure throughout Ireland; and it will be found that a continual increase took place until the week ended on the 27th February, 1847, when the number reached its maximum—namely, 115,321, and that since that date the number has gradually declined. We cannot, however, point to this decrease as evidencing any abatement of the distress, and of the necessity for providing extraordinary measures of relief.

The decrease is probably attributable altogether to other causes, to which we shall have to advert in another part of this report.

105. In the months of October and November, the pressure upon some of the workhouses was already so great that the guardians of the Cork Union, and several other unions in the county of Cork, were induced to attempt a system of out-door relief, by giving food to the

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s contained in the report, could they
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ated to be in attendance, and was
d relative to the matter. He said
lected the sum in question after the
ch day he (the treasurer) transmitted
s warrant. The treasurer added, that
red to give a more particular account
jury desired, he would have a report
gainst their next day of sitting.
ie most eligible course, and the trea-
e the report ready as he proposed.

T OF CARLISLE-BRIDGE.
Mr. Isaac Farrell, laying before the
high, he observed, would materially
ling the facility of transit for horses
le-bridge, whose inefficiency as the
river in the direction of the main
ghfare of the city from north south
omplained of. He proposed remov-
the bridge altogether, and reducing
vay over the bridge, thus leaving an
easy transit for vehicles and carts.
gers Mr. Farrell proposed to have
wooden platforms at some distance
side, and independent of that struc-
to be suspended on an iron frame-
very light rail, so as not to impede
lge. This plan Mr. Farrell begged
ation of the grand jury.

that whatever might be the merit
present was rather an inauspicious
ption. The depressed condition of
nd the poverty of the people, ren-
grand jury to curtail to the utmost
were inevitable, and economise in
sible in order to lighten the burden
feared, therefore, that Mr. Farrell's
s entertained,
eed that nothing could be done just

RY OF RICHMOND BRIDWELL.
ht forward was the appointment of a
r. Stafford, deceased, as chaplain to
ed as to the right of the chaplain
have his duty done by deputy, as
r. Mr. Stafford, and the further con-
as deferred for the present.
um in addition to his salary was
of Richmond Bridewell, in compen-
partments within the prison, and
ving fulfilled the duties of storc-

STATE OF IRELAND.

DEPOPULATION IN THE SOUTH.

THE EVICTIONS NEAR CROOM.—The war of extermina-
tion proceeds in the districts around you. In almost every
district of the country fresh scenes of affliction are daily
occurring. The unfortunate beings whose names make up
the annexed catalogue, were for years past, residing under
middlemen. As the times grew worse they retrograded in
their social condition. They appeared to be a most indus-
trious class of farmers, and were inclined to pay their rents
When the term of lease expired, however, and when the
property devolved on the Hon. Mr. Hare, that gentleman
gave instructions to his agent, Mr. Braddle, to evict them.
The agent, of course, acted on his instructions, and so fol-
lowed the results. The evicted are now squatted by the road
side, in cabins—and they have not the least provision for the
winter.

The following are the names of the evicted:—

MONEDUFF.—Nicholas Connors, 6 in family; Pat
Connors, 5; Michael Connors, 6; John Croagh, 7; Edward
Dwyer, 6; Denis Cummins, 5; Michael Cahill, 5; James
Glenune, 3; Widow Galvan, 5; Darby Leonard, 7; Patt
Sullivan, 6; John Dooly, 4; Sally Ryan, (widow) 7.
Total 72.

CARRIGMORE.—Kate Kearney, 6; William Bradshaw,
2; Bill Corbett, 2; Bess Kennedy, 2; Denis Galvin, 3;
Jude Bourke (or Bourke) 3. Total 18.

COOLNAMONA.—Paddy Sweeny, Paddy Ryan (Stephen)
Tom Daly, Ned Fleming, Connor Conway, Paddy Bourke,
Widow Sullivan, Widow Fitzgerald, Widow Boyse, Patt
Moran. Total, 5 members to each family—50.—*Limerick
and Clare Examiner.*

EVICTIONS AT BRUFF.—It now becomes my duty to
draw your attention to the melancholy state of this part of
the country. It is beyond description. The country is laid
prostrate—business entirely suspended, and all around one
chaos of bankruptcy and suffering, while landlords are issuing
their flats preparing themselves to execute the processes of
eviction.

To commence with my catagory I begin with

BALLINSTORIA.—This is the property, I am told, of a mili-
tary gentleman now stationed in your city. In this townland
containing a population of over one hundred beings, all have
been served with notices to quit. The object of these notices
is, I understand, to throw those poor creatures out and set
the estate to one tenant only,

KILBALLYOWEN.—On this property, all the tenants, save
two, have been served with notices to quit.—*Ibid.*

HOSPITAL.—Some families have, within the past few days
been ejected from the depopulated hamlet of Hospital; and
about Knockaney a great many notices to quit have been
served.—*Ibid.*

RATHANY.—On this estate all the tenants have been served
with notices to quit.—*Ibid.*

...ing in one word, of
 bills were preferred against
 The fraud, whatever it be,
 business to explain it. It
 on; and until he and his
 fuller explanation of the
 ng us that the bills were
 will continue to believe—as
 they are doing a little in
 ng—that's all. If the bills
 vere the accused officially
 gnored? If there were no
 they not preferred? Was
 bills, which, after all, in
 g meaning may be said,
 alsehood, to have been
 ? Was there an ignor-
 with the same dexterous
 have been no ignoring of
 at a witness or witnesses
 , and the bills thereupon
 fore a conclave of grand
 clave of grand jurors and
 e a formal sitting of the
 very officers of the court
 by the resemblance, and
 rtune of Lord Clarendon,
 hame of his discomfiture,
 nd out to have been no
 ouncement upon the bills
 e to prevent a formal re-
 and to enable Mr. M^rMa-
 rt certificate, that no bills
 Whether this or what
 appened to Lord Claren-
 ives us to conjecture, and

formally tender the adhesion of the county and city
 of Kilkenny. We cannot too strongly commend the
 determined and calm tone adopted by all the speak-
 ers. Dr. Cane and Mr. Smithwick were alike earnest
 in their recommendation that the new organization
 should be strictly constitutional, and that no man
 who was capable of serving the cause of Ireland
 ought be rash or imprudent enough to commit him-
 self, and damage his cause, by making the course of
 action other than legal and constitutional. 7-17-48

**A POORHOUSE ROW IN BALLINROBE—THE UN-
 OFFENDING POOR DRIVEN OUT OF THE TOWN
 AT THE POINT OF THE SWORD!!!**

We have received a communication from Ballinrobe which
 states that a row took place between the master of the poor
 house and his party on one side, and certain witnesses on the
 other, produced to substantiate certain charges against him at
 an investigation to be held before the guardians in the board
 room. It appears there were blows of fists, and blows of
 stones, and so ended the investigation for the present.

When this first scene in the strange drama had terminated,
 another followed. Though the town of Ballinrobe itself, dis-
 tant a quarter of a mile from the poor house, was perfectly
 quiet, one of the magistrates called out the military to clear
 the streets.

Our correspondent says—"The troopers and infantry,
 with naked swords and fixed bayonets, enfiladed the streets,
 driving the poor men and women who had come in for re-
 lief before them—attempting even to force them out of the
 respectable shops.

"There was no riot whatever in the town—no stones
 thrown—no stick even in the hand of any one—yet has a
 quiet population been subjected to this gross outrage on their
 liberties."

We have written to learn further particulars of these strange
 transactions. The Poor Law Commissioners will, of course,
 have the matter fully investigated.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.—It is asserted, says the *National*,
 that the French Academy has felt that M. de Chateaubriand's
 seat could fall to the lot of one man only, and that it has
 resolved spontaneously to elect the illustrious Beranger.

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STATE OF IRELAND.

WHOLESALE EVICTIONS IN DINGLE.—We are unable to find space to-day for the observations with which our Tralee correspondent accompanies his frightful lists of occupiers recently thrust out from their holdings, in horribly afflicted Dingle. We give a summary; but details, remarks, and names, shall appear at full length, in our ensuing number.

From the lands of Cahirtrant, the property of Lord Ventry, and in a parish whence that nobleman's title is derived, thirty-six families, comprehending one hundred and eighty-eight souls, have been expelled.

From the lands of Dunshean, the property of Lord Ventry, twenty-four families, including one hundred and thirteen individuals, have been exterminated.

From the same townland, belonging to the same nobleman, seven families of con-acre holders, comprehending thirty-seven persons, have been driven forth.

From Cabirquin, the property of Lord Ventry, eleven families, embracing forty-nine persons, have been thrust out by process of law.

From Clountys, in the parish of Dunurlin, the property of Lord Ventry, ten families, numbering forty-eight human beings, have been deprived of house or holding.

From the townland of Cappagh, in the parish of Clahane, not far from the shores of Brandon, and belonging, too, to Lord Ventry, nineteen families, comprising ninety-seven Christian beings, have been ejected by a posse of bailiffs acting under the powers of English law.

All these evictions occurred within a fortnight.

Total of recent evictions from Lord Ventry's property near Dingle—One hundred and seventy families—five hundred and thirty-two souls.—*Limerick and Clare Examiner.*

MORE EVICTIONS.—We have heard, though we are not absolutely as yet certain of the fact, that twenty-nine families have been dispossessed at Garryspillane, and that ten families have been exterminated at Herbertstown, in this county.—*Ibid.*

CLARE LANDLORDS—AN ILLUSTRATION.—The simplest and shortest form in which a fact to indicate the animus of landlordism in Clare can be brought before the public is probably the best. This, then, is the fact, that ever since a certain agent in Clare was known to fame as a ready and willing exterminator, his commissions began to multiply until he absolutely became the managing agent of no less than twenty-one properties, some of vast extent, and all now more or less depopulated. The properties for the most part belong to absentees.—*Ibid.*

SUSPENSION OF PUBLIC WORKS.—From a brief conversation, which took place on Thursday at the Board of Guardians, we learn, with deep regret, that from various causes public works have been in some districts (Grangeforth, for instance) suspended, and in consequence a body of fine hardy men were obliged to resort to the workhouse for relief.—Where is this system to end? The poor cannot perish; and yet they are left destitute of employment, or thrown upon the rates with broken spirits and minds subdued by the calamitous circumstances of the times.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

cism of Gibson. Meuzel's own is peculiarly accompanied with the grand dignify the relation of his ing, and it must be added connected with the power the history of the religious events, which in consideration of the events, precede many, and in deference treated of with care as Meuzel indulging in a bigotted assumption, rather important facts with the We must, however, give the gratification which his dissertations as his history arts and sciences. He re the beaten road of political sions among the flowery reposes awhile among the fountains of the true poet with him refreshed and tory, and find, that ever more verdant path, we ha The origin, history, and one of these discursive essay on the chivalric development of the art of future of the age, forms of volume. We have the establishment of the achievement of the fre told. But our limits pre scribing the highly interesting may however add, that thrilling scenes and sweet translation seems peculiar

HISTORY PHILOSOPHY FROM THE FALL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION BY GEORGE MILLER, M.A. The Third Edition, (Henry B

Most students in history familiar with Dr. Miller's it no more successful design kind to a system—a system naturally imperfect, as it time on one calm thinking the immensity of the sub- ously grasped, yet possessing attributes of pure intent which at once place it in falsity and insolent blasphemous and

ly dare to con- guardians of the y for the unsul- the same doc- sing the godless (the clergy and r "recommend faithful pastors, t to the frowns behidden things these our own Word of God," ial faith. the Very Rev. who thus de- government to lics of Ireland, ages—the Rev. of any of these himself removed ally, M'HUGH. EMAN. ilway Office, 19. accurate state- the following ng the Dublin t engine, which the train was eady much di- o the driver of ver occurred to aware that any HEMANS. ility in Carlow e and Dogmatic M'Sweeny, Pre- ded a few days ter on the high ice. cknowledges the s the completion ould hope that the above office ot be forgotten. many years, and asions has been gely of him as an rated Irish piper, me of "Paddy ng from Glenties the facts con- At about