

**Ancient Order of Hibernians** *in America*  
**Division 5, Suffolk County, NY**

June 21, 2015

His Eminence Pope Francis  
Office of the Pope  
The Vatican  
Rome, Italy

Dear Pope Francis,

My name is John W. Fahey. I am a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Div. 5, Suffolk County, NY. We started an effort to have "The Irish Hunger Martyrs, 1845-51" beatified. In 1997, the late Cardinal O' Connor, Archbishop of New York, sent over our request to the Congregation for the Causes of the Saints; Prot. N. Var. 4482/97.

Recently the Armenian Martyrs have been recognized for their deaths and suffering, which is a very worthy action. They deserve to be recognized.

We respectfully request that you consider checking our request for the Beatification of the Irish Hunger Martyrs, 1845-51. There were over 1 Million deaths by starvation and related diseases. Vast amounts of food was shipped out of Ireland at the same time these people were starving. They died for their Faith.

There were mission societies sent to Ireland to convert the starving Catholics. They offered the starving Catholics food if they left their church. Most Catholics refused the bribe and suffered the consequences for their faith. They had to watch their children starve to death on a daily basis over a period of time, while starving themselves. Their suffering, as parents watching their children starve, is unimaginable. They deserve recognition. Many of the people had to leave Ireland to survive this man-made catastrophe. They spread their Faith wherever they emigrated to. It was the poor people of Ireland who suffered the most.

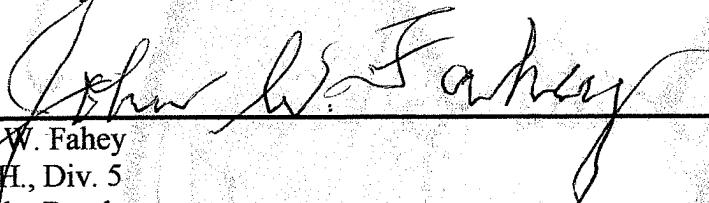
Some records have been sent to the Congregation already. We have also sent approximately 28,000 signatures from people supporting their beatification. These signatures are from petitions signed in person and on the internet, by people who feel as strongly as we do about due recognition being granted to these humble, faithful Catholics who suffered greatly for their devotion to their faith.

We are not asking for beatification for everyone. There are records from inquests with names of victims who starved. Church records should have more information for names through, "Census of Deaths". There was a program by the Church to report conditions in Parishes. I think it was called the "Census of Death". Pastors gave a report on the deaths in their parish by name and cause. These reports should be available with names of victims and what parish they lived in.

With the rightful recognition of the Armenian Martyrs, we have renewed hope that our cause may be considered as well. We respectfully request that you consider reviewing our previous request, and the enclosed information, and make a determination as to the whether the possibility that our cause for these Irish Hunger Victims to be recognized as Martyrs may come to fruition.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully submitted,



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John W. Fahey  
A.O.H., Div. 5  
7 Cedar Road  
Mastic Beach, NY 11951

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1848.

**CONDITION OF THE POOR.**

With the bitterness of the year the plot against poverty thickens. The accounts from the country are of the most deplorable character, detailing sufferings the most intense, borne with a resignation the most patient. The poor now really begin to feel the torturing gripe of hunger, aggravated by the severity of the weather. A right reverend prelate, in a private letter, describes their condition as "most awful." And these thrilling words are written by one whose language is as far removed from exaggeration as his deep sense of religion is from impiety. He sees the havoc which is being made around him, and cannot express his feelings in words more simple and significant.

"Most awful" reads a solemn lesson to those who are responsible for the lives of the people. We do not know whether the opinions of prelates weigh more with the government than the opinions of others less conversant with the actual state of the poor, and who have at least an indirect interest in misrepresenting its intensity, but, if they desire to discharge the first duties of a government, and avert the wholesale destruction of the poor, they will take immediate note of the "most awful" revelation, and meet parliament this day with a proposition in aid of the admitted inadequacy of the poor law. So barren have been the expostulations of our Hierarchy in impressing the government of the country with a more lively sense of the duties of the State to its perishing subjects, that we altogether despair of stimulating its painful neglect by a remonstrance less solemn, and entitled to less respect.

But Prelates and Press, it is said, assume the whole matter to be proved. We suppose extreme destitution, and on that fiction run up our accusation against the neglect of government. Now, we assume nothing. The public prints and constantly recurring accounts of inquests and verdicts are just as open to Ministers and Viceroy as to ourselves. They can take the same note of popular devastation. They may see Famine coming on as of old, and slaying inside the workhouse and outside it. There is no mystery about the matter. The twenty-three favoured unions of ministers supply their heaps of skeletons just as famine-stricken and attenuated as the excluded one hundred and seventeen! There is no difference that we can see between the admitted and rejected. The inland unions suffer as severely as the maritime.

Let us briefly recapitulate the deaths by starvation which have occurred within the last few days. It may nerve our womanish representatives to force on the legislature the claims of the vanishing peasantry of Ireland.

Kilrush, Roscommon, and Castlebar are among the unions which come under the protection of the government. In the first—seventy-five deaths occurred in a single week, from insufficient food and consequent sickness. In the second—the local journal gives the following account of the levee of the vice guardians:

never served with an ejection. Before applying for relief he spent five days under shelter of a wall.

No. 3. John Donohoe, with five in family, saw his house prostrated by the same agency.

No. 4. Mark Conolly, three in family, tells the same tale. His fevered wife now lies among the ruins of his cabin.

No. 5. Thomas O'Meally, ten in family, like story. He had no land. His cabin was the eye sore. "The villagers are all banished now. On earth he does not know where to put his head for shelter."

No. 6. Thomas M'Donogh, six in family. His house is a heap of rubbish. Two of his children died of starvation and hardship. "They slept out every night since the house was thrown down."

No. 7. John Lee, wife and four small children, like calamity.

Out of a long list of suffering these will suffice to show the terrible persecutions to which the unhappy poor are subjected. We leave the facts in all their naked horror. They are authenticated, although in their enormity they wear an air of fable. Can a Christian government or Christian legislature suffer their continuance. Will they not, at least, make the perpetrator pay the penalty of his intrepid cruelty?

**REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.**

It was rumoured in the Four Courts to-day, that a new candidate is about to take the field in the person of Chief Justice Doherty. His lordship being now some seventeen years on the bench, having been promoted in 1831, is entitled to retire on full salary. The certainty, however, of his presentation to the College constituency will depend on the preliminary support he is likely to receive. In fact he expects a call from the electors, and if he be satisfied with the character and numbers of the addressers, he is at the public service. The government, of course, would do every thing to facilitate the movement, since, in addition to reasonable support from the ex-chief, it supplies them with a splendid provision for the Attorney-General.

We are, however, quite certain that, granting all the antecedents, the Chief Justice could scarcely displace Mr. Napier. The education question would sorely perplex his lordship notwithstanding all his well known powers of cajolery and finesse. Some may state his late visit to Drayton Manor had some connexion with this re-entry into parliamentary life.—*Evening Freeman of yesterday.*

**THE SILENT SISTER.  
 UNIVERSITY ELECTION.**

We copy the following extraordinary document from the *Packet* of last night. Had it appeared in any journal less conversant with University matters, we would treat it as a practical joke. Only think of an Irish election without a canvass and without speeches! This proposal, if acted on, would indeed entitle our University to the designation of the Silent Sister:—

"We, the undersigned Fellows of Trinity College, feel it necessary to make some effort to protect the dignity and discipline of the University during the approaching election."

"We therefore strongly recommend to the candidates the observance of the following rules, which, we understand, obtain both in Oxford and Cambridge:—

- "1. That there be no personal canvases by the candidates within the walls of the college.
- "2. That there be no speeches at the hustings by the candidates, nor by the proposers and seconders, beyond the simple nomination.
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Charles W. Wall, Vice-Provost.  
 Joseph H. Singer.  
 Humphrey Lloyd.  
 Thomas Luby.  
 Robert V. Dixon.  
 Thomas Stack.  
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 William Lee.  
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**THE DUBLIN IMPROVEMENT**

The petition for the Dublin Improvement presented to the House of Commons to-day and the bill itself will be read a first time. Before it can be proceeded with in its highly important that some general feeling should be made in its favour, doubt that it will be urged in the course of the second reading, that the measure of the majority of the ratepayers of the line of argument brought to bear yesterday but the opposition made by the (Jack) "consolidation improvement" takes the course which the Tory party takes when called upon to support or resist. The bill promoted last session by the citizens of Dublin was warmly supported, who pledged themselves to its perils by the shameless apathy of Irishmen, getful of the most binding obligations, and absented themselves at a moment when most required.

**MONEY MARKET.—LONDON**

The market for public securities this morning, continued small sales exercised a depressing influence, account at 89½ to 90, went back to 88½ stationary at 89½. The money price per Centa. Reduced have been done for Three and a Quarter per Centa. at 200 2; India 241 3, Exchequer Bills Money is still accumulating in the market and a little more confidence is apparent have heard of some first class bills, but this morning as low as 3 per cent., a paper of indisputable security.—*Standard* QUARTER BEFORE THREE.—Cons.

**NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—**

Directors was held at the East India House. Right Hon. Viscount Falkland was a candidate for the Presidency of Bombay.

**AN ANCIENT LINE.—**

The Knight disinherited at seven years of age of worth 40,000l. a year, which had descended lineally in his family.

Mr. R. Dillon Browne, M.P., is Sir Emerson Tennent as Colonial Secretary. *Limerick Chronicle.*

A female who was to have been a five men charged with murder, as Colonel special commission, died at Sunday night.—*Ibid.*

**WHITE WOODCOCK.—**

On Friday, Davies, of Cwm Ivor, near Llandillo, *Sceloporus Rusticola Alba*—it was a common woodcock, and the feathers with the exception of a brown rim to the day previous a party of gentlemen usually more than a dozen shots at the time reserved him for the unerring *Cambrian.*

**THE NEAPOLITAN QUARANTINE**

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A friend of with temporary deafness, consoles himself with nothing is going on worth hearing.

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**THE UNEMPLOYED IN GLASGOW**

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**SEPTUAGENARIAN BIRTH-DAY**

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meet parliament this day with a proposition in aid of the admitted inadequacy of the poor law. So barren have been the expostulations of our Hierarchy in impressing the government of the country with a more lively sense of the duties of the State to its perishing subjects, that we altogether despair of stimulating its painful neglect by a remonstrance less solemn, and entitled to less respect.

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“On Monday last our town was crowded with the most wretched and destitute creatures that it has ever been our lot, or that of any other person on the habitable globe to witness. So early as seven o'clock our streets were studded with creatures almost dead or dying. No man in the world could have imagined that any locality in the world could have had so much destitution. \* \* \* Several of them died before they left the town, and hundreds are strolling about, black with fever.” In the third, of Castlebar union, twelve have died in one day of starvation. Kenmare is another of the government Paradises. There, too, we find, young and old, dying as they did last year, and remaining to putrify in their neglected cottages.

In these and other districts we may fairly ask what has been the amount of subvention to the poor law—how or in what proportions, or through what agency has the promised relief been administered? Lord John Russell distinctly pledged himself, and Lord Clarendon re-echoed the pledge, that effectual aid should be rendered to this small and most distressed portion of the population. Has that pledge been redeemed? We unhesitatingly say it has not. Like many other pledges and promises, it has died in the declaration.

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Charles Graves.  
Samuel Butcher.  
Joseph Carson.  
John A. Malet.

Robert V. Dixon.  
Thomas Stack.  
George M'Dowell.  
William Lee.  
John H. Jellett.  
George Salmon.  
George Longfield.  
Joseph Galbraith.  
John William Stubbs.  
Richard Townsend.  
John K. Ingram.  
Hewitt R. Poole.  
William T. Lett.

February 1, 1848.

#### THE SPECIAL COMMISSION CONVICTIONS.

We find the following in the *Limerick Chronicle* of Wednesday:—

“A memorial having been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant praying for a commutation of the sentence of death on Andrew Dea, who is to be executed on Monday, an answer was received this morning stating that the law must take its course.

“Yesterday the High Sheriff of Clare received at Ennis, from Dublin Castle, a reprieve for Mathew Hourigan, who, with Michael Butler, convicted of the murder of Patrick Cleary, near Broadford, was to have been executed on the 17th inst. Hourigan is to be transported for life.”

The Chief Secretary for Ireland had an interview with Sir George Grey on Monday, at the Home Office.

Richard Pennefather, Esq., eldest son of Baron Pennefather, late Under Secretary for Ireland, and high sheriff of the county of Tipperary for this present year, is a candidate for the receivership over the estates of the Earl of Glengall.

This is very nearly, though not quite, as curious a communication, in its way, as the celebrated reply of Lord John Russell to the memorial of the Deah of Hereford.—*Belfast News Letter.*

Mr. Gayer, L.L.D., who is a candidate for the representation of Trinity College, is brother of the late Rev. Charles Gayer, of Dingle, and son-in-law of Archbishop Whately.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

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SEPTUAGENARIAN BIRTH-DAY.—The Rev. Canon Wray, sub-dean of that day completed his seventieth poor and aged persons to dine at them with the best old English fare some years past the gentleman of his natal day, invited to his home poor as his own life numbered years (in way of commemorating their day).—*Manchester Courier.*

PROJECT FOR REMOVING THE TO THE BELFAST JAIL.—The fol reply has been received, in reply forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant this town, praying his Excellency tion of transferring the criminal ment at the Special Commission i fast jail:—

“Dublin Castle  
SIR—I am directed to express Lieutenant that the arrangements felt called upon to make, with a view to the execution of the act 11 Vic. c. 2, should occasion the inconvenience closure of your letter of the 16th  
“I have the honour to be, sir,

“The Mayor of Belfast.”  
DRUNKENNESS IN EDINBURGH.—this description were 4,900 in increased to 7,585 in 1847.

By a decision of the English ruled that a wife may accept a name by the authority of her husband Lord Torrington, who recently Ceylon, has procured the discommencing one of the Peninsular steamers, for refusing to allow mix among the first class passengers. It is said that Mr. Clay declined for the American Presidency or

DINGLE MISSION TO  
CATHOLICS - SORPEES

24-48

**FRANCE AND SPAIN.**

The Paris papers of Tuesday bring no news of the slightest interest to our readers. The same may be said of the accounts from Madrid of the 26th ult.

**THE NEW KING OF DENMARK.**—A letter from Copenhagen states that the King of Denmark, on the occasion of his accession to the throne, has ordained that, in accordance with the letter patent, which has been already published, all prosecutions for political offences by the press now pending shall be suppressed.

**GREAT FALL IN CORN.**—A letter from Frankfort of the 27th ult., in the *Independence Belge*, says:—"Commercial letters from different parts of Alsace, particularly those on the borders of Germany, announce a considerable fall in the price of corn. Immense quantities, collected together with a view to gain, have been thrown on the market, in consequence of apprehensions entertained by speculators of an abundant harvest. These fears have been increased in consequence of all the letters from the Upper Rhine, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria agreeing in their accounts of the extreme abundance of provisions. At Trieste the granaries are not sufficient for the supplies of corn constantly arriving from Hungary and from the interior of the Austrian States."

**BRAZIL.**—Accounts have been received to the 18th of December from Bahia, by the Chanticleer. The mercantile advices are exceedingly bad. No sales could be effected; purchases almost suspended, and money and confidence both equally wanting.

All the south and west is one vast mass of destitution. Now this misery begins to develop itself, and before the close of Spring we shall have to record the same melancholy catalogue of horrors which has rendered the past year for ever memorable. In Thurles, the numbers on the outdoor relief lists are 15,000—in Nenagh near 10,000. In Tipperary, Clonmel, Limerick, Kilkenny, Waterford, Tralee—all among the richest and most fertile districts in Ireland—we have inquests, and records of death by starvation. Do not the poor of these localities stand as much in need of relief as the twenty-three with their Barmecidal abundance? In Birr, the very last accounts up to Saturday, detail a weekly mortality of 77. Is not this harrowing condition of our people to find an end—or is the only end to be inanition and the grave?

If the Government will not directly assist the poor, it will at least save them from the merciless horrors which await them under the operation of Gregory's devastating clause. Let the legislature consider the recent applications to the Galway Board, and can it refuse to check the wicked practices which drove that shoal of unhappy outcasts on the charity which repelled them? The dreadful enormities recited by these poor creatures—the cold and cruel persecutions which forced them from their humble dwellings to satisfy the consolidating appetite of an exterminating landlord—demand special attention, for we think the "Galway practise" settles the aim and object of the quarter-acre clause. Either this infamy must be repealed or the whole poor of Ireland will fill the graveyards with their bones in a very few years.

Hear the touching history of the Galway miseries:—

**No. 1. The case of Mary Flaherty.** On the 2d of January two men came to her cabin and told her to quit or the walls would be tumbled over her head. She did leave and the roof came down.

**No. 2. Daniel Conolly.** The landlord's family, aided by the neighbouring villagers, demanded possession. Poor Conolly held by his humble roof-tree until a crowbar was put under the wall. He was never served with an ejection. Before applying for relief he spent five days under shelter of a wall.

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Out of a long list of suffering these will suffice to show the terrible persecutions to which the unhappy poor are subjected. We leave the facts in all their

**FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT**  
DUBLIN CONSOLIDATION IMPROVEMENT WORKS BILL.

London, We  
Mr. May, the Examiner of Standing, his inquiry as to compliance to-day at two Mr. Baker appeared as before for "M as it is familiarly and truthfully called, Lewis Smith for the Lord Mayor and Dublin.

Mr. Smith brought forward allegation section has been deposited as aforesaid, a water course from the weir at Temple one of the sections deposited as aforesaid the said city water course is to be raised one foot."

After hearing the engineers on either a decided, that in this case the standing order complied with. He would report to the plan showed a portion of the city water that there was no section showing the ground, and the intended levels of the ments.

The remaining objections, 14 in number to the book of reference were held good deciding that in these cases also the standing been complied with.

The Examiner then delivered his decision to the point reserved from yesterday's judgment of a declaration merely was giving the subject all the consideration could not think the bill now before him rated from those intended by the legislature the standing orders. It appeared that to be appointed under the bill were to be government, and to be paid by them; that him that the bill could not be said to special benefit, interest, or advantage of individuals. Holding this opinion, he was against the objection, and to report that the standing orders had been complied with.

The inquiry was then brought to a close announcing that he would report to the (Thursday).

It is extremely improbable that the a committee of the house, should enough to receive a second reading, the standing orders committee, for, the serious objections maintained, and the Examiner decided the standing not been complied with, no committee endorse its approval of a bill, the object the management of their own affairs out citizens of Dublin, and vest them in the sloners. The bill at the first blush is a serve party and individual purposes, introduced as the promoter would fain believe, from an earnest desire for municipal

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**MONEY MARKET—LONDON,**  
The market for public securities had all the morning, continued small sales of exercised a depressing influence. C

**PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.**

	FRI.	SAT.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.
3 per Cent. Consol.	88%	88% 89	89%	89%	88%	88%
Reduced do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent. 2nd Consol.	88%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%
3rd Consol.	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Annulists ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	198 1/2	—	198 1/2	198	198	—
K. Canal Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
G. Canal Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do Debs 4 1/2 pr ct	—	—	—	37	—	37
Do Debs 4 pr ct	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do Debs 3 pr ct	—	—	—	—	—	—
new .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
City do 4 pr ct	71 1/2	—	—	71	—	—
Do do 4 pr ct	—	—	—	—	—	—
new .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 pr ct Bal. Of	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debs with Gov	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 percent Pipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wat Deb....	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 per cent Pipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wat Deb, new	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dub & Kings-	—	—	—	—	—	—
town Railway	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debs 4 pr. ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—

**THE DUBLIN SHARE MARKET—YESTERDAY.**

Miscellaneous	Stock Ex.	Royal Ex.
Dublin and Liverpool Steam	—	—
Ship Building Com	44	—
Wicklow Copper Mine	12 1/2	12 1/2
6 per Cent. Grand Canal	—	—
Debentures ..	—	37
Railways.	—	5
Londonderry and Coleraine	—	—
Midland Great Western and	—	12 1/2
Royal Canal	—	1s
Cork and Waterford	—	7s 6d
Dublin and Armagh	—	—

**The Freeman's Journal**

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1848.

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With the bitterness of the year the plot against poverty thickens. The accounts from the country are of the most deplorable character, detailing sufferings the most intense, borne with a resignation the most patient. The poor now really begin to feel the torturing gripe of hunger, aggravated by the severity of the weather. A right reverend prelate, in a private letter, describes their condition as "most awful." And these thrilling words are written by one whose language is as far removed from exaggeration as his deep sense of religion is from impiety. He sees the havoc which is being made around him, and cannot express his feelings in words more simple and significant.

"Most awful" reads a solemn lesson to those who

posal of those premises (Mr. Mahony) had no authority of himself, and that any proposal should be submitted to the Master. The public having been made aware through the medium of the public press that negotiations were going on for the leasing of those premises, other offer had been made without any knowledge or solicitation on Mr. Mahony's part, and that offer as well as that of the board should be submitted to the Master for his decision. Mr. Mahony concluded by stating that he would be very glad that the offer of the board would be accepted, but as yet he had no opportunity of laying either proposal before the Master.

It was finally agreed, after some discussion, that two of the guardians were to wait on the master with Mr. Mahony as to effect if possible an arrangement for leasing the premises.

#### HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The medical report stated the numbers in hospital at present as follows—In typhus fever, 487; dysentery, 54; in epidemic diseases, 8—total, 549.

#### SUBORDINATION IN THE HOUSE—ENQUIRY BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

With reference to the resolution passed on last Monday, relative to complaints of gross insubordination in the house, notice was received from the commissioners. Two children having been nearly starved to death by their food being taken from them by some of the older inmates, was intimated that the commissioners had directed Captain Huband to hold an investigation into the discipline of the use.

Captain Huband said he would proceed to hold the investigation at twelve o'clock this day.

#### CHARGE OF DESERTION AGAINST MR. BYRNE—THE LATE COMMITTEE AND PROCEEDINGS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Captain Nowlan begged to draw the attention of the court to this matter. Mr. Byrne who was a professional man, and in a respectable walk in life, had left the union to go to the expense of supporting his wife and children. There were now 10, or 11, due to the union for their support, and it would not do that the ends of justice should be defeated, as they had been in Mr. Byrne's case, by a technical objection against the committal, raised by clever counsel. He (Capt. Nowlan) had caused the wife and children of Byrne to be sent under escort of a ward master his house at Gardiner-street, but they would not be received, and had to be re-admitted into the workhouse. This was certainly an act of desertion, and he (Capt. Nowlan) would now proceed against Mr. Byrne under the 10th and 11th Victoria. The board would have succeeded in obtaining justice against him before but for the stake he (Capt. Nowlan) made in dating the desertion in 1845. Doctor Kelly had given every attention to the case, and had acted on the indictment laid before him; but there was no doubt but that Mr. Byrne would be made amenable to justice.

The board unanimously approved of having proceedings allowed up in the matter.

The board then went into contract business, and adjourned at four o'clock.

#### THE STOLEN PARCEL OF THE NATIONAL BANK.

The loss of this celebrated parcel of bank notes, amounting to £1000, and for which about a pennyworth of turf was substituted, appears still to be as much enveloped in mystery as the story of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." Not a trace of its departure from the counters of the money-lenders can be made, nor any clue as to where it has vanished, or in what locality its contents may be viewed with the miser's eye, which looks upon his treasure of wealth without any intention of disturbing its peaceful tranquillity. The only thing is certain, that none of the notes of this lost parcel, or strayed parcel, have ever found their way back to the place from whence they came, either to be changed, exchanged, or interchanged.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

matter will be gone into, the names are not given for the present.

#### EXCHANGE-COURT OFFICE.

**BEGGING LETTERS.**—Yesterday Constable Redmond, 7 G, brought up the following persons under the circumstances mentioned below:—Henry Henslow, John Kennedy, Thomas Cullen, Mary Walsh, Margaret Scally, Mary Anne Foster and Anne Henslow.

The constable had received information from the secretary to the Central Relief Committee, that some persons in Dublin were writing begging letters to England, inclosing certificates and declarations of the writers having been shipwrecked, and requesting assistance. He (the constable) proceeded to 61, Bridgefoot-street, where he arrested the prisoners, some of whom were in the act of filling up blank declarations, and writing letters to persons in England and Ireland soliciting charity. He got a great number of forms printed in blank, which together with the prisoners, he brought before the magistrates. Their workshops remained the prisoners for further examination.

#### DEATH FROM DESTITUTION—CORONER'S INQUEST.

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

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

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

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

proper to petition the imperial parliament system of capital punishment altogether. A large party in England and Scotland co-operated with them—in fact, he believed the number of those who were advocates of capital punishment was the number of those who were opposed. Referring to the trials had at the late session in the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, he was bound in candour to say (and I have derived information from the authority of many who witnessed that the law of the land was purely and impartially administered—that the law officers of the crown, the packing of juries, or by any other dishonest means, endeavour to procure convictions. It is ever, stated, that speeches have been reported purporting to have been delivered to juries of an inciting nature. I know nothing of falsehood of those reported speeches, and I respect for the bench to censure it here or slight grounds; but it is consoling to know, that the law has been fairly and impartially administered. The present assembly was called for the purpose their voice against a system which they call Christian, anti-social, and a disgrace to the realm (hear, hear). In conclusion, he stated that were it not for his anxiety to attend upon his official duties (cheers). He had great pleasure in proposing the following resolution:—

“That death punishments are directly opposed to the principles of morality, and to the spirit and the Christian religion, and ought therefore to be abolished for ever and abolished in every Christian country.”

The Rev. Dr. Spratt seconded the resolution. The able speech of his talented and excellent member for Dublin, he considered it unnecessary to make any observations on the subject. He stated that the present meeting had been held, and that them an opportunity of declaring to the world the abhorrence, in which they held the custom of putting their fellow-creatures to death.

The resolution having been put from the chair unanimously.

Mr. James Haughton proposed the second resolution. He was happy to see the chair of that meeting the chief magistrate of the city (hear, hear) man whose name would live long in the country (hear, hear) he alluded to the noble-minister (cheers)—had stated in emphatic and strong detestation of the crime of depriving his fellow-creatures of life by a process of law which the people assembled for the purpose of having (hear, hear). Another great man—had stated that he would be an advocate of the abolition of punishment by death until it was human judgment was infallible (hear, hear). The Secretary to the Society for the Abolition of Punishment, had written a series of admirable subjects, which were being published in “*National*”; and he (Mr. Haughton) had no doubt that man in the community was to read those essays be no one to come forward and give his vote for punishment by death (hear, hear). It was public opinion should be brought to bear upon it was by the exercise of opinion alone hope to induce their rulers to take up the matter (hear). Punishment by death, instead of being the object for which it was intended, had become to be ineffectual—indeed, he might say, that the sentencing the crime of murder it had always increased it (hear, hear). The civilization depended on the view which they took of the custom was founded in barbarous times continued up to the present day, because civil

2-4-48

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Murphy, Church st,  
Jas Ball, Nch King  
street 5s; Mr New-  
Smithfield 8s; Mr

and Hat Stand, Mahogany and Maple Bedsteads, with Cur-  
tains, Hair Mattresses, prime Feather Beds and Bedding,  
Mahogany Wardrobe, Drawers, Dressing Tables, Glasses,  
Wash Stands, and other articles of Chamber Furniture,  
Kitchen Tables, Chairs, Dresser, House Presses, and various  
Culinary and Dairy Utensils.  
Sale to commence at half past Eleven o'Clock precisely  
with the Furniture. The Interest in the Lease at Two,  
and the Farm Produce, Stock, and Implements immediately  
after. Every information as to title, &c., will be given by  
J. Hynes, Esq., Solicitor, 51, Dame-street. Mr. Brannick,  
Furry Park, will show the lands; either of whom, or the  
Auctioneer, will treat with a Purchaser by private contract  
previous to the day of Sale.

F. LAWLER, Auctioneer,  
55, Henry street.

RATHMINES—VALUABLE INTEREST.  
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in RATH-  
MINES, on the Premises, Opposite the Church, on  
THURSDAY, February 3d, 1848, by direction of the Ex-  
ecutor of the late Mr. Patrick Kearney, the following Val-  
uable Premises, erected at considerable outlay by the Tes-  
tator shortly previous to his decease:—

1. Dwelling House, with Shop underneath, Garden and Stable attached, formerly occupied by deceased, and would produce 45l. per annum at least.
2. Dwelling House, Garden, and Yard, set on Lease for 800 years from 1st February, 1840, at 10l. per annum to a solvent tenant, who paid a fine of 250l.
3. Dwelling House, Garden, and Yard, at the Rere of No 2, which is let at 6l. per year. There is on this lot a Building Site in front of forty feet, which would set from five to six shillings per foot. The entire subject to the small Rent of 27l. 12s. per annum, and held by lease for 850 years, of which 835 years are unexpired.

For particulars as to Title, apply to John J. Clarke, Solicitor, No. 31, Lower Ormond-quay.  
Sale to commence at Two o'Clock.

F. LAWLER, Auctioneer,  
55, Henry-street.

Bankrupts' Sale of a most Elegant and Delightful Resi-  
dence at Roebuck, County Dublin, with a beautiful Lawn  
and Pleasure Grounds, Ornamental Timber and Timber  
Trees, large Garden, suitable and extensive Offices, &c.  
the whole in the most perfect order, not requiring the  
outlay of a single shilling, standing on 12A. 2n. 34r.,  
late Irish Plantation Measure, of prime Land.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (by direction  
of the Assignee of Messrs. Cumming and Ferguson,  
Bankrupts), before their Honours the Commissioners, in  
the Court of Bankruptcy, Four Courts, INNS-QUAY, in  
the City of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of February,  
1848, at the hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the  
Interest in the Lease of Roebuck Grove (late the residence  
of Mr. Cumming).

The House, which is most commodious, and supplied  
with Baths, Water Closets, and every other convenience,  
is built and finished in a very superior style, and placed in  
the centre of a beautiful lawn interspersed with Ever-  
green.

The Offices are situate at a convenient distance from the  
Dwelling, and the Domestic Accommodation most com-  
plete in every particular.

The premises are held for an unexpired term of about  
129 Years, and subject to £12s per Annum.

Mr. Cumming expended upwards of £3,000 on the Pre-  
mises, in re-modelling the Dwelling House, building all  
the Out Offices, planting and laying-out the Pleasure  
Grounds, and other valuable and useful improvements, ren-  
dering them the most desirable in this most respectable and  
highly favoured locality.

A Copy of the Statement of Title is posted in the  
Court of Bankruptcy, where same may be inspected, also  
in the Chambers of Messrs. T. and H. Geoghegan, Solli-  
citors to the Assignee, 31, Lower Ormond-quay.

JOHN LITTLEDALE, Auctioneer.

Note—The above Splendid residence may be viewed on  
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, from Ten till  
Four each day.

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Esq.  
Life and Labours of a Catholic Curate—(Continued.)

19, Moore-street, London,  
27th January, 1848.  
The Transfer Books will be closed from Wednesday, the  
16th, to Tuesday, the 29th of February, both days inclu-  
sive.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. 2/1/48

WORKING OF THE POOR LAW—EXTERMINATION—  
DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—In a report of the pro-  
ceedings of the Galway Poor Law union, on Wednesday  
last, published in the Galway Mercury. We find the  
subjoined horriying details under the head,

"RELIEF APPLICATIONS."

Mary Faherty was the first applicant for out door relief  
called before the vice guardians. She stated that she lived in  
the village of Tully; on the 2d of January last, two men  
in the employment of Mr. James Blake, came to her cabin  
and told her to leave it or the walls would be tumbled down  
over her head. In consequence of that threat she went  
out, and the roof was tumbled in.

Daniel Conneally, of Tully, made a similar statement—  
The destruction of the house was effected by Mr. Blake's  
family, and the people from another village. Applicant did  
not leave the house until the crow bar was put under the  
wall. No ejection paper had been previously served upon  
him. He spent five days under the shelter of a wall without  
any covering whatsoever.

John Donohoe, five in family, his house was knocked  
down by the villagers of Ballinahown, as they said, by  
Mr. Blake's directions.

Mark Conneally, three in family, his house was also  
thrown down by the same parties; his wife is lying in  
fever in the ruins of the cabin.

Thomas O'Meally, ten in family, like case; applicant had  
no land, it was taken from him without any paper being  
served upon him; the houses were burned after being  
thrown down; the villagers are all banished now; on earth  
he does not know where to put his head for shelter; is  
quite satisfied to work whenever he gets a bit to eat.

Thomas M'Donough, six in family; his house was  
thrown down in Garomna by the steward of Mr. St.  
George, M.P., since the application was made two of his  
children died from starvation and hardship; they slept  
out every night since the house was thrown down.

John Lee, his wife and four small children next applied;  
he said he had quietly given up his house; he had been in  
the habit of dredging for oysters, but his boat was stolen  
and sunk; by whom he did not know.

There were several other applications in which it was  
stated by the relieving officer that as soon as the wretched  
creatures left their homes for the purpose of seeking relief  
from the vice guardians, their cabins were demolished, and  
the consequence therefore was, that when they returned  
they were without the shelter of a roof.

Michael M'Donough, five in family; his house was  
thrown down about a month ago by the steward of Mr. St.  
George, M.P.; an ejection had been served upon him; is  
willing to work if he be allowed food.

John Donoghue, his wife and five small children; three  
or four days ago his house was thrown down by the  
orders of Mr. Blake, of Tully; the men came to the  
village at night, and his wife stated that she was nearly  
killed by the falling in of the roof; she added that the  
poor people were endeavouring to erect huts with sticks  
and screws, but as quickly as they did so they were pulled  
down again.

There was a great many like cases, but the above will  
enable the public to form an opinion of the manner in which  
properties are managed in Connemara.

The following description of the state of the town of  
Galway is from the same journal:—

Not a day passes that does not behold the condition of  
the town becoming more and more alarming. Famine  
with all its horrors is rapidly making way amongst us, and  
its concomitant, death, has already snatched away hundreds  
to the grave. No one who witnessed the awful array of  
misery at the workhouse on Wednesday, can entertain any  
but the most gloomy forebodings for the fate of Galway,  
and for the lives of its inhabitants. There were at least  
three thousand human beings with scarcely a rag to cover  
them, and bearing in their haggard countenances all the  
evidences of starvation, clamorous for food. And yet,  
supposing them to receive it, where can they obtain that  
which is almost as necessary to existance at this inclement  
season—shelter and warmth, to protect them from the  
chill blasts of a dreary winter? Alas the prospect is truly  
alarming.

And it is but awfully exemplified by the result. Two  
wretched children being exposed on Wednesday night,  
without a covering for their naked bodies, were found  
dead on the following morning in High-street. A third  
shared the same fate in another part of the town. Deso-  
lation and misery are to be found in every quarter, and  
with unerring certainty the grim monster, death, does

Thomas Clarke, Esq., Collinstown; Patrick Hayes, Esq., rangnan, Esq. 11; Rev John G. Smithfield 11; Mr Coffey, Esq street 11; James Ternan, Esq 11; T Walsh, Esq; P. Williams 11; est, 11; Patrick Esq, Pill Lane et 11; J J Bag- 11; Mrs Whe- ley 11; a Lady t O'Brien, Esq. per Mr Burke eld 10s; Chris- in Birmingham, Smithfield 10s; James Gilker, ott Molloy, Esq. oh street 10s; ward Holdright, d, Esq, North Church street t 10s; Patrick t Ternan, Esq, Esq, Church ck Farrel, Esq, Esq, Smith- King st 10s; phy, Church st, Ball, Nth King st 5s; Mr New- uthfield 5s; Mr rth King street treet 2s 6d; Mr eet 2s 6d; Mr Mr Blackburn, n street 2s 6d; azh, Smithfield Watters, North 1s; small sums

I thankfully ac- L, Secretary.

**LES.**

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is built and finished in a very superior style, and placed in the centre of a beautiful lawn interspersed with Ever green.  
The Offices are situate at a convenient distance from the Dwelling, and the Domestic Accommodation most com- plete in every particular.  
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Life and Labours of a Catholic Curate.—(Continued.)  
Papers about Irish Missions and Missionaries.—No. II.  
The Celtic Society—The Book of Rights. Edited by John O'Donovan, Esq.  
Christian Artists—No. III. The Family of Van Dyck.  
Reminiscences of the Irish Mission. By a Retired Priest. No. II.  
Dublin: Published by JAMES DUFFY, 10, Wellin- ton-quay. London: Thomas Jones, 63, Paternoster-row. Sold by all Booksellers.  
Subscribers paying 12s. in advance will have their Copies Stamped to go free by Post to any part of Great Britain or the Colonies.

This Day is Published, Price 6d.  
**A LETTER to the SHAREHOLDERS IN IRISH RAILWAYS** relative to "the General Meeting" to be held in the Long-room, SHELBOURNE HOTEL, next THURSDAY, February 3d.  
By JOHN GREY V. PORTER, Esq.  
HODGES and SMITH, Dublin.

**SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WRITINGS and LIFE**, in 98 Volumes, with 196 Illustrations. Half a Crown each Volume, sewed, Three Shillings, Cloth Let- tered.  
Volume First of Novels was published on 1st December.  
Volume First of Life on 22d December.  
Volume First of Poetry will appear on completion of Life.  
Volume First of Prose on completion of Poetry.  
The entire Series will be concluded in December, 1849. R. Caddell, Edinburgh; and JONES and MATTHEWS, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

**REDUCED TO HALF A GUINEA!!!**  
**THE ANNALS OF THE FOUR MASTERS,** or the Annals of Ireland, translated from the Original Irish,  
By OWEN CONNELLAN,  
with notes by Philip Mac Dermott, Esq., M.D., thick 4to, cloth boards. Published at Two Guineas.  
JOHN F. JONES, 9, D'Olier-street.

John Donoghue, his wife and five small children; three or four days ago his house was thrown down by the orders of Mr. Blake, of Tully; the men came to the village at night, and his wife stated that she was nearly killed by the falling in of the roof; she added that the poor people were endeavouring to erect huts with sticks and scraps, but as quickly as they did so they were pulled down again.  
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We may particularly refer to the state of the jails.—The county prison was intended to accommodate one hundred and fifty inmates. There were, on yesterday (Friday) over nine hundred within its walls under commit- tal besides fifty children.

**DEATH FROM STARVATION.**—On Thursday last, an inquest was held before Michael Perrin, Esq., deputy coroner, and a respectable jury, on the bodies of John and Bridget M'Donnell, the former aged 8 years, and the latter 3 years; when upon the evidence of the father and mother of deceased, the jury returned a verdict of "death from starvation." The unfortunate family were from Killeen, Connemara.—Galway Vindictor.

**EJECTING TENANTRY.**—We have received a commu- nication from our Carrick-on-Suir correspondent, inform- ing us that a number of small farmers and cottiers on the estate of the Marquis of Waterford, at Rathgor- mack, are about to be ejected from their little holdings. It appears, that a man named Thomas Phelan is the principal tenant, and holds a large tract of land. The old Marquis, father to the present proprietor, created in his day a number of freeholders on the lands now held by Phelan, for the purpose of encreasing his political supporters. Our correspondent states that he has seen some of the certificates. The present 'ord has no taste for politics, and does not consider votes in the same important light in which they were held by his father; and, having a strong wish for turning small farms into large ones, is about proceeding to cast on the world these poor cottiers and their little families; and to that end he has brought his ejections against the principal tenant Phelan, with a view of replacing him as soon as the cottiers and freeholders are got rid of.—Wexford Guardian.

2-1-48



23, ESSEX QUAY.  
63, Paternoster row;  
King-street; Edin-  
street; Liverpool; P.  
at: Owen Kerr, 18,  
Orman, Patrick-street.

**SALES.**

2-3-48

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**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,** the entire  
Furniture of a country gentleman, removed for con-  
venience of sale: two elegant Sofas in Haircloth; one  
Ditto in Drab Moreen; twelve Chairs in Haircloth;  
twelve Balloon Stuffed Chairs; four Set of Mahogany Bed-  
steads; two set Economy Tables, Sideboards, Loungers  
and Couches; two Sofa Beds; Furnishing of Four Bed-  
rooms; Parlor and Kitchen Furniture and Utensils.  
No reserve whatever. Sale at Twelve o'clock.  
GEO. LOBBAN, Auctioneer.

**STATE OF THE COUNTRY.**

**CATTLE KILLING.**—Early on Monday morning a man in  
the employment of the Worshipful the Mayor, saw several  
persons engaged in cutting up a cow, the property of his  
master, which they had just killed on his lawn at Windgap.  
He immediately gave the alarm; and the thieves decamped  
leaving behind them several bags (beggars' wallets), filled  
with the meat of the animal, and an old knife. The cow  
was a valuable milch in calf. Two persons have been ar-  
rested on suspicion; but we believe there is not sufficient  
evidence against them to warrant their committal.—*Kil-  
enny Journal.*

**FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY, IN BIRE.**—In the parish of  
Bire, there were no less than 77 deaths during the past  
week: 47 of them in the poor-house, and since the close  
of the week, up to two o'clock, P.M., on Sunday, there  
were 17 more deaths!—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

**THE THURLES UNION.—STARTLING FACT.**—We learn  
that the number of out-door relief recipients in the Thurles  
union amount to 15,000 persons. The total population of  
this union, prior to the devastation of the famine season  
was 71,000.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

On Thursday last a poor girl went into the shop of a  
respectable citizen to look for charity, and on being asked  
where she came from, and what brought her to Cork, she  
burst into tears and said that she was from Bentry, and  
that having been for two days without food, she went into  
a field in the middle of the day and took two turnips to eat,  
not believing any one would be so cruel as to grudge them  
to her, to save her from starving. For this offence she was  
committed to gaol for a month, which expired three days  
before, and on coming out she had no means of returning  
home, and of course was thrown for support on the ge-  
nerosity of the citizens. On the same day three most  
wretched-looking beings were sent up with an escort of  
soldiers from Mallow, and a citizen having asked the driver  
of one of the cars what offence they were guilty of, he  
replied they were most of them convicted of stealing  
trifling articles, and that they were scouring the country in  
that direction, to send all the paupers they could out of  
it.—*Cork Reporter.*

**SHEEP-STEALING.**—On Thursday the magistrates of  
Louth petty sessions committed six persons to Dundalk  
gaol, charged with sheep-stealing. They lived at Mul-  
laghorew, and had for a long time been committing depreda-  
tions on the farmers of this locality; they were com-  
mitted in the present instance for stealing four sheep from  
a respectable farmer named Bryan Sharkey, of Rathbody,  
in the neighbourhood.—*Dragheda Argus.*

The guardian and committee of the Female Penitents'  
Retreat, 79 Mecklenburgh-street, gratefully acknowledge  
to have received 10s from Mr Wm Robinson, Phenix Iron  
Works, and 10s from Mr P Grennan, for which they re-  
turn their best thanks.

their verdict. The evidence in the case was not direct, and they were called upon to infer from the  
circumstances that Messrs. Maughan and Cannon were be-  
lieved to have kept a gambling house, that the bills were  
for a gambling debt. If they credited the evidence of Mr.  
O'Brien, and he saw no reason to doubt it, he knew nothing  
of the way the bills were obtained, but they were given him  
to proceed upon in his professional capacity. All that  
could be shown on the part of the plaintiff was a conversa-  
tion of the defendant's, from which as much could be  
drawn as from a nod of that celebrated statesman, Lord  
Burleigh.

The jury at once found a verdict for the plaintiff for  
500l., and 6d. costs.

*Crolly v. Kelly.*  
This was an action of assumpsit on a bill of exchange for  
40l. The plaintiff was the owner of property in the county  
Roscommon, and the action was brought to recover the  
amount of a bill passed by a man named Duffy, for rent, and  
accepted by the defendant.

A witness named Sweeney proved the defendant's hand-  
writing on the bill.  
Cross-examined—The defendant was a surety only, and it  
was a joint note.

Mr. Egan, manager of the National Bank of Roscommon,  
proved that there were no funds of Duffy's or Kelly's in  
the bank to meet the bill.

Counsel for the defence said that there were to be five  
or six other sureties on the instrument.

Verdict for the plaintiff, 45l. 0s. 11d.  
Judge Crampton—Really, it would appear from the  
nature of these defences, on bills of exchange and promiss-  
ory notes, that such documents were invented, not for the  
good of the public at large, but for the especial benefit of  
the gentlemen of the bar (laughter).

*Chittick v. Roddy.*  
This was an action for the recovery of an attorney's bill  
of costs, and the defendant's counsel offered to consent to a  
verdict, subject to taxation.

Counsel for plaintiff objected to this, and proceeded to  
prove the services, and that the bill of costs was fair and  
regular.

Verdict for the plaintiff, 147l. 10s. 7d.  
*Grant and Co v. Wm. Clarke.*

This was an action on a bill of exchange. The plaintiffs  
were wine and spirit merchants in Londonderry, and the  
defendant was a publican in Magherafelt. The case was  
proved on the bill.

Court (to defendant's counsel)—What defence have  
you?

Counsel—I can make no defence, my lord, except the  
morality of the consideration (laughter).

Verdict for the plaintiffs.  
The other cases were not of the slightest public interest.

**EXCHEQUER: NISI PRIUS—YESTERDAY.**  
(Before Baron Richards and a common jury.)

*Lessee Margaret O'Neill v. O'Brien.*  
Mr. Fitzgerald, Q.C., with whom was Messrs. Brereton  
and M. Mahon, stated the plaintiff's case. It was an  
action of ejectment on the title, brought by the plaintiff  
to recover possession of the mill of Swords, which she  
claimed under the will of her husband, Terence O'Neill.  
The defendant, who was at present in possession of the  
premises, was married to the only surviving daughter of the  
testator by a former marriage.

The Rev. Mr. Kiernan, and the Rev. Mr. Doyle, sub-  
scribing witnesses to the will, were examined for the pur-

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T. N. REDINGTON.

"To John B. Beeche, Esq., Roscommon."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

EXTERMINATION.—A large party of the city police, under command of Head-Constable Joynt, left Limerick on Thursday, with the Sub-Sheriff, and proceeded to the neighbourhood of Reenbaw and Fedamore. Their mission might easily have been one of greater benefit to the public. They went to dispossess a number of families, some of which were poor. That was their duty, and they did it, we believe, without unnecessary harshness. The unfortunate occupiers were turned out on the road, and that on a day when the cold was bitter and keen. Where they found shelter we have not been informed. But one thing is plain; that they are beggars henceforward, destined to experience the lot of the houseless, and, living or dead, to be a load upon those who have had no hand in making them paupers or outcasts. Limerick Examiner.

DISTRESS.—The condition of the poor in this neighbourhood is truly lamentable. Without employment of any description, and unable to procure admission into the workhouse for want of accommodation, or get outdoor relief for want of funds, they are reduced to a state of extreme wretchedness. Athlone Sentinel.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—A girl named Mary Crawford, a native of Birr, was found dead at the banks of the Canal on Tuesday. A coroner's inquest was held on the body next day when a verdict of died from want was returned. In the parish of Moore on Thursday, two persons whose names were not known, died from actual want. An inquest was held at Belfield, county Roscommon, on Wednesday, on the body of a man named Thomas Flynn. After a post mortem examination by Dr O'Loughlin the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from inanition. The wife of the wretched man was also found in a dying state from the same cause. Ibid.

MORE DEATHS BY STARVATION.—Were we, says the Galway Mercury, to enumerate in detail the deaths which daily take place in this and the neighbouring localities, from starvation, our columns could not be sufficient to contain the sad and melancholy record. On all sides we see the work of devastation going on, and hundreds hurried into eternity by the grim monster—Famine. We may, however, state, as illustrating the general destitution of the district, two cases that have lately taken place in the parish of Spiddal west of Galway. A poor man named Mark Murphy, when endeavouring to walk into Galway, for the purpose of obtaining admission into the workhouse, became so exhausted that he sunk upon the way, between Furbough and Barna, and being unable to procure assistance his lifeless body was found on the roadside, a victim to the ruthless policy of our present rulers. The other was a case still more horrifying, if possible; it is that of Hugh Caulfield, who resided in the village of Rushaville, near Costello Bay. His family, it appears, sought and obtained admission into the poor house, but he himself was stricken down with fever, and had only one child to minister to his wants. For some time he lay in a helpless condition, until at length death put an end to his sufferings. The child was unable to go a distance of several miles to procure the attendance of a priest, and when the Rev.

peting with imported produce, in the manufacturing districts terior, thereby limiting our in the present, and imparting to ent aspect. Wheat of all desc of 1d to 2d per 70lb with litt of this day week in that ratio the limited stock of choice bri late prices, but was taken spa Irish met a dull sale at a decli Malting barley, commandit tofore, was 1s per quarter low time, remaining unvaried. Beans of all denominations, e 2s per quarter. The oat tr were rather depressed in valu at Friday's abatement. Indian corn and corn meal, lost the foregoing advance, th of Tuesday last.

PRICES CURRENT IN LIVER TUESDAY, 25T

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes entries for British and Foreign wheat, barley, malt, oats, beans, peas, flour, and oatmeal.

James street, in that she saw him and he was up at not leave the house the hall-door in her of the prosecutors m, as it was shewn having been out on board Cooney went Detective Police, and — He said his con- nce the condemna- ndure it any longer. was innocent, and Dillon, John Con- tual perpetrators of ome doubt as to the the latter, to con- could find the stolen roker's; he, at the the articles, the day Gargan proceeded found the informa- This induced him nformed him where erty concealed, in a rrect also. Cooney a certain house in rsons above named r robbery. Gargan as described. He had them conveyed repeated his story, ives had dogged Mr. ld hay on the day of offence. They saw and one of the party es for him like that poor fellow (Byrne) ter. Cooney further Mr. Smyth to Rath- all the people in the they broke into the unfortunate Byrne ner of the party who ack Mr. Smyth on the b, which nearly de- h the utmost care istory of this extra- nicated the whole and Mr. Guy lost no e proper authorities. ation for life; but, on an order was issued t to Newgate, where ion, when they will ING OF THE PA- OMLIMENT TO was a meeting of the the courthouse, to as he not subjected to

only being proclaimed, he parish. Due notice was respectably and trick Boyle seconded, to the chair, and that try to the meeting.

requisition calling the hear the sentiments of t. moved, and William asity of enforcing the cts of this county, we on into this hitherto agrarian outrage, and in additional taxation

John Madden, P.P., lency the Lord Lieute- adopted by this meeting by the chairman, the den, on behalf and in

Mr. Chairman and gen- second this resolution, on myself, and with- ve no such vain confi- do so because of any ou. I shall therefore 7. John Madden, P.P., his carates, to accept- sire, by precept and to encourage and pro- ll between persons of nd to which we cond- nd orderly state of this ng the misery and desti- localities." That this at all be convinced, and nour to withhold your ity is afforded and merit- ed am I of the truth- tion, that at this par- ny duty did I not bring- ly believe every word her from intruding him- l be on this occasion. of of any part of this

But though you can- t, I may remark events ome years back, when aid to be disturbed, and n-acre. Speaking to a n open field, they spok- en I remarked if those s advice, they would do that his advice had been t, the rev. gentleman in three persons whom he t of Ireland would be as never supposed that s. I know all the

Mr. Kenny, by consent, heard of the circumstance, the dead body had been just consigned to the earth, immediately close to the dwelling of deceased without a coffin, or any covering whatsoever!! For four days it lay unburied, the villagers being themselves so poor as to be unable to render any assistance. When will scenes of this kind cease in a Christian land?

**DEATH FROM STARVATION.**—Doctor Colohan, at the meeting of the town commissioners on Friday, mentioned that on Wednesday a wretched man was brought by his friends to the poor house, so utterly exhausted by famine, that they were literally obliged to help him to place one leg before the other in walking in. He had scarcely entered when he died. In his pockets were found some small pieces of raw turnip.

**DESTITUTION IN LIMERICK.**—A singular instance of maternal affection and melancholy misery occurred in this city a few days since. A widow, who, unfortunately for them, was the mother of six children, found refuge in a dilapidated dwelling, in one of the lanes. The youngest of her children fell ill and died. The whole family were in a state of the uttermost destitution, and the disease rapidly matered the young orphan's energies. A coffin was begged. Coffin and corpse would have been borne, perhaps, without the mother's assistance, to some grave yard near: but she had lived at a distance of many miles from this city, and in the burial ground of her native place her friends were interred. The distance was far; and as few would consent to carry a coffin, containing a stranger, so far unnecessarily, the poor mother resolved to bear it herself. She actually did so. She had it placed on her back, and slowly and wearily she bore it away. reached the graves of her kindred, scratched a trench, we have heard, with her hands, and thus consigned to the earth; where she wished they should rest, the remains of her offspring. She returned to her orphans. A second took sick, died quickly like the other; like the other was placed in a charity coffin, and conveyed in the same way, by the unfortunate mother, to the same place of burial, and buried in like manner by her own hands. She returned again. A third child took sick; died speedily also; was stretched in a coffin procured from the charitable; borne away as before by the sorrowing mother, and interred near to the other two, by the hapless poor creature's almost excoriated hands. She returned a third time. A fourth child was ill; fell a victim as quickly as each of the others; was coffined by charity, and carried off and laid by the mother beside her three other children. She came back to her wretched apartment. A fifth child was seized with the malady; a fifth coffin procured; a fifth wearisome journey made alone by the mother; and a fifth body consigned to the earth, there, at all events, no longer to feel the pangs of disease or the slow wasting progress of unalleviated hunger.

These facts were told to us by a clergyman who had them from personal knowledge. We state, them, heart-rending and appalling as they are, without the slightest exaggeration.

There were four corpses lying uninterred, some days past, in the parish of St. Mary's, in this city. Life had departed, in one or two cases, some days before. The bodies were almost putrid. They lay exposed because coffins could not be had; the paupers died perfectly penniless. One body was removed from the miserable tene-

ARRIVALS AND EXPORTS TO THE 24TH OF 1  
Into Liverpool from I  
grs; malt, 24 grs; oats,  
pease, 8 grs; Indian co  
oatmeal, 1644 sacks; flo  
Exports to Ireland—  
00 grs; beans, 00 grs; 1  
5817 grs; Indian corn  
flour, 00 sacks and 1165

LIVERPOOL  
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PRICES CURRENT OF

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at Manchester, las	week ... ..
at Birmingham d	... ..
Number of beasts at	week, 1847, 1,588. N
1848, 5444; same weel	Market Hides, 95 lbs
94 lbs, 23d; 56 to 64 lb	Calf skins, per lb, 3d
Rough Fat, per lb, 4c	Wool—Fleeces, Irish
combing, 8d to 10d; I	and ewes 9d to 10d.
A DEPLORABLE AC	
Thomas Merigan, wh	
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was damp, had no fire	
wife lighted some coals	

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THE DUBLIN SHARE MARKET—SATURDAY.			
Miscellaneous.	Stock Ex.	Royal Ex.	
Patriotic Insurance Company	8¼		
4 per Cent City Debentures of 921 6s 8d			
Royal Bank		71	
British and Irish Steam Com Mining Company of Ireland		x div	
Railways.		6½	
Great Southern and Western	24¼ op	25	
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	12½		
Dundalk and Enniskillen		1	
Waterford and Limerick		14	
Armagh, Coleraine, & Portrush		3s 9d	

# The Freeman's Journal

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1848.

## LANDLORDISM—THE FAGGOT IN IRELAND— THE GAOL IN ENGLAND.

The following truthfully eloquent description of the sufferings to which the Irish people are daily subjected under the *new* process of extermination occurs in Dr. MacHale's crushing reply to the Earl of Shrewsbury:—"They are driven from their homes to look for an asylum in the workhouses, from the workhouses they are again driven back to their homes, but alas! *they have none*, and thus are exposed to certain death, not unlike the Britons of your own country, driven by the Saxons to the sea, and driven back again by the sea on the swords of the Saxons."

While these words were being penned by the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, little could his Grace have imagined that the idea which he so beautifully embodied was, on that very day, being practically realized in the metropolis of England; and that the law reporter of the *Times* was probably at the very same instant, recording in Printing House-square, a case of cruelty perpetrated by Saxon judges against a wretched Irish outcast which had it not been published simultaneously might seem to be the original from which his Grace drew his inspiration. By substituting the landlords fagot, and the English treadmill upon which the unfortunate Mary Ryan has been alternately flung, for the "sea" and the "sword," the terrible reality may stand instead of the picture so truthfully painted by the Prelate of the West.

We reprint in full the report of the unfortunate Mary Ryan's case, as it appeared in the *Times* of the 20th instant:—

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, JAN. 19.

(Before Mr. Walsby and a bench of magistrates.)

Mary Ryan was indicted for stealing three pottles of potatoes, of the value of 8d, the property of Samuel Allaway.

"asylum in the workhouse—from the workhouse they are again driven back to their homes, but, alas! *they have none*." While they are making the pilgrimage to the workhouse, the landlord and his bailiffs are applying the faggot and ploughshare to their cottages, and when they return to the spot where their homes once stood, they find *they have no homes!* How much worse is it with those who have been cast naked on the shores of England? But we will not venture to describe—we must allow one of the exporters himself to tell their tale, and describe, in his own words, the *home* which awaits the Mary Ryans whom he and his fellows have cast out to die of hunger, or rot as felons in the gaols of England.

Mr. Kincaid, in his evidence before the Lords' committee on Colonization, thus describes the *cheap and peaceable method of getting rid of the Irish peasants whom landlord cupidity dooms to annihilation*:—

"A. I induced some proprietors, whose pecuniary circumstances were not such as to enable them to go to the great expense of emigration, to contribute a small sum of money to assist the parties to remove to other parts of the country, or to England, or to Scotland. In the county of Roscommon, in that very district of Kilglass, we have removed, I suppose, 150 families, at an expense of from 3l. to 5l. a family."

"Q. Where did they remove to?"

"A. I do not know. A great many of those have gone to England and a great many to Scotland. That sum I have paid, and got out about 140 or 150 families in that district; we got down the houses, and got the lands into our own hands, the parties themselves either going with other means to America, or the great majority of them to Scotland or to England."

We do not pretend to say that Mary Ryan is one of the individuals thus described by Mr. Kincaid; but how many Mary Ryans are among the 150 families, consisting, as he tells us, of 6½ individuals each (average), of whom Mr. Kincaid says so calmly, "*we got down the houses, and got the lands into our own hands.*" But Mr. Kincaid gives us still more minute information regarding the new process by which he exterminated the 975 souls who once had homes in Kilglass. He thus demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Lords' committee that the extermination which cost his principals but ten shillings a-head was not only as cheap as if he had procured their death and burial by other and more direct means, but less dangerous and quite as effective for their purposes—

COST OF EMIGRATION.

"Q. With respect to those who have been sent with that money to England, what security have you that they will not return upon you?"

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though officially contradicted each evening, were sure to be reproduced in the morning.

Probably, in order to put a stop to the rumours about the King's health, it has been announced according to Friday's date, that the customary receptions at the chateau, suspended since the death of Madame Adelaide, are to be resumed on Monday.

Something of the agitated state of the Bourse has been ascribed to the reform agitation, and to the check attempted to be given to it by the refusal of the ministers of the interior to authorise the reform banquet of the 12th arrondissement of Paris. This meeting was to have been held on Wednesday, in a large building in the Rue Pascal, sufficiently spacious to accommodate 2,000 guests. No meeting however took place, nor was there any display of civil or military force on the part of the authorities. It was said that the meeting was postponed till the 23d.

The weather had become extremely cold in Paris, and particularly in the south-eastern department of France. The Rhine was partially frozen.

The Swiss diet will reply to the Pope's note.

Sixteen of the people wounded in the conflict at Milan, on the 23d inst., had died.

It was reported in Paris that the Austrian government had applied to the Pope for permission to march 30,000 troops through the Roman states to Naples, and had been promptly refused.

## SPAIN.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 15th and 16th. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th, the ministers carried the proposition for a vote of confidence, authorizing them to collect the taxes up to the end of June, by a majority of 148 to 37.

ITALY.—The *Semaphore* of Marseilles publishes a letter from Naples of the 11th inst, which contains the following:—"Sanguinary disorders took place at Messina on the 8th. The details have not yet reached us, but it is known that the gendarmerie and a part of the garrison fraternised with the Progressists. Cries of 'The constitution for ever!' 'Long live Pius IX!' have been heard at Messina. There have been some persons killed."

Accounts from Naples of the 10th, state that the great court of justice of Naples has pronounced its decision relative to the persons who took a part in the demonstrations of the 14th of December last; and the result is that they have been all set at liberty. The government is greatly annoyed at this result, and has taken its revenge by ordering a great number of young men belonging to some of the first families in Sicily to be seized and imprisoned.

A letter from Turin, in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, states that the Russian Ambassador at Rome has at length presented to the Pope the ratification of the treaty for the arrangement of the religious differences between his Holiness and the Emperor of Russia, with an apology for the delay which prevented the Pope from announcing the fact in his last allocution. It appears that, according to this treaty, there are to be seven Catholic dioceses in Russia and Poland, and that the bishops are not to be appointed without the approbation of the Pope. The Roman Catholic clergy in Russia and Poland are to be treated with respect, and there is to be no obstacle thrown in the way of religious worship, according to the creed of the Roman church.

SWITZERLAND.—The *Berlin Gazette* contains the following from Switzerland:—"A courier has left Berlin

The commission of the act was clearly proved, and

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner, in reply to questions from the court, said that she had been refused relief at the workhouse, and having been, in consequence, three days and nights without food, she had been, from her destitute state, driven to take the potatoes.

The learned Chairman inquired what workhouse it was she had made her application to?

The prisoner replied, Kensington Workhouse. When she applied for relief, she was told that all that could be done for her was to pass her to her own parish in Ireland; but as she had not got any clothes, in consequence of her distressed condition, she did not wish to go to her own country at present, and, therefore, she had refused the proffered offer. Thus she had not received any relief, and she had fallen into the most miserable condition.

The learned Chairman observed that there was now a poor law in Ireland, and he was at a loss to know how it was that the thousands of Irish poor who were wandering about this country, but particularly about the metropolis, were not sent over to their own country, instead of their support being taken out of the ratepaying people in England. These people appeared to fancy that they were entitled to relief in this country, and then when, instead of at once receiving it, they were offered to be passed over to Ireland, they preferred an accusation of inhumanity against the parties to whom they had applied, and by whom the offer of transmission to their own land had been made, and afterwards set up that treatment as an excuse for committing plunder upon the public. It was impossible that such a state of things could be permitted, and therefore it was absolutely necessary that a marked example should be made of some of those who thought proper to pursue such a course of conduct, with a view of showing to the others that the system was not to be carried on with impunity. The sentence the court now passed upon the prisoner was that of three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and at the expiration of that term that she be passed over to Ireland, whether she liked it or not.

We will not here dwell upon the barbarous sentence that awarded three months' imprisonment with hard labour to the starving Irish outcast, who, pinched by hunger of three days and three nights' duration, obeyed the law of nature rather than the law of man, and took food to sustain the life that God gave, and which the brutal law of England and its more brutal officers resolved to take away. Three months' imprisonment with hard labour awarded to a wretched woman who had not tasted food for three days—and for what? for taking a meal of potatoes; and that after she had exhausted all other means of obtaining sustenance—after she had been refused food at the workhouse and alms in the highway—after England's law and England's charity had been in vain appealed to—after hunger had preyed upon her vitals for three days and three nights, and threatened hourly to dry up the fast-ebbing current of life—is a fact which needs

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on the Royal Dublin Society, under whose auspices the Rev. Dr. Cahill visited the North. The gift of a splendid gold snuff-box accompanied the address. We regret want of space does not permit us to dwell at such length as we could wish on this union of parties round the altar of science. The compliment paid by all denominations in Newry to the scientific priest shines out to us as a rainbow of promise that science—the fairest handmaid of religion—will yet heal the divisions which bigotry, the deadliest enemy of both science and religion, had created. Religion is love—science is harmony itself. 1-24-48

**DEPARTURE OF THE FEMALE CONVICT SHIP THE JOHN CALVIN—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S CONVICT SHIPS.**

On Saturday evening last we witnessed a most interesting scene on board the above ship. The Rev. Bernard Kirby, having assembled around him all the female convicts belonging to his creed, addressed to them one of the most impressive and affecting farewell discourses we ever heard on such a solemn occasion. We sincerely regret that want of space prevents us from giving even an outline of the reverend gentleman's truly eloquent and pathetic appeal. At the conclusion the reverend gentleman appointed two of the most orderly and best educated of the female convicts to say *their own prayers* every morning and evening, Sundays and holidays included, for their fellow prisoners of the Catholic creed. This certainly is a triumph for religious liberty achieved for these poor creatures by the Rev. Bernard Kirby, who in his capacity of Roman Catholic Chaplain of Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane, about seven years ago, addressed through our columns a very able letter to the Home Secretary of that day—the Marquis of Normanby—on the crying injustice enforced by the regulations of the Board of Admiralty which compelled Catholic prisoners on board her Majesty's convict ships to attend the Church of England service and listen to proselytizing tracts, equally subversive of their creed and repugnant to their native inclinations.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of Mr. Hercules Ellis is in type.

**CITY ELECTION—MEETING OF CAR OWNERS.**

A meeting of the above patriotic body took place in Conciliation Hall yesterday, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions towards defending the seat in parliament of John Reynolds, Esq., M.P. We regret that want of space prevents a report of the proceedings appearing in our present number.

**AWFUL SUICIDE OF A PROTESTANT**

a diminution.

The following re worthy the attention:

There is but little in the transactions are so much impressed with intricate that it is impossible an impression has got out of capital in order a great want of confidence investing public.

The London market striking improvements to receive for

DUBLIN

**B.P. SUGAR**—Tenths ment this week, and public sale on Thursday Trinidad and Demerara and the entire sold at a nary, 34s to 36s; market sale about 300 hhds prices, and at the conclusion low browns, and fully established, some 200 hhds Trinidad at current

Landed last week . . .  
Delivered, ditto . . .  
Stock, 17th Jan. . .

**MAURITIUS A**

No change in prices.

**REFINED** have raw, but are firm.

**BASTARDS** con

**TEA**—There is

has however rather different that government the duties in the end

**RUM**—A rather

there is no change in price.

**TIMBER** continues

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 ON, on MONDAY  
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 QUAY, by direction  
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 Establishment, chiefly  
 Port, Claret, Sherry,  
 Bucellas, Marsala,  
 Rum and Whiskey;  
 Green and Black Teas,  
 &c.; and in Bond, 3  
 Haurie, Waters, and  
 5 Quarter-casks of  
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 day.  
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 at 3 o'Clock. The  
 Casks, Hampers and  
 ALE, Auctioneer.  
 effects in the above  
 on the Premises

MINES,  
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ION, at No. 7,  
 WEDNESDAY, the  
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 of Economy Dining  
 pedestal Sideboard, a  
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 covered in Ponceau  
 York Tables; a Pier  
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 Chimney Ornaments,  
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 ertains and Pulliasses,  
 appropriate Bedding,  
 rawers, Toilet Tables,  
 and Toilet Glasses, a  
 room Chairs, Carpets  
 ss Rods, Hall Chairs,  
 and Pantry Tables, a  
 hairs, a Tin Roasting  
 ladder, an Oak Press  
 miscellaneous articles.  
 k, the Gig, Carthorse,  
 udes a Teurn, a Cake  
 Forks, Tea Set, &c.,  
 tree o'Clock.

well of Parsonstown.  
 DESTITUTION IN LIMERICK—THE WORKHOUSE  
 TEST!—We own that much as we knew of the misery in  
 Limerick, we were not prepared for the details and de-  
 scription given us yesterday by one of the zealous, re-  
 spected, and excellent Catholic clergymen officiating in the  
 parish of St. John's. The subject was accidentally in-  
 troduced, and casually, in like manner, we received from  
 one of the rev. gentleman's brethren, belonging to another  
 parish, the outlines of a portrait of wretchedness, showing  
 too clearly that no part of this city is without people dying  
 of famine and disease, the first, in very many instances,  
 owing to refusal of admission into the workhouse, and the  
 second, distinctly attributable to exclusion and expulsion  
 from its walls. Death and disease are the results of a system  
 recently, and we believe, still pursued by the "guardians  
 of the poor" for the union of Limerick.

It appears that, in order to prevent the possibility of  
 any fraud, and to provide salutary checks against imposi-  
 tion, the guardians resolved to apply the "test" to all  
 applicants, young and old, female and male, disabled  
 and able-bodied; and to that end, "ruled it on the books,"  
 that, unless the internal discipline and treatment of the  
 workhouse were submitted to, none should have the advan-  
 tage and benefits of the law; in other words, out-door  
 relief was not to be furnished, until in-door attestation  
 would first be undergone. The guardians must first be  
 satisfied by a critical analysis, that the poverty was unadul-  
 terated. But a difficulty supervened. The establishment  
 was full; there was no room for the experiments; the old  
 and the lame, the blind and the feeble occupied the wards,  
 and to get rid of these, and send them out on allowance,  
 was the only expedient, by means of which "the test"  
 could be applied to the able bodied, and the reality of their  
 poverty assayed to the satisfaction of the guardians. The  
 unquestionable feeble poor were evicted, whether by  
 compulsion—by inducements—persuasion or threats, we  
 cannot positively say; but certain it is that scores of the  
 unhappy people were extruded; and now hearken to the il-  
 lustrative recital of the results.

The number of sick calls attended in the one parish of  
 St. John's in one week only, by the clergyman of whom we  
 speak, amounted to ninety-five, exclusive of calls suddenly  
 given at night. One half the sick thus visited and attended,  
 were removed from the workhouse, to make room for the  
 able-bodied; and sent to seek their fortunes on eighteen-  
 pence a week, they could not, of course procure either  
 "comfortable" lodgings or suitable sustenance. Some be-  
 coming enfeebled from sickness, and unable to creep out—  
 denied any relief through the hands of a messenger, for  
 the law, as it is enforced, recognises no deputy—these  
 helpless beings were in a state perfectly indescribable when  
 the clergyman saw them, and obviously dying of starva-  
 tion and neglect. Several have since died; the applications  
 for what are called charity coffins proving too surely their  
 unfortunate end. Let us give a few brief annotations of  
 the condition in which he found some of those he visited.  
 He found stretched in a garret, a board for his pillow,  
 and the floor for his bed, a man named Thomas Lyons,  
 sixty years of age. The house in which he had found  
 shelter is opposite the chapel of St. John's, and he lay ex-  
 tended on the floor without coverlet of any kind, half  
 clothed in rags, and his features exhibiting the colour of  
 saffron. He complained of no disease; he was dying of  
 starvation. He had made application at the workhouse,  
 but his petition was refused, and he retired to the garret

station were on duty along  
 consisting of Sub-Constable  
 fell in with two armed men,  
 and who were hurrying ad-  
 formidable struggle, and en-  
 who eventually overcame at  
 had they done so, when the  
 with a farmer named Mich-  
 whose house was after be-  
 however, he and two or thr-  
 but I regret at the hazard  
 lies desperately beaten, and  
 death. Four others of the  
 the constabulary, and w-  
 were blackened, were marc-  
 fully identified by the M-  
 also made a gallant resistanc-  
 Castlemaine, and John O-  
 arrived; also Robert Jose-  
 Fergus, who had Dr. M'D-  
 after visiting the M'Mah-  
 ordered to the county infirm-

I have only time to add  
 identified, are committed  
 sion. Their names are  
 soger, for his bravery in de-  
 named M'Murney, nickna-  
 named Halloran; and two o-  
 characters in the county.  
 Packet.

THE EARL OF ERNE —  
 there was no foundation for  
 journal, copied into the P-  
 effect that the Earl of Er-  
 notice. We feel pleasure  
 prehension from the minds  
 noble lord; by an assurance  
 threatening notice.—E. P.

SUICIDE FROM INTEMPER-  
 raine, a coroner's inquest  
 M'Irsh, a private in the  
 appeared that on Tuesday  
 morning, he had cut his th-  
 and his body was found, a  
 bannister of the stairs.  
 formed the whole of the tin-  
 mind was in a very unsettle-  
 ult. he had been very unwe-  
 and on that day he was sen-  
 corps at Garvagh, where  
 to be brought back to Col-  
 after which he continued  
 viously, he had been a very  
 temperance pledge. Ther-  
 him and his wife, who  
 him to break the pledge.  
 —Derry Journal.

DEATHS FROM INTOX-  
 inquest was held at the  
 coroner, on the body of  
 had died during the prev-  
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Country Tables, a  
 a Tin Rousing  
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 us articles.  
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 s. Tea Set, &c.,  
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 nd-quay.

JAN. 6.  
 H. M.  
 7 10 A.M.  
 9 10 A.M.  
 8 20 A.M.  
 9 30 A.M.  
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Liverpool.  
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 sion Journal.

the condition in which he found some of those he visited.  
 He found stretched in a garret, a board for his pillow,  
 and the floor for his bed, a man named Thomas Lyons,  
 sixty years of age. The house in which he had found  
 shelter is opposite the chapel of St. John's, and he lay ex-  
 tended on the floor without coverlet of any kind, half  
 clothed in rags, and his features exhibiting the colour of  
 saffron. He complained of no disease; he was dying of  
 starvation. He had made application at the workhouse,  
 but his petition was refused, and he retired to the garret  
 to die, away from the dogs, and make sure of receiving  
 the Christian rites of burial.

1-7-48

ANOTHER CASE.—One of those the clergyman was called  
 on to see was a boy named Kieffe, about fifteen years of  
 age, living in James's-street. He too was found in a gar-  
 ret. He was not alone; he was one of a group of four or  
 five miserable creatures—a mother and her family, who  
 were huddled together in a room, that presented the very  
 picture of desolation. It was without furniture or bed-  
 ding—or an apology for a bed; without straw, without fire,  
 without food; The miserable group were in a state almost  
 of nudity; the sick boy was lying on the floor, and a piece  
 of half-worn rug, full of rents, was the only covering on  
 his body. Why was no relief given to this most wretched  
 family? The apartment they occupied—the inmates it  
 contained—were enough to sicken the hardiest and appal  
 the most indifferent.

Let us give another case. The clergyman found in a  
 sort of house, in Garryowen, a whole family without a  
 particle of food. They were starving. One of them was  
 sick, and hunger was making its ravages on the rest. Their  
 mother was a widow; she was old, and the petty traffo,  
 by means of which she had, during summer contrived to  
 procure subsistence for her children, had long ceased to  
 to furnish it. Was she not relieved? We may be permit-  
 ted to give another case or two.

To a garret in John's-gate the clergyman was summoned  
 to attend a woman named Margaret Fitzgerald. Her com-  
 plaint was dysentery—the malady of want. A miserable  
 patched coverlet was her only protection. The apartment  
 contained not an atom of furniture—neither firing nor  
 food. The sick woman's husband was the only occupant  
 besides herself, and he having sought for employment, and  
 falling to procure it, had applied for admission to the wards  
 of the workhouse. Did he succeed? If he did, he and  
 his humble partner would not have remained in a garret to  
 sicken and starve.

—Derry Journal (2)

DEATHS FROM  
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not only to defame them, but to enslave truth and liberty.

### LAMENTABLE STATE OF THE POOR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Ballina, 11th January, 1848.

This district is in a very destitute condition. There are every day waiting for admission into the workhouse here between one and two thousand persons, who have to wait day after day under this inclement weather, many of them after coming distances of twelve or fourteen miles. There they remain at the workhouse door from morning until night with their families, and no notice whatever taken of them. I can't say with whom this carelessness of the people's lives lies, but I must believe the vice-guardians are carrying out their instructions to that effect; otherwise the people would not be allowed to perish as they are. Vast numbers in this district being unable to sow their lands gave them up last spring to their landlords; and retained by consent of their landlord possession of their cabins.—The relieving officers now refuse to put those parties on their application lists and report books, so as to enable the poor creatures to come before the board, unless they produce a writing from the landlord that they have given up possession, which the landlord refuses until the poor give up their cabins also. They are thus virtually shut out from relief, and they cannot bring their case before the board of guardians in any way. Petitions through the post having been sent in from parties so situated to the vice guardians were unheeded. A great bulk of the people of this district are living on turnips exclusively. It is painful indeed to witness those scenes.

### SPRING ASSIZES—THE CIRCUITS.

The judges met in chamber on Wednesday to make arrangements relative to the ensuing circuits. The precise time at which the circuits will commence has not as yet been determined on. The following is the arrangements of judges going the different circuits:—

- HOME CIRCUIT—The Right Hon. Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; Right Hon. Chief Justice, Common Pleas,
- NORTH WEST CIRCUIT—The Lord Chief Baron; Baron Pennefather.
- NORTH EAST CIRCUIT—Hon. Justice Perrin; Hon. Justice Torrens.
- MUNSTER CIRCUIT—Hon. Justice Jackson; Hon. Justice Moore.
- CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT—Baron Lefroy; Hon. Justice Ball.
- LEINSTER CIRCUIT—Hon. Justice Crampton; Baron Richards.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

DEAR SIR—I feel conscientiously called upon to explain an allusion which, in my late letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, I made to the respectable community of Ursulines established in my diocese, and will therefore thank you to give these lines a place in your valuable journal.

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publisher, both in matter and in form.

10-8-47

### DEATH OF AN IRISHMAN FROM NEGLECT.

In consequence of the sudden death of John Welch, who had been refused admittance into the Wolverhampton workhouse for several hours, during which he was exposed to the cold, an inquest was ordered on the body, and on Wednesday evening a respectable jury assembled at the Coach and Horses Inn, Bilston-street, The Rev. J. B. Owen, chairman of the Board of Guardians, several other guardians, Mr. Fellowes, the clerk, Mr. Bromley, the assistant overseer, the master of the workhouse, and the relieving officers, were also present. The evidence, so far as then taken, went to show that about six o'clock on Sunday evening, September 26th, the deceased, accompanied by his brother and another Irishman, John Dunlevy, went to the workhouse for a night's lodging. He walked there without difficulty, and seemed in tolerable health, excepting an affection of the throat, which rendered him hoarse, and his speech scarcely intelligible. His friends applied to the gatekeeper of the workhouse for his admission, and were requested to wait the arrival of Mr. Chapman, the officer who admits the vagrants to the vagrant ward. Nearly an hour elapsed before he came, when many vagrants were admitted, but the deceased was refused, and directed to apply in Temple-street, at the residence of the relieving officer, for a ticket of admission to the workhouse. Application was made to the relieving officer, who replied that he did not give tickets to vagrants, and application should be made to Mr. Chapman at the workhouse. The three then went to the police-station, where they were referred to the residence of a guardian, a respectable shopkeeper, whither they also went and stood in front of the shop, the shutters of course being closed, but made no application for admittance, nor any inquiries as to the way of entrance. From hence they proceeded to Stafford-street, and the poor man was there left by his friends on the outerstep of a door near their lodgings, while they went to some other friend respecting him. They returned, and again went to the police station. Some rum and water had been given to him since his leaving the workhouse gates, but by this time he was much worse, and on being observed by Col. Hogg, he was ordered to be brought to the fire. The assistant overseer was sent for, who was promptly in attendance. A medical officer and the relieving officer were also sent for, and speedily arrived; the latter, with Dunlevy, proceeded to the workhouse, and the porter being aroused, a vehicle was quickly sent to the station, from whence the sick man was removed to the workhouse about eleven o'clock. The workhouse medical officer was on the spot at the time, and every attention which medical skill could devise was given, but on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, the unhappy sufferer expired. At the inquest, held on Monday evening, Mr. Cooper deposed that he had made a *post mortem* examination, and believed the cause of death to be inflammation of the lungs and bronchial tubes, which he was of opinion was accelerated by exposure to cold after an application was made for admission to the union house, and which application was refused. After a stormy and rather noisy war of words, respecting the neglect of the parties implicated, the jury handed in the following written verdict:—"The deceased died from inflammation of the bronchial tubes and the right lung, death being accelerated by exposure to the cold for five hours, in consequence of not being able to get an order from the relieving officers for admission to the union house, to whom the deceased applied for that purpose." This verdict being objected to by the coroner in consequence of some technical errors, and its legality being questionable, it was ultimately agreed, though with great reluctance, that the following verdict should be registered:—"The deceased died from inflammation of the lungs and

but failing in that object, he bid adieu. The prosecutor walked down a policeman, he gave an order for a prisoner to the officer, stating that at the same time giving the "m" article. He told the constable he would find the prisoner. The officer brought him to the station-house, where the prosecutor charged him with searching Conway the watchman. He was sent for trial.

For the defence a woman was present when the prosecutor brought Conway the watchman.

The prisoner was at once acquitted. The Recorder then went into the records, none of which possessed a

### DUBLIN POLICE

HENRY STREET

**SHARP PRACTICE.**—A person who he was an attorney, was brought before Brennan, of the detective police, for stealing the sum of one penny, from a woman named Sarah Stanley.

Brennan stated that a short time one of the waiting rooms of the police-station Stanley was, on a charge of having stolen other property. The female prisoner Stanley into another room, but previous to her going she took out her handkerchief and a form, telling Brennan to care for it. He was round for a moment, when he picked up the handkerchief; witness told him it belonged to a prisoner; he (Mr. Brennan) the place for some time, and on returning to another room, she missed her property. Mr. Abbott was walking away, when he caught his hand putting the penny into the pocket.

Mr. O'Callaghan—What have you got, Prisoner—Nothing; I took the penny.

Mr. O'Callaghan—This is no case of conduct in this office has been seen, and not come near this office at all. Prisoner for stealing the penny.

Prisoner—Oh don't, your worship, and I confess I took it.

Mr. O'Callaghan—What are you, Prisoner.

Mr. O'Callaghan—I have seen you paid your license this year. Where are they? At my office. Brennan said the prisoner had a license as an attorney; his conduct was graceful.

The prisoner was committed to Sarah Stanley, the prosecutor put into the dock in custody. He was charged with having stolen a gold watch and some other property, from Haydon. The prisoner met the stone and snatched the articles from her. On searching about the portion of the chain were found the watch could not be discovered. The prisoner had thrown it into the street.

pany Sir George Simpson Overland Tour round the world to their mutual satisfaction,

Commission report is the substance of the notice. It is chiefly because it affords that the great power and most influential support is remarkable, and hopeful, therefore, expect to see well as material riches, shall be that when Repeal of the Act ought to pass, Ireland shall bring her own sons, the man be constructed." Sentiments on a quarter by no means show that the Union is what we wish a speedy accomplishment will say, amen!

### MAGAZINE.

work men on the question of opening paper; the evidence of a parliamentary committee man of great ability.

good scenes. The description of the brother is natural

lovingly Romances of the beauty of his favourite superiority to the bastard French press.

of the Ferrers family Hartley Castle.

and the pen of a scholar of the Greeks."

on the "Modern Opera." magic power of the divine frequently as a true lover.

and; the fame of the clock.

and to public notice as parliamentary peculiarities are held up to orthodoxy and merit—when they are acknowledged.

of the families of Choiseul, Praxinos late distressing tragedies in the light before the world.

of the illustrious Goethe a commentary; the theme is the same name is immortal. A paper of it.

and friend's hand in the "First" says welcome from his never-fading happy power of pleasant

transferred from the Secretary's office to the soldier's camp.

### THE COAL TRADE.

The report of the coal trade case at the Mansion-house, yesterday, is in type; but, through pressure on our space, is unavoidably held over.

### DESTITUTION IN MAYO—THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

The Rev. John Coghlan, P.P., Kilmore, had the honour of two separate interviews during the last two days with Sir William Somerville. The rev. gentleman pointed out to the Chief Secretary the alarming destitution at present prevalent in his parish. He mentioned that at this moment 1,600 human beings are in a state of destitution, without food or means of procuring it—that there are neither public nor private works at which they could earn a livelihood. He was told by Sir William Somerville that his Excellency had no money to relieve the existing distress, but that he hoped the poor law guardians would exert themselves to meet the pressing destitution.

The rev. gentleman then called Sir William Somerville's attention to the fact that there were 15,000 acres of reclaimable land in his parish, and that Lord Dillon, to whom these acres belonged, had not expended one shilling for the last 18 months on reclamation of drainage, or in relief, though he drew 22,000l. a year in rent. This large sum was spent in England. During the conversation Mr. Coghlan obtained a promise from the Chief Secretary that he will use his influence with the Board of Works to obtain for him a loan of 400l. or 500l. for building a chapel in his parish, by which means he will be able to give relief to many of his destitute able-bodied poor.

This promise reflects credit on Sir William Somerville. By its realization two noble charitable objects, the employment of the people, and the erection of a house of worship for the honour and glory of God.

### TENANT RIGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A placard has been posted up announcing that a public meeting will be held at Tyholland Chapel, in the county Monaghan, on Sunday, 3d October, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Ulster Tenant Right Association. "The pressure of the times," says the placard, "the accumulation of taxes, and the threatened invasion of the Ulster tenant right, both by landlords and legislative enactments, renders such a step imperatively necessary. As the object of this association will be the mutual protection of the tenant farmers' interest, irrespective of creed, class, or political difference, and

M. Colletti is dead.

There was nothing received in Paris on report of the proceed nate young men at B of the preceding day composed of Neapol insurrection. Our extensive butchery throw the blame of politan dominions Italy.

The *Journal des* paragraph, the arri cons:—"We have dicting the report fleet in that pert. British vessel arriv the Adriatic."

(From the M BOLOGNA, SEP who went to Flor which took place than 3,000 persons the cockade peul color (green, red, inhabitants of the had at their head Caldesi of the Ro all three till withi thing passed with day the grand duk Tuscans for the d requesting of the private affairs and

The Austrians of Ferrara, but C yield than they a corps of observati has already arrived sent instructions to the mender in v intervention.

A letter from *Journal des Debe* on the 9th, comin his Majesty admit the throne, the l who presented to Pontiff. Prince l mediately afterwa brunn. On the 8 arrived at Vienn Albert."

MONEY I

lordship would take no ad-  
gentlemen, as I have been  
leave to say that as a man  
deration to my tenantry who  
e have discharged their du-  
lon, and I will tell you what  
for several years past the  
been in arrear a quarter per  
week in the signing of those  
ference.

then there appeared,  
Lismore, Messrs. George

Messrs. Thomas Ffennell,  
W Mulcaby, and George

carried, the rate books and  
ctoral division of Clogheen,  
and two of the guardians.—

### UNION.

ial agreed to at a meeting

Bantry, Sept. 12, 1847.

ans, fishermen, and others,  
ir for their support in this  
nderstand that a meeting of  
district, and the gentry and  
perty of the district, is to  
h instant, for the purpose of  
t a recurrence in the coming  
last, beg leave respectfully  
of the parties so assembled:  
his year can be quite as little  
as was that of the past, and  
are now to be dreaded from

people of those results will be  
this year than the last, inas-  
near came upon a community  
abduded, and whose resources  
ow despair has seized upon  
1 months' duration exhausted

s impoverished and remote  
ual to furnishing to its labour  
quate to the support of large  
the potato crop must neces-  
and self-raised food, to one  
iceforth obtainable by money

es indispensable that to our  
of employment shall be added  
supplying food through the  
eased numbers who are ren-  
ges for support, or that gra-  
to those so situated, unless  
ended for, that such persons  
r fate, and allowed to perish

forded by this district for the  
le. evident, and remunerative.

necessary, entered all cases the usual time having expired,  
the meeting was accordingly adjourned. 9-24-47

## DEATHS FROM SHIP FEVER AT QUEBEC.

(From the Quebec Morning Chronicle.)

From the 28d to the 29th May.

Connell Donovan aged 20 (Agnes); Johanna Minegan  
28 do; Jeremiah Horrogan 60 (John Francis); Ellen  
Horrogan 60 do; Cornelius Minegan 50 (Agnes); Alex-  
ander Ross 19 do; Thomas Burke 25 do; Mary Connolly  
28 do; Helen O'Donnell 2 do; Mary Coleman 18 (Ura-  
nia); Barb Collins 35 do; Patrick Connell 40 do; James  
Harrington 19 do; Denis Coleman 25 (Scotland); John  
Connell 27 do; John Leary 43 do; Mary Leary 40 do;  
Margaret Hayes 23 do; Alice Sullivan, 37 do; Margaret  
Thurden 60 do; Dan Murray 22 (John Francis); Anne  
Quinton 35 (Agnes); Denis Donovan 30 (Scotland);  
Michael Deasy 12 do; Ellen Donovan 3 do; John Hooper  
45 do; Pat Connor 1½ do; Biddy Connolly 28 do; Pat  
Madden 30 do; Patrick Tracy 30 do; John Beave 17 do;  
Francis Connell 36 (Urania); T Reilly 30 (Agnes); Denis  
Drinan 6 do.

From the 30th of May to the 5th June.

John Damerie 24 (Agnes); Corns Wynne 29 do; Michl  
Tobin 6 do; John Murphy 17 do; James Cunningham 26  
do; John Davis 50 do; John Minahan 20 do; Michael  
Harte 30 do; John Cockland 23 do; John Mahony 26 do;  
Catherine Splane 8 do; Tim Buckley 28 do; Edward  
Torney 60 do; Jeremiah Scully 23 do; John Shealey 35  
(John Francis); Mary Connell 60 do; Michl Hurley 5 do;  
Pat Hurley 1 do; John Picket, ½ do; Margaret Sullivan 7  
do; Pat Sullivan 30 do; Flora M'Carthy 22 do; John  
Reardon 23 do; Tom Cunningham 1 do; Margaret Cleary  
1 do; John Walsh 24 (Scotland); John Curren 10 do;  
Mary Deasy 12 do; John Tracy 31 do; Thos Browne 27  
do; Norry Kenelly ½ do; Pat Foley 1 do; Gart Nagle 26  
(Bee); James Dowling 22 do; Mary Dowd 26 do; James  
Daly ½ do; Judy White 2 do; Darby Donohue 35 do; Pat  
Leary 18 do; Michael Connell 30 do; Ellen Sullivan 1 do  
John Dee 40 do; Norry Crowley 5 do; George Legget 1  
do; Norry Donovan 1½ do; John Donovan 14 do; Tom  
Moriarty 43 do; Jerry Gorman 20 do; Mary Gallaher 20  
do; Mary Hemlock, 20 do; J Fitzgerald 40 (Try Again);  
Catherine Wall 33 do; Michael Mulvicker 6 (Urania);  
Daniel Sullivan 40 do; David Collins 45 do.

From the 6th to the 12th of June.

Michael Scully 50 (Agnes); John Hurley 18 do; Ed-  
ward Splane 40 do; Pat Murray, 24 do; Michael Claunchy  
26 do; Nicholas Splane 50 do; W Splane 10 do; Garret  
Harnett 56 do; Patrick Hayes 22 do; John Lawson 19  
do; Francis Denaby, 12 do; Diana Fleming 7 do; Alex-  
ander Sullivan 29 do; Timothy Feen 22 do; Richard  
Fletcher 24 do; Betty Caddy 22 do; Patrick Hayes 14  
do; John Sullivan 18 do; Michael Denaby 4 do; Michael  
Donovan 37 do; John Robinson 34 do; John Smith 22  
do; Ellen Carty 6 do; Mary O'Leary 2½ do; B Barrett 1  
month (John Francis) Eliza Going 25 do; John Ivery 40  
do; William Pubet 36 do; Pat Mingham 2 do; Jerry  
Cunningham 2 do; John Lewis 26 do; Johanna Colbert  
50 do; Charles Bradley 45 do; John Ivery 40 do; William  
Connell 47 (Bee); Justin Sullivan 30 do; Catherine Dono-  
van 26 do; Ellen White 30 do; Biddy Dobbins 30 do;  
Catherine Connell 13 do; Andy Donovan 4 do; Thomas  
O'Shea 30 do; Ellen Donovan 20 do; Margaret Russell

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herrings 24s per bt  
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Coals—Owing t  
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38s to 45s per cwt  
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about 4s a head of  
per cwt on ordina  
up to nearly the p

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### LONDO

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of Carnmore, cou

On the 20th inst  
the Carbineers, of

On the 19th inst  
of Killagh, of a da

On the 19th inst  
Verulam, prematu

On the 17th inst  
of a daughter.

On the 19th inst  
March, of a son.

On the 15th inst  
Mary Hoare, of a

On the 12th in  
daughter.

At Lee, Lady M  
On the 9th inst  
Scarlett, of a son.

On the 22d inst  
to Williamine, ac

Heathfield, count

On the 18th inst  
Professor of Kren

youngest daughter  
this city.

On the 16th in  
of the Royal Eng

# THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, THURSDAY

**GRAND PON-**  
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of the Faith, there  
ed in the Metro-  
Murray presided.  
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ljutor Archbishop  
shop of Bombay;  
hart Town, Van  
Brown, Bishop of  
re the Rev. Dean  
Murtagh, P.P.,  
reber, P.P., Bles-  
edermott; James  
in, P.P., Blanch-  
; Rev. P. Cooper,  
a number of other  
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eleven o'clock, his  
Archdeacon Ha-  
gh priest, with the  
iv. T. Pope as sub-  
oster Gentill, from  
ascended the altar,  
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view of the labours  
benefit conferred  
ity. The reverend

## EXTERMINATION IN WESTMEATH. 9-23-47

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.  
Chapel House, Moat, Sept. 21st, 1847.

DEAR SIR—I have read in the FREEMAN within the last few weeks accounts of extermination in other parts of Ireland. I regret to inform you that in this quarter we are not free from such visitations. Within a mile of this town, in the course of the last week, eleven families were driven from their homes, which were torn down.

From the same property, about a year since, twenty-one families were cleared away. I think it would be culpable to allow such doings to escape public notice any longer.—Many of these unfortunate tenants were able and willing to pay their rents—many of them had large families—the neighbouring tenants were prohibited, under the most severe penalties, to give them the shelter of their houses even for a night. Who is the culpable party?

It is impossible to know what should be said on such a subject. By bringing it before the public you will perform a great act of charity. I intend to make out a list of the families when time permits, and when all the circumstances are make known. I can challenge any part of Ireland to produce scenes of misery to surpass those witnessed in the vicinity of Moat.

Most sincerely yours,  
**PETER MURRAY, R. C. Adm.**

## ALLEGED SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A BARRISTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.  
London, 20th September, 1847.  
4, Symond's Inn.

SIR—I have this moment been informed that a paragraph was some days ago procured to be inserted in a London journal of limited circulation, headed nearly as above, in which it was stated that I had absconded in consequence of true bills having been found against me for perjury and

DUBLIN  
STREET VAGABOND  
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dent of the county  
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inet, Couch in Hair-  
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erminster Carpets and  
Mahogany Elliptic and  
Pallisades, Pure Hair  
and Pillows, Blankets  
dresses, Three-quarter  
u, Mahogany Dressing  
nodes, Toilet Glasses,  
room Chairs, Bedroom  
Hall Lamp, Oil Cloth,  
ser and Drainer, Meat  
Deal Presses, Water  
Kitchen and Culinary

WLER, Auctioneer,  
5, Henry-street.

FURNITURE,  
aw Dining Tables, a  
Tables on Castors, 13  
ops; Pedestal and Cel-  
id Sugar Store, Parlour  
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ade of Preserved Birds  
y Bedsteads and appro-  
id Rugs, Drab Damask  
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ds, an enclosed Shaving  
irs, Painted Presses,  
r and Drainer, an Oak  
ut Hall Matting, a few  
ting Coat, Delft, Glass,  
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a fine toned Violoncello  
a Six octave Pianoforte  
Canterbury, a French  
; a large Wrought Iron  
Safes (one with Chubb's  
ting Gun by Rigby, an  
an Eight-drawer Office  
eof which

AUCTION,

September, 1847,

ALEROOMS.

IOND-QUAY,

live o'Clock.

Iron Safes, Planos, and

**DISTRESS IN KERRY—STOPPAGE OF RELIEF—**

**ITS FRIGHTFUL EFFECTS.** 9-21-47

"Language," says a correspondent of the *Trales Chronicle*, "can but very inadequately represent the miseries and intense suffering of the poor in the Castleisland and Ballincuslane electoral districts, now that the relief has been entirely discontinued. Up to this, owing to the untiring energies, the intelligence, zeal, and efficiency of the relief committees, the woes of these unfortunate creatures were in some degree mitigated; famine in their regard was, to say, deprived of its sting. But what is their position just now? Unaided, unfriended, desolate—not knowing whither to turn or to whom to apply for relief—able and willing to work, yet no one to employ them—their mental and physical energies are completely paralyzed. They appear stupified even to the level of the brute creation!"

**MEETING OF PROPRIETORS AND RATEPAYERS.**

To provide for the state of things here indicated, and to relieve the district from the burden of taxation under which it is already sinking, a meeting of proprietors and ratepayers, convened at the request of the gentlemen composing the Castleisland relief committee, by Rowland Bateman, Esq., of Oakpark, assembled on Friday, for the purposes indicated in the subjoined resolutions:—

"1.—That we consider the difficulties against which Ireland is at present struggling can only be overcome or mitigated by general vigorous exertion and co-operation on the part of the landed proprietors, farmers, and other ratepayers.

"2.—That we consider the employment of the working classes extensively as most likely to lead to this very desirable object, which would have the effect, we consider, of elevating the condition of the labourer, adding largely to the resources and consequent improvement of the country.

"3.—That we consider the landed property bill affords, under any circumstances, ample encouragement to landlords to improve their properties with advantage to themselves, but that at the present crisis it is a boon which cannot be too highly prized, or made use of too extensively.

"4.—That amongst the many advantages to be derived from the general employment recommended are the following:—

"The improvement and consequent enhancement of value of the soil, which will be thereby rendered more capable to bear the burdens likely to fall upon the country.

"Reduction of taxation.

"Improvement of the habits and morals of the people.

"5.—That a central committee be appointed to meet in Castleisland, on each Monday.

"6.—That it shall be the duty of this committee to turn their immediate attention to consider the most profitable works which can be carried on in the different localities, and to point out these works to the proprietors interested, showing the advantages which will arise to them, and urging them to undertake these works with the least possible delay.

"7.—That whilst the committee would not attempt to dictate to, or interfere with proprietors, in the management of their properties, they trust no landowners will take umbrage at their endeavour, by acquainting them with the condition of their tenantry, to awake them to a sense of the urgent necessity existing for immediate applications under the landed property bill, as the money in the hands of government for that purpose is being absorbed by the daily applications received by the Board of Works.

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rations in this county, where preparations for more dis-  
tillation are making to a most fearful extent. This practice,  
if not immediately checked, will prove as destructive to the  
poor as will that of transporting the grain from our shores.  
We should not at all wonder, now that the price of grain  
is likely to continue at a low figure, if many farmers will be  
found converting their corn into *potteen*—nay, they are  
already at work; and were we inclined to be malicious we  
could point out "licensed individuals" not a hundred miles  
from where we write, countenancing this illegal practice,  
by purchasing the *mountain dew*.

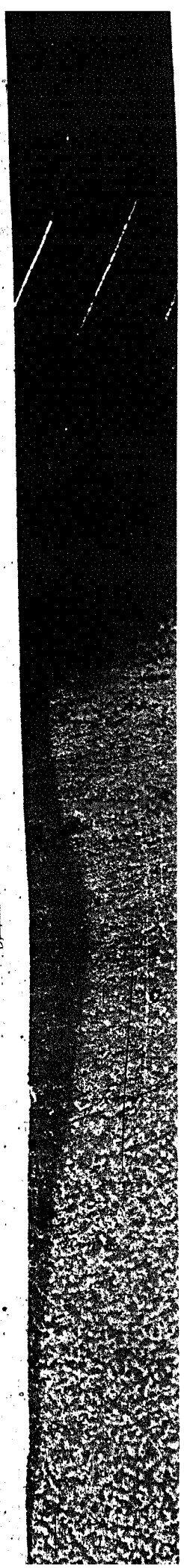
We hope the exise authorities will lose no time in sta-  
tioning a revenue party in this town. We can have no  
sort of commiseration for persons who would convert the  
food of the country into liquor, when we remember that  
those very people were the recipients of charity food  
during the late famine: and now, when God has turned  
that dearth into plenty, the creatures fed by his hand again  
rebel against Him, in destroying the grain He has mercifully  
given unto them.

**VICTIMS OF CLEARANCE IN DUNGARVAN—  
HORRID SPECTACLE. 9-17-47**

A correspondent from Dungarvan writes to us concern-  
ing a spectacle to be commonly witnessed in the neighbour-  
hood of that town, the existence of which is a public re-  
proach. It consists in the congregation there of hosts of fami-  
lies, who have been evicted from their small holdings in the  
surrounding country, and have taken refuge in ditches and  
other places in the vicinity. In such abodes, any language  
would be inadequate to express the condition of those unfor-  
tunates, who seem stupified from excessive suffering into an  
almost insible state. Their mode of living levels them almost  
with brutes. At one quarter, where a bank of stones runs  
along a high-road, they have formed in it cells of a few  
feet wide. Here whole families have been thrown promis-  
cuously, whose condition is an offence to the feeling of the  
community. Pent up in such dens, fever preys incessantly  
upon the bodies of those miserable creatures. It appears  
that the magistrates, conscious of the disgrace of suffering  
the neighbourhood to be barbarised by such spectacles,  
tried to repress them by the powers of the new vagrancy  
law; but from the numbers to be dealt with, after the first  
display of legal severity, the attempt had to be abandoned,  
as absurd and inhuman.—*Cork Examiner*.

**FAILURES.**

We are sincerely sorry to have to announce the (we hope  
only temporary) suspension of payment by the firm of Messrs.  
Dennison and Co., of Brien's Bridge. Independently of the  
injury which commercial embarrassment is sure to create in  
the district where it arises, that injury is considerably aug-  
mented when the charitable and philanthropic are visited  
with an unforeseen vicissitude. No where is that feeling  
more generally felt than in Mr. Dennison's neighbourhood,  
where, it is notorious, that gentleman has more than once  
averted famine from an entire district. In the beginning  
of the famine a meeting was held at the Bridgetown Chapel,





efore the expression of which has been evoked cover the discredit of the gravity of the situation, with a negligent heed to the affair, that is to say to any individual empire. At another

Now an article has been published in the Gazette, with the usual semi-official character of the diplomatic communiqué has given occasion to a mere international compliment. The risk of misrepresenting

of the press respecting positions and declarations concerning the events of which the facts have led the public opinion of a European war as an general fever, we were assured, what diplomatic of the affairs of Italy, partook of the general result of our inquiries: to those of London, containing the assurance of stopping any government for the good of its judges the independence no intention of undermining of another government, but that she feels an account of her geo- attentive to every poli- own states may be very of the great powers to ception, all couched in acknowledging the loyalty inet. The great powers; at least, the persons nothing more."

It makes the following wishes to be reminded of which have been taken in we will assist its merely at fault. Independence and of the Pope, a diplomatic matters of to it, among others, the of Turin, which has

is further asserted that the King of Sardinia in his reply maintained his right and that of the Pope to defend themselves as best they could. Accounts from Turin add that Corbelli Bussi, an envoy from the Pope, was expected at Turin to return thanks to the King, and to concert measures with him, as well as with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for the formation of an Italian league against Austria.

### THE POOR IN KENMARE—RELIEF COMMITTEE'S REPORT. 9-15-47

We have been favoured with a copy of a printed circular, containing a report of the Kenmare Relief Committee, signed by the chairman, the Very Rev. John O'Sullivan, P.P., V.G., and addressed to the Government Inspector of the Kenmare Union. In this report there are some alarming facts put forth. It is stated—

"That the workhouse built for the accommodation of 500, and which contained only 113 inmates in the corresponding week of 1846, is now quite full, and over 200 more sought admission on Saturday, but in vain."

When the poor are in such a condition in harvest time, what will be their fate during the coming winter? We shudder to think of it.

From the electoral district of Kenmare, comprising an area of 22,507 acres, valued under the Poor Law at 4,671l., being at the rate of 44s. 7d. per acre, and having a population, according to the census of 1841, of 5,839 souls, it is stated that "*on the most moderate calculation over one thousand persons must have been carried off by famine and disease.*" Were the mortality as great over the rest of Ireland, as it was in Kenmare, the loss of life would reach the appalling number of *one million and a half*. The committee of Kenmare cannot be accused of over-colouring for the purpose of throwing blame upon the government. On the contrary, they seem disposed to give the government, at least, as much praise and thanks as they deserve from a locality where *one-sixth of the population died for want of the necessaries of life, under the eye of a great empire that has a credit with the nations of the earth to the amount of 500,000,000l., and could have raised one thousand times the sum required to save life in Ireland, in one month, were such sum required to be squandered on the havoc of war.* The committee say in their circular:—

"We now beg to tender our most sincere thanks to the relief commissioners and to her Majesty's government for the liberality, the readiness, and the generosity with which such sums of money were placed at our disposal. We are satisfied that were it not for the intervention of the British

(the congress private prayer. in force for

### THE PRESS

The subject namely the Lin the Flax Imp perceive, been politan conte portance while placing before journals in t still constitute

(F We refer to an interview and a deputy Ireland. The the merits of tion, however interests—an One moment reproduced in to-day—a fa Ireland's pro her impover interests of t the English hardware m latter into t assented to a

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uniform; he was driving his gig, with his servant in it, and on coming to the gate the defendant demanded the toll. Witness told him he was an officer and exempt from payment, but Keogh refused to let him pass, as he had his servant in the gig and the man had coloured clothes. Witness found all remonstrance vain and he paid the toll, telling the defendant he would summon him on principle. The defendant pleaded ignorance, and said it was for the person in coloured clothes that he demanded the toll. Mr. Porter told the defendant it was for the horse and gig toll could be demanded, and not for the man. He (Mr. Porter) could inflict a fine of 10l. for the offence. Mr. Thompson said he did not wish to punish the man; all he wanted was to establish a principle, as all officers of her Majesty were exempt from toll while on duty. The defendant made an apology to Mr. Thompson, and that gentleman said he did not wish to have the penalty inflicted as the man had showed contrition, and perhaps acted under a mistaken notion. The defendant thanked Mr. Thompson for his kindness, and the court ordered him to refund the toll and to pay the costs (if any), after which the defendant was discharged, with a caution not to act in a similar manner in future.

**FOOD RIOT AT BANTRY. 9-13-47**

Mr. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, in a letter to the *Cork Era* miner, dated Bantry, September 6, says:—"This ill-fated and almost depopulated town became this day the scene of indescribable confusion. The withdrawal of the rations, coupled with the frightful prospect of an approaching winter, have blighted all hopes of existence, and goaded the enraged multitude to desperation. The consequences were painfully exhibited this day. The wretched and famished inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes proceeded to town, and from thence to the workhouse, where they demanded admission, and as might be expected, were refused. They were not long supplicating when a large party of military and police were on the ground, commanded by a captain and sub-inspector of constabulary, all under the control of Major Hutchison, J.P. At this stage of the proceedings the hungry and disappointed applicants commenced uprooting a plot of potato ground attached to the workhouse, but the military obliged them to retreat as quickly as their exhausted strength would permit them. Some of the dispersed people plucked up some turnips, and ate them while retiring. Still nothing serious occurred. Three only were captured for the very clamorous manner in which they sought to obtain food."

It is rumoured here that the melancholy scenes of this day are to be renewed on to-morrow and each succeeding day, until the people find a retreat in the workhouse.

**ARMAGH UNION—TEMPORARY FEVER HOSPITAL AT MIDDLETON.**

REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1847.—Remaining in hospital on this day, Saturday, the 4th of September, males 16; females 20.

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landlords would not wisely by walking in the foot-  
steps of the sensible Liverpool merchant.

### IMPORTATION OF THE DYING AND THE DEAD.

Importing the dead is now become an item of Ire-  
land's commerce. An inquest was held on yesterday  
on part of the freight of the Duchess of Kent; and  
twelve men on their oaths gave it as their verdict:—

"That Michael Duigenan was removed on a cart  
"at seven o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday  
"last, from a fever hospital in the town of Rochdale,  
"in England, to the railway station there; and thence  
"transmitted by railway, a distance of forty-seven  
"miles to Liverpool, and then put on board the steamer  
"on the same day as a deck passenger, in a weak and  
"very exhausted state—a state quite unfit to under-  
"take a voyage across the Channel; and we find  
"that his death was caused by the exposure of his  
"weak and diseased frame to the cold of a tem-  
"pestuous night on the deck of a steamer." And  
they add, "We cannot too strongly condemn the treat-  
"ment of the said Michael Duigenan, by the parish  
"authorities of Rochdale, and attribute his death to  
"their inhuman conduct, in sending him in such a  
"state of weakness to Ireland."

There was a second inquest, and a second finding,  
in these words:—

"We find that the unnamed man's (apparently  
"a pauper) death was caused by being exposed to  
"cold and wet on the deck of the Duchess of Kent  
"steamer, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the  
"1st September, 1847, being in a very weak state,  
"and quite unfit to cross the channel as a deck pas-  
"senger."  
"In the course of the investigation facts were elicited  
"which gave a deeper colouring to the dark enormity  
"which consigned these helpless paupers to untimely  
"stays. It appeared from the evidence of the com-  
"mander of the steam-boat, that what the greatest vigi-  
"lance is used in Dublin, to prevent persons ill of fever  
"sailing for England, Irish paupers are indiscriminately  
"shipped on the other side of the channel for Ireland.  
"There is an embargo on fever and death in the har-

"Messrs. — and — claim for their expenses,  
"reporting the proceedings prior to, and pending election.  
"Submitted.  
"Dr. Gray, as proprietor of the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL,  
"declined to allow his reporters to accept any sum for  
"expenses from the association.  
"On same principle the committee refused to allow The  
"Register expenses."

These special reports from the Carlow Repeal contest,  
at which a large body of the Repeal Committee attended,  
to sustain Mr. D. O'Connell, the present member for  
Waterford, were not sent to the committee of the asso-  
ciation, but were duly forwarded to, and published in the  
Morning Register and DAILY FREEMAN, Mr. — having  
attended from the Register, and Mr. — from the FREE-  
MAN, as special reporters for those journals.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN GRAY.

### FEVER IN DUBLIN.

It is pleasing to observe that the discussion on the deplora-  
ble condition of many afflicted with fever in Dublin, and  
left to writhe untended in their sufferings, which Doctor  
Curran's able letter elicited, has not been, without fruit.  
Even the government have yielded to a necessity to which  
their want of information, owing to their absenteeism from  
our capital, could alone make them indifferent. We learn  
that the authorities have for the present rescinded the order  
against admitting beyond a certain number into the Fever  
Hospital, Cork-street. One hundred and fifty patients have  
been admitted within the last three or four days; and they  
intend taking in the full complement. How neglected are  
the poor when a private gentleman, such as Dr. Curran, is  
compelled to drag their miseries from the obscurity in which  
they sicken, gasp, and die before the officials whose duty it  
was to look after their health could be induced to believe  
their state was so lamentable as it really was.

### SUSPENSION OF LABOUR IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

At a special meeting of the delegates of the operative  
cotton spinners, held at Manchester on the 29th ult., resolu-  
tions were passed by which the operatives urged their  
employers to a total suspension of work at present, from  
the circumstances that the season of the year and the  
cheapness of all kinds of provisions will enable them to bear  
the want of work more easily than in the winter  
season.

### DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has approved of the  
following noblemen and gentlemen being appointed deputy  
Lieutenants for the Queen's County, viz.—  
The Earl of Portarlington, Vice the Earl of Portarlington,  
deceased.  
Richard W. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Vice the Colonel Rochfort,  
deceased.  
Edmund Staples, Esq., vice M'Cosby, deceased.

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The LORD MAYOR  
in not stating that the p  
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The TOWN CLERK re  
to the Lord Mayor by  
that he did not put the  
claim, but wished to

for his carelessness and humanity, there would be a great  
many more lost; the medical gentleman, on board gave his  
opinion that the dead man must have been recently in hos  
pital. The witness then observed on the necessity of the  
Steam Packet Company, making some arrangements as re  
garded the accommodation of deck passengers; were it not  
that the wind was right ahead of the vessel, or had it blown  
from any other point, one half of the six hundred passengers  
must have been unshipped.

Mr. Howell, secretary to the company, observed that  
this was the practice of all steam companies in the united  
kingdom. The Lord Mayor. This is a case to be followed up, and  
I shall take the best advice as to the best mode of doing so;  
from the facts that have been elicited, it appears that the  
deceased boy was not at all brought before a magistrate—  
at least it is not likely that he was, and therefore, his  
removal was altogether illegal. It will be, I should think,  
necessary to send to Liverpool and Rochdale on the subject.

Captain Jones was recalled and examined as to the de  
ceased man; the man died about three hours after the  
arrival of the vessel; he was brought down to the cabin  
early in the morning, and never spoke afterwards; he  
(witness) did not suppose that deceased was a raper, as he  
had only eight pence in his pocket.

Mr. Howell stated that as much stress had been laid on  
this point, it was not at all the practice to place passengers  
in the stables on board; the officer of the company invari  
ably placed women and children under shelter, and these  
stables were the only places to appropriate to them.

The Coroner then expressed his thanks to the Lord  
Mayor for having given his attendance and attention for so  
long a time.

The Lord Mayor in his reply stated that he would feel  
his duty to take some serious proceedings connected with  
the whole business—proceedings which would perhaps in  
clude some inquiry at the other side of the water, and  
involve some expenditure of money, but he could only  
assure them that no money should be wanting to follow up  
the matter.

The Coroner then recapitulated the main points of the  
evidence, and the jury, after some consultation, found the  
following

VERDICT. 9-4-47

"We find that Michael Daigeman was removed on a  
cart at seven o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday last,  
from a fever hospital in the town of Rochdale, in England,  
to the railway station there; and thence transmitted by  
railway, a distance of forty-seven miles to Liverpool, and  
then put on board the steamer on the same day as a deck  
passenger, in a weak and very exhausted state—a state  
quite unfit to undertake a voyage across the Channel; and  
we find that his death was caused by the exposure of his  
weak and diseased frame to the cold of a tempestuous  
night on the deck of a steamer. We cannot too strongly  
condemn the treatment of the said Michael Daigeman, by  
the parish authorities of Rochdale, and attribute his death  
to their inhuman conduct, in sending him in such a state  
of weakness to Ireland.

"For self and fellows,

WILLIAM BAIN."

"We find that the unnamed man's (apparently a pan  
per) death was caused by being exposed to cold and

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by were in Rochdale for 28  
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Michael was in the fever  
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my brother, I  
k, and was brought to the  
my brother was very  
upon, and I was obliged  
my brother was brought  
if and another little boy;  
legged, and gave me half  
it none; I offered him some  
of it; I did not see him  
at Liverpool; he ate none  
steel; could not open  
in his head; a man named  
with us; he said that my  
heard my mother say that  
five years; from the railway  
he was placed on a cart,  
in persons came from Roch  
one man amongst the lot,  
a fever ward.

be well to ascertain if these  
a magistrate, as I believe  
is necessary, before the  
he knows nothing of this, as  
his lodgings when my brother  
me that I was to be removed  
day before, and brought me  
us 1s. 6d. each, to keep us  
ed us where we were born,  
their mark to some paper; I  
is examined by a doctor the  
look to my brother, but he  
was so weak; I first saw  
the morning at the railway.  
y. I believe that the boy was  
that hour in the morning, or  
board not from a fever ward,  
itself is an illegal removal.

being heavy on Wednesday  
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ut he was quite wet when he  
d me that he was taken from  
ion we were taken on board  
Travers gave us bread and  
two big crates with straw in  
bles, I suppose.

into the stables; the water  
almost swimming in it; we  
but coming on day light the  
we were near smothered by  
was carried out in consequence;  
that he got breakfast before  
saw nothing of it.

ye evidence that he did not  
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ye evidence that he did not  
question is, was he in such a