

## THE ENEMY'S PRESS.

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

(From the Standard.)

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

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

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—IRELAND, 1847.

	Extent.	Produce.	Value.
	Acres.	Quarters.	
Wheat, ...	743,871	2,926,733	£7,316,832
Oats, ...	2,200,870	11,521,600	13,249,846
Barley ...	283,587	1,379,029	2,763,058
Bere ...	49,068	274,016	411,024
Rye ...	12,415	64,094	126,180
Beans ...	23,760	84,456	211,140
	3,313,579		
	Acres.	Tons.	
Potatoes ...	284,216	2,043,934	8,606,523
Turnips ...	370,344	5,760,616	3,841,100
Mangel Wurzel ...	13,766	217,269	
Other Green Crops	59,512	729,064	892,680
	727,738	8,785,144	
Hay ...	1,138,946	2,190,317	6,570,957
	1,866,684	10,975,461	
		Cwts.	
Flax ...	53,312	53,312	349,872
			974,780
	Total acres 5,338,575		£41,958,120

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

### THE CORK DINNER.

The committee of the Cork Repealers have passed the

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and Mr. Crittenden sur-rejoined in a strain of great severity towards Mr. Allen.  
"The committee of the whole having reported the amendment to the Senate—it was concurred in.  
"The question then recurred on ordering the joint resolution to be engrossed and read a third time, which was decided in the affirmative by a vote of—yeas, 40; noes, 14.  
"So the Senate agreed by a majority of 26 out of 54 votes to adopt the resolution as amended, which will now have to be sent back to the House of Representatives for its concurrence."

Washington, April 16.  
"Mr. Slidell has returned from his mission to Mexico without having accomplished anything whatever, Paretes positively refusing to receive him as a minister plenipotentiary, though, it is said, they are willing to receive a special commissioner to settle pending difficulties.

"Simultaneous as it would appear with the orders for Mr. Slidell to return to the United States, General Taylor received orders to march the troops under his command from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, and they are now opposite the city of Matamoras having put the Mexicans into a tremendous fright, so that the government official there set fire to the Custom-house, and ran off as fast as he could.

"It is said that the Senate will not act upon any measure of any importance sent to it by the house, until that body has acted definitively upon the resolution of notice, which the Senate passed yesterday.

"The Tariff bill, which has been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, is hardly expected to pass Congress this session, or perhaps the next either."

**EXPORTS OF IRELAND.**

**CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE.**

An account of all Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, imported into Great Britain from Ireland, from the 5th day of January to the 5th day of April, 1846:—

Oxen, bulls, and cows, 14,859; calves, 183; sheep and lambs, 11,121; swine, 152,841.

Since the year 1825, when the trade between Great Britain and Ireland was placed under coasting regulations, the official record of the interchange of produce and manufactures (except in so far as the article of corn is concerned) has of necessity been discontinued.

The foregoing return, therefore, has been framed from non-official documents collected at the ports of exportation, and consisting chiefly of printed market and shipping reports.

**WHEAT, &c.**

An account of the quantities of Wheat, Barley, Flour, and Oatmeal, imported into Great Britain from Ireland, from the 5th day of March to the 5th day of April, 1846:—

Wheat, 19,540 quarters; barley, 10,148 quarters; oats, 80,803 quarters; wheatmeal or flour, 89,048 cwt.; oatmeal, 50,360 cwt.

form of work. Let the limit be his willingness such wages as will support his family.

Where is the difficulty, or if there be a difficulty is the impossibility of this? Nothing short of that should hinder our adopting a measure which is the exception of ages in England in its favour, which should be the promise to free Ireland from all the horrors now distract her, and give contentment and people in their place.

But the present government, it appears, are not to adopt any compulsory process of this kind, but talk of relying on the voluntary efforts of the people for the employment and relief of the people.

The Minister the other night, in his speech on the subject, read a long lecture to the Irish landlords on the necessity of such exertions, which he hoped and trusted would see the propriety of making the necessary things must be left as they are, until they consent to fulfil their duties: And he sees the interference of government or the legislature.

Why, if it were proposed to Sir Robert Peel to give religious instruction, the national defence, or the safety of person and property, to the voluntary provision of good sense and good feeling of the people, would they wise and good would never want to be compelled to take the steps so obviously for their own benefit, his answer? We know full well. It is because it is wise and good, because what is essential to the safety of all must not be left to the discretion of any individual that he sees no difficulty, suggests no doubt, a reference of government legislation in compliance of public duties in these instances. No public duty more imperatively necessary for the welfare, nay, the security of the people, than the safety of all must not be left to the discretion of any individual that he sees no difficulty, suggests no doubt, a reference of government legislation in compliance of public duties in these instances. No public duty more imperatively necessary for the welfare, nay, the security of the people, than the safety of all must not be left to the discretion of any individual that he sees no difficulty, suggests no doubt, a reference of government legislation in compliance of public duties in these instances.

Can it be justifiable to confer upon a few individuals an absolute title to do as they will with the surface of the island, without stipulating a condition that no one landowner may at will clear his estate, and no one landowners may depopulate the country, nay, drive the inhabitants into the sea, make a clearance of the island through its length and breadth! and doing it in detail! Yet the Prime Minister has done it!—no call for alteration in the law permits this! A law, be it observed, of no more equity, but which has been by many recent laws more stringent and effectual for its diabolical purpose, the Prime Minister saw no objection to such a law, the legislature as increased the power of law to terminate the people on their estates, but has not done it!—no call for alteration in the law permits this! A law, be it observed, of no more equity, but which has been by many recent laws more stringent and effectual for its diabolical purpose, the Prime Minister saw no objection to such a law, the legislature as increased the power of law to terminate the people on their estates, but has not done it!

And thus is Ireland governed! And thus is the cry for reform! Can we wonder at the cry for reform?

5-9-46

# INFORMATION SUPPORTING THE BEATIFICATION OF THE IRISH HUNGER MARTYRS 1845-52. INQUESTS : STARVATION

APPROX.

DATE INQUEST	NAME	LOCATION	PAPER	CORONER DOCTOR
10/24/46	DENIS M KENNEDY	SKIBEREEN,CO.CORK	FREEMAN'S JOURNAL	BALDWIN
11/8/46	THOMAS HOPKINS	BALLINA,CO.MAYO	11/7/46 "	ATKINSON
11/28/46	(FEMALE )TOUHILL	"	"	"
11/30/46	ANDREW BARRY	GLANMIRE,CO.CORK	"	BALDWIN
1/5/47	CATHERINE SHEEHAN	BANTRY,CO.CORK	1/9/47	HUTCHINS, WHITE
1/5/47	MICHAEL SULLIVAN	"	"	"
1/5/47	RICHARD FINN	"	"	"
1/5/47	JOHN DRISCOLL	"	"	"
1/5/47	JEREMIAH CARTHY	"	"	"
1/5/47	MICHAEL LINEHAN	"	"	"
1/6/47	PATRICK CRONIN	KILQUANE,CO.KERRY	TRALEE CHRONICAL	O'REARDON
1/14/47	PATRICK LANDERS	KILGOBBIN, "	2/6/47 "	"
1/16/47	DANIEL CASEY	KILARNEY, "	"	"
1/18/47	CORNELIUS NEENAN	TEMPLENOE, "	"	"
1/19/47	JAMES GALLIVAN	"	"	"
1/26/47	MICHAEL SULLIVAN	CHURCHTOWN, "	"	"
1/28/47	DANIEL SULLIVAN	TIERNABUL, "	"	"
1/29/47	HONORA GALLIVAN	KILARNEY, "	"	"
1/30/47	BATT SULLIVAN	CARHUEBEG, "	"	"
1/31/47	DANIEL BREEN	KNOCKANE, "	"	"
2/5/47	JOHN SULLIVAN	BANTRY,CO.CORK	FREEMAN'S JOURNAL	WHITE,
2/2/47	TIMOTHY DRISCOLL	"	2/11/47 "	O'DONOVAN
1/26/47	JAMES BRIEN	"	"	"
1/26/47	DANIEL SULLIVAN	"	"	"
1/26/47	DANIEL LEARY	"	"	"

PROT. N. VAR. 4482/

APPROX. DATE INQUEST	NAME	LOCATION	NEWSPAPER	CORONER DOCTOR
1/28/47	JOHN SULLIVAN	BANTRY, CO. CORK	FREEMAN'S JOURNAL 2/11/47	WHITE, O'DONOVAN
1/28/47	ELLEN NEALL	"	"	"
1/28/47	PATRICK SHEA	"	"	"
2/1/47	DANIEL BRIEN	"	"	"
2/2/47	NANCY BRIEN	"	"	"
1/20/47	CORNELIUS MURPHY	"	"	"
1/27/47	JEREMIAH SULLIVAN	"	"	"
1/22/47	JOHN BARRY	"	"	"
1/22/47	DANIEL REGAN	"	"	"
1/22/47	JUDY REGAN	"	"	"
	WILLIAM DENALIER	MOYNOE, CO. CLARE	"HISTORY OF SCARIFF WORKHOUSE EAST CLARE HERETIGE	O'GORMAN AUTHOR
	WILLIAM BOLAND	GORTAVEHA, "	"	"
	MARGARET BOLAND	"	"	"
	MARY BOLAND	"	"	"
1/22/48	CATHERINE DOGGETT	KELLS, CO. MEATH	DROGHEDA ARGUS 1/22/48	WITNESS: REV. JOHN KELLY
1/22/48	ELIZABETH DOGGETT	"	"	"
1/26/48	MICHAEL KELLY	RATHCOON, "	"	"
2/4/48	MATTHEW HORAN	KILMAINHAM, CO. DUBLIN	FREEMAN'S JOURNAL 2/4/48	KIRWIN
2/25/48	JOHN LOFTUS	BALLYHAUNIS CO. MAYO	3/2/48	O'GRADY
2/25/48	DENIS CARROLL	"	"	"
1/25/48	MICHAEL MULLEN	CROSSMOLINA, "	"	ATKINSON
2/25/48	HONOR KERRIGAN	KILGARVINE, "	"	"
2/25/48	PAT MCHALE	"	"	"
2/25/48	JOHN TOOLE	BALLINROBE, "	"	RUTLEDGE

PROT. N. VAR. 4482/97

## INFORMATION SUPPORTING THE BEATIFICATION OF THE IRISH HUNGER MARTYRS 1845-52. INQUESTS : STARVATION

APPROX. DATE INQUEST	NAME	LOCATION	NEWSPAPER	CORONER DOCTOR
12/19/48	BRIDGET KING	CLAREMORRIS, CO. MAYO	FREEMAN'S JOURNAL	CRANE
			12/26/48	
11/24/48	BRIDGET QUIN	ENNIS, CO. CLARE	"	MARTIN
11/24/48	MARY QUIN	"	"	"
11/24/48	MARY LINNANE	"	"	"
11/24/48	SUSAN LINNANE	"	"	"
	MICHAEL GALLAGHER	ATHLONE, CO. WESTMEATH	FREEMAN'S JOURNAL	
	MICHAEL McDERMOTT	"	"	
	MARY LYONS	"	"	
	PAT FURORT	"	"	
	HONOR HOGAN	MARYBOROUGH CO. LEIX	"	BUDDS
5 /5/51	JOHN McCORMICK	TUAM, CO. GALWAY	TUAM HERALD	A. HOSTY

THE MAY 5, 1847 ISSUE OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL REPORTS LISTINGS OF THE STARVATION RELATED DEATHS IN CATHOLIC PARISHES IN PARTS OF IRELAND. THE PASTORS REPORTED THIS INFORMATION. SOME REPORTS CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE VICTIMS:

COLUMKILL EAST AND SCRABBY, COS. LONGFORD AND CAVAN. REV. THOMAS McGAVER, PP.

CLARE ISLAND, CO. MAYO. REV. PETER WARD, PP.

BALLANHASSIG, CO. CORK. REV. JOHN HALANAN.

KINVARRA, KILLINA, DURAS, CO. GALWAY. REV. FRANCIS ARTHUR, ADMIN.

COPIES OF THE INQUEST RECORDS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS ARE ATTACHED WITH OTHER INFORMATION. THIS IS ONLY A PARTIAL RECORD OF THE VICTIMS WHO DIED FOR THEIR FAITH.

**STARVATION AND DEATH—INQUEST AT**

**SKIBBEREEN—THE BOARD OF WORKS.**

(From the Southern Reporter.)

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

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

The first witness called was—

Joan M'Kennedy, who, being sworn, deposed that she lives at Coolmariehy, parish of Caharah, and is widow of Denis M'Kennedy, the subject of the present inquest; he died on Saturday week last, the 24th ultimo; was at work at the Caharah road the day he died, and for three weeks, wanting two days, before that; did not hear him complain of sickness; on the Thursday morning before his death he had nothing to eat; on the night before that (Wednesday) she boiled for him and the family, five in number, one head of cabbage she got from a neighbour, and about a pint of flour that she got for the price of a basket of turf she sold in Skibbereen; she had nothing to give him on Monday, and they had nothing at all to eat on Tuesday; she had farinall about ½ weight of potatoes, small and bad, that she got from her neighbour Mick Sweecoy, of Coolmariehy (God bless him); he often gave them relief; only for him they'd all starve; on Monday they had nothing at all to eat; from Sunday to Thursday their sole support was one head of cabbage, less than a ½ weight of potatoes, and about a pint of meal; on Saturday morning she sent to him for breakfast less than a pint of flour baked; she had but the pint for the whole family; out of that she gave a little to the two children; the rest was sent to him; but it was too late, before it arrived he was dead; for the three weeks he was at work he got 2s 6d, one week's pay; even if his hire was regularly paid it would not support her family, but they would be able to drag up his, and he would be alive to-day.

Jeremiah Donoran, sworn—Deposed that he lives at Aughastille, parish of Caharah; is steward on the Caharah road since 24th October last; deceased was one of the first men employed under him; when deceased commenced the work he seemed in health but didn't look well—that is, he looked like a man in distress; he worked constantly till his death all but two days, and was at work the morning he died; on that morning he saw deceased leave the work and go to the ditch side; seeing him stop so long deponent bid him return to the work; he did not return, but said how can a man work without food; a man that didn't eat anything since yesterday morning; deponent then handed him a bit of bread; he took it in his hand, and was putting it to his mouth when it fell from him, and he died in two or three hours after; his pay was eightpence a day; deponent is not the person to pay the labourers; was not himself paid anything yet. Another day also deceased got a weakness, but he eat a bit of bread, and on recovering said he didn't know what was the matter with him!

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

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

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

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

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

To Mr. Gaynor—Had Mr. Ross funds for payment of this poor man when he died?  
Mr. Gaynor—I believe not, sir.

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

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

**OPENING THE PORTS.**

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

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

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

At the Cork P. Mahony appeared to show cause why duobus for not con cot, in not having bread when requi

James G. Mour the defendant's sh the lady in the sh; He asked her to t small loaf; but sh one, for which pai he asked her to w that it was soiled like it to leave i weights and soles; the bread if he w he had purchased weighed it at a gr

Mr. O'Brien, a bench to dismiss t under the act, whi first selling bread weigh the bread charged in this proved the two s were no scales in

The Bench dit considered the off Captain White high it was the every person got purpose he believ good persons rou class bread for t were acting with Mahony was a r deration that the lost the ounce, th James Mourne do the business p Captain White that I will recom

**ARRIVALS.**  
We are extreme gratifying fact, 1 vessels heavily l ranean. The ca the relief commi M'Namara; one Hackett, of Mid' proceed to Ware. When we consid of the vast impor affords a comple supply of food f demand, and th which speculato

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Wheat	.....
Barley	.....

DUBLIN	
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White wheat	32.
Red, ditto	29.
Barley	17.
Bare	16.
Oats	17.

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

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

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

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

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

**Mr. John Gaynor sworn.**—Is assistant engineer to the county surveyor in the East of West Carbery; in reference to the question put to the last witness in respect to the Union-hall road, deponent can state that there is not more than a fortnight's wages due on that road; the county surveyor some time ago forwarded to deponent a check in favour of Mr. Notter for 300l., for payment of the roads in the East of West Carbery, and before that Mr. Notter got 400l.; on the 26th ult. Mr. Ross, another pay clerk, showed him a remittance paper for 50l. for payment of labour in the West of Carbery, and said he'd take on himself the payment of this barony; the Cahara road is not in deponent's district—the money comes through the county engineer on the estimate of his assistant engineer, the money is forwarded on an estimate before it is due at all; on to-morrow morning (Tuesday), deponent forwards his estimate of the probable expenses of the current week, so as to be able to pay at the end of the week; can't account for a fortnight's hire being due on any of the roads.

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

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

**Coroner.**—Is the money sent in mistake to Mr. Notter for payment of the Cahara road?

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

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

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

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

**REWARD ON SCIENTIFIC MERIT.**—**MARSH'S TEST.**—Mr. J. Marsh, the celebrated chemist, whose well known test for the detection of arsenic is so extensively used in

11-7-46  
Return of Corn and  
Corn Exchange

2455 Wheat, per bar  
3875 Oats, do.  
1123 Barley do.  
3023 Barley do.  
300 Oatmeal, new  
Flour

**CORK, Oct.**  
red ditto, 24s  
per 20 stone; bar  
per 16 do; bere,  
to 18s 0d; averag  
6d to 22s 0d; extr  
household, 15s 0d  
oatmeal, 20l 0s to  
singed on board,  
middles, 45s to 5  
44s to 65s per cw  
second, 81s; thin  
57s per cwt.

**LIMERICK,**  
14d per stone; 21  
84s; fourth, 28s  
Indian meal, 16  
8d to 10d per s  
scolded do. 32s

**WATERFORD**  
31s 6d to 33s 0d  
38s 0d to 39s 0d  
black oats, 15s 0d  
oatmeal, 19s to 21  
shipping do, 17s  
superfine flour,  
to 48s 0d third;  
pigs, 42s to 45s  
butter, 93s to 97s

**KILKENNY,**  
do, 34s to 35s 0d  
oats, 14s to 15s 6  
inferior, 36s; thin  
to 44s per cwt;  
7d per stone.

**CLONMEL,**  
per stone; barrie  
40s; household,  
pollard, 6s 0d;  
44s per cwt; po  
98s per cwt.

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

**DRUGHEDA**  
36s to 38s 0d; r  
per brl; bran, 1  
do, 17s 0d to 19  
do, 19s to 20s per  
35s 0d per sack;  
to 00s per 120l  
butter, 84s

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feelings—If after paying on nine roads I had on hands 50l, a sum not sufficient to pay all on the tenth road—I would not according to my instructions feel justified in paying part of a week's wages on a road where an entire week's wages were due.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coroner—No; the contrary has been sworn to.

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

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

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

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

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

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

red, 11s 0d to 13s  
meal, 00s 0d to 00  
rice flour, 23s 0d  
third, 18s; fourth  
price of pigs, 48s;  
first firkin butter,  
10d. to 11d per lb  
4s 3d to 4s 9d; 11  
0s 1p in bond.

PROGHEDA.  
30s to 38s 0d; re  
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DUBLIN: Printed  
5, Prince's-street  
MUFFY, 61, Lic

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF MAYO—MORE DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

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

“Balline, Nov. 14, 1846.

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

“JOHN ATKINSON, Coroner, county Mayo.

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

“Dublin Castle, 21st Nov., 1846.

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

“T. N. REDINGTON

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

THE BEY OF TUNIS AT PARIS.

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

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

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

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

### REPEAL RENT.

Return of Repeal Rent for the week ending Monday.

30th November, 1846.

Coatbridge, Scotland, per Mr Constantino Harvey	L1	0	0
Ballynaki, Queen's County, per Rev M Byrne, R.C.C	1	0	0
From the Railway Labourers of Creighton Moss, near Edinburgh, per Chas G Scott, Esq	1	1	0
Prosperous, Kildare, per Mr John Ryan	0	5	0
Osborne-street ward, London, per Mr Henry Halpin	1	11	8
Salford, Manchester, per Messrs Beck and Shino	1	10	0
Milford, Donegal, per Mr John Croan, R.W.	0	4	0
Clonmel, SS Peter's and Paul's, per Very Rev Dean Burke	20	0	0
Cumber Claudy, Derry, per Mr Patrick Mullen	0	17	0
Liverpool, per Mr John Campbell	4	5	0
Armagh, per Mr Francis Short	0	10	0
Gallo and Larracor, Meath, per Mr Chas Treanor	0	12	0
Per Mr Thos McEvoy, Erne-place, Dublin	0	10	0
Dublin wards, per the wardens and collectors, viz:—			
St Andrew's ward	0	7	5
St Catherine's ward	0	14	9
College Ward	0	16	11
Custom-house ward	0	8	2
St George's ward	0	5	0
St Patrick's ward	0	2	0
Post-office ward	0	6	6
Cash received in office during the week, per sundry subscriptions of 1s each	2	7	0

The following subscriptions of 1l each were paid in during the week, viz:—

The Liberator, Maurice O'Connell, M.P., John O'Connell, M.P., Daniel O'Connell, jun., M.P., and John A. O'Neill, Esq. J.P. for December; John Kelch, Esq., Townsend-street, for 1847; Wm Reynolds, Esq., T.C., Grafton-street; and Ambrose Sullivan, Esq., T.C., Stephen's-green	8	0	0
Total amount of Repeal Rent for the week ending Monday, 30th November, 1846	£46	14	5

IRON SHINGLES.—We learn that William Beach, of

### VERDICT OF DEATH FROM STARVATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(From the Tipperary Vindicator.)

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

(From the Kerry Examiner.)

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

(From the Limerick Examiner.)

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

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

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"Their in stocks, which they paration fo the stable speedy plo they call b on the con stubbics, t double lab

"Before how he sh the land in spurry is The land ton ridges then harra (called to is rolled, i the spurry the year of this manne he well pre

"In the be sown a are also s soon as th times: the to remain again high and these Broochan barley, o pared as s as may be the middle respect to towards e as possible but other

"The l the Kenti crop of w row, and This being The clean ness. Th (op hun: Some thr some not twice cro danged th tion the l

October. "Whea oats have clovers w rolled over land, with pared, and the prepar duned

leave our readers to conjecture for  
vice, from the following extract,  
we regret that in the present  
climbs, we can afford sufficient  
thbert was serving as a monk in  
it became his duty to act as, "the  
of the monks, who exercised on  
the his of hospitality to all  
the, he was so far  
by an Angel. Upon  
of the monastery, at the  
new day, he found in the place  
a young man sitting, who was  
a habitual tenderness and humanity  
the hands, he himself washed  
rubbed them dry with a towel,  
to him, to be chilled with the  
them on his bosom, and sought  
him to their natural heat, and in  
in quest that he would wait un-  
lay, for some refreshment, and not  
monastery lest he should sink on  
ster's cold, combined with want  
ved the person he was addressing  
s traveling by night, and who,  
m then raging, had turned as de-  
factory at that very early hour for  
re a short time. The stranger  
must depart immediately, for the  
basting was a great way off.  
able request upon the unknown  
him to remain, by adjuring him  
do. The moment that the fierce  
ayers said by the monks at three  
thbert brought out a table, re-  
need food upon it, and said, "I  
at, whilst I go and get some hot  
pe to find some baked by this  
ned, the stranger that he thought  
longer visible, he looked to see  
3, and although the earth was  
then snow, on which the lightest  
it bore no trace of any our har-  
vent. The pious monk was ac-  
circumstance—he was endeavour-  
to it, when he proceeded to re-  
va, which it had been with  
wards to his sons, were  
ance. He looked around  
le three small loaves of now  
arm—of wondrous beauty and  
terrified at this spectacle. "I  
it is an angel of God that I  
one that has come not to be  
to have brought bread such as  
bread that excels the lilies in  
ome, and the honey in sweet-  
ret. c. 7,  
s reminded by this incident of  
solicitude which await the  
khouses, the "coisters" which  
lited for those of the "monk  
f St. Cudberet's days!  
h the most learned may acquire  
an read without being charmed,  
uter, which cannot fail to open  
h people to the blessings of  
w, has brought them; and in  
no paragraph or even word to  
l brood of innocence.  
ic History of England" will  
and when Mr. MacCabe is pre-  
his altering a remark of his  
inetic or canonical hour called  
iven. At three o'clock of a  
of Ripon would hardly have  
ight hours; then would have  
the dawn of day, or as they  
l lauds, from their abounding  
the mass of the dawn" was  
the prayer of the first hour of  
ted tierces, as they are called  
the third hour, which at that  
d historian says at three, but  
e look in the morning, and  
ing St. Cudberet, too,  
our own island; we would  
e very admirable dissertation  
y Colgan the learned Irish  
un," p. 695.

may do so. Our poor relief committee cannot do any-  
thing to alleviate so general a misery. Can anything be  
done to get government to establish a depot for the sale of  
flour, &c.? Try if it can be done—our miserable starving  
state calls loudly for it. (Oh, it is awful.)  
(From the Waterford Freeman.)  
DUNGARV JANUARY 4.—There are 800 persons in  
the poor-house at present. Every available corner of it is  
cramped, even the coach house and stables are filled with  
paupers. In its hospital there are over 200—six persons  
died there on Friday night last, and the master says that the  
poor creatures are quite exhausted with the hunger before  
they are taken into the house at all—so much so, that they  
are not able to bear the food—and that on being admitted,  
some of them drop down senseless in the hall from exhaus-  
tion, having been fasting one and two days previous. It is  
feared the over-crowded state of the house will endanger  
the lives of all the inmates, and bring a pestilence amongst  
them. There are now in the house 200 paupers, more  
than it was originally intended to accommodate; but, in  
fact, if it were four times as large as it is, it would not  
contain the vast number seeking for admission. On last  
week there were twenty four persons died in Dungarvan  
and Abbeyside, after three or four days' illness. From  
my own personal observation I have known six of this  
number to have died from extreme want and destitution.  
Their wretched cabins presented the most appalling  
scenes of misery I ever beheld; without fire,  
without night covering, or even a drink to moisten the  
 parched lips of the copping dying person. Subscriptions  
were obliged to be collected to provide coffins for them.  
On Monday night there were five more died in the  
poor-house, making the number of deaths here  
within the last six or seven days, THIRTY-FIVE.  
Truly this is an alarming state of society;  
yet the rigidity of the landlords in their heart-  
less endeavours to drag the "rents" from their wretched  
tenants is not one whit abated. Within the last few  
days over fifty ejection processes have been ser-  
ved on the starving tenants of the lands of Ballyreilly,  
Sea, Ballygan-vinore, in the parish of Ring, in the  
vicinity of this town. Many poor creatures in this town,  
and at Abbeyside, were forced to remove out of their  
miserable cabins their very beds, such as they were, to hide  
them from the iron grasp of the landlord's bailiff. These  
poor creatures are actually half famishing.  
(From the Clare Journal.)  
In reply to applications made from some of the relief  
committees of this county to government in the month of  
October last, for seed-runs, a letter was yesterday received  
by the secretary of the Ennis relief committee, stating that  
it could now be obtained. Of course, it is now no use for  
seed. It is passing strange that the authorities should take  
upwards of two months to answer the application made  
to them, allowing the proper season for sowing it to pass  
away in the meantime. The Ennis committee have also  
been informed, that the seed wheat for which they made  
application last week could not be furnished to them.  
This, what is of paramount importance to the wants of  
the country, cannot be had, but what is comparatively of  
little use for food, but of no use for seeds, the people may ob-  
tain for prompt payment. This is the way Sir Randolph  
Rough proves his anxiety to preserve the lives of the Irish  
people.  
THE NORTH.  
(From the Banner of Ulster.)  
COUNTY OF DOWN.—It may have been "that the wish  
was father to the thought," but we anticipated that the  
"Yorkshire of Ireland," as the county Down has been  
not inaptly termed, would have been almost exempted from  
the privations and destitution which have laid so fearful a  
hand on the poor of other parts of Ireland. We regret to  
learn that the people of this favoured county are approach-  
ing daily nearer to a state of destitution similar to that of  
which so much is heard in the south and west. In the  
manufacturing districts of the county it might be supposed  
that poverty would be least likely to exhibit itself in pau-  
perism, but even in these parts, what with the stagnation  
of trade and the extremely high price of provisions, the  
people are fast lapsing into a state of distress greater than  
has been known to exist there since "the dear summer."  
As one illustration out of several, we may mention that, on  
a late board-day in the Banbridge Union Workhouse, there  
were admitted the enormous number of one hundred and  
four inmates, and we have been informed that paupers now  
in the house amount to about fifty more than it was erected  
to accommodate. When we add that Banbridge is the  
centre to the linen trade in Down—we might almost say  
in Ulster—that it is, perhaps, the most enterprising and  
prosperous town of its extent in the kingdom, and that the  
merchants of the surrounding locality, during anything  
like good trade, are remarkable for the extent of employ-  
ment they afford, some idea may be formed of the condition  
in which the people are placed. We are further informed  
that it is contemplated to enlarge the Newtonard Work-  
house in consequence of the want of room for the appli-  
cants for admission.

condition of Bantry. The communication is from a cor-  
respondent of that journal:—  
BANTRY, JAN. 5.—It is my painful duty to inform you  
of six inquests held here this day, before Samuel Hutchins  
and Richard White, Esqrs., magistrates for the county.  
The jury unanimously agreed, without a moment's hesita-  
tion, that the following persons came to their deaths by  
starvation:—  
Catherine Sheehan, a child two years old, who died on  
the 26th December last, and had lived for several days  
previous to her death on rawwood, part of which was pro-  
duced by Doctor M'Carthy, who held a post mortem ex-  
amination on the body. The other details in this case are  
most heartrending.  
Michael Sullivan died at Skahans, on or about the 4th  
December, from the effects of eating too hearty a meal,  
which he had received through charity, after being pre-  
viously exhausted from over long fasting.  
Richard Finn was conveyed into this town on the 14th  
December, in a car, for the purpose of taking him to the  
workhouse, when, in the street, the Very Rev. Thomas  
Barry, P.P., was obliged to hear his confession before the  
public, and before he had time to complete his sacred duties  
the poor man expired.  
John Driscoll was working on one of the public works on  
29th December; on his return home he fell exhausted from  
want of food, and was found dead on the mountain of Glean-  
tough on the following morning. His wife proved that he  
had eaten nothing for two days previous to his death, ex-  
cept a small quantity of boiled wheat, and that he frequently  
had a similar fate.  
Jeremiah Carthy entered the shop of Mr. R. Vickery of  
this town, when he fell senseless and died in three hours  
after at the workhouse, though being kindly attended to by  
the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Dr. Jagoe, and the family, before  
his removal.  
Michael Linnhan was found dead on the lands of Ibane,  
on the 18th of December last. He was on his way home  
from Bantry, after purchasing some food for his mother and  
brother (which were all his family, who were then lying in  
fever); there were some turnip peels or skins found in his  
stomach.  
Head constable Grant then stated to the magistrates that  
there were three other similar cases, but the bench con-  
sidering it too late to proceed with hearing them, they were  
postponed for a future day.  
While the court was sitting, the Very Rev. Thomas  
Barry reported another victim who had fallen on entering  
the workhouse before he had time to administer the sacra-  
ments to him.  
I close with sending the remonstrance of the jury, as  
handed in by their foreman, Edward O'Sullivan, Esq.  
"That we feel it our duty to state under the correction  
of the court, that it is our opinion that if the government of  
the country shall persevere in its determination of refusing  
to use the means available to it for the purpose of lowering  
the price of food, so as to place it within the reach of the  
labouring poor, the result will be a sacrifice of human life  
from starvation to a frightful extent, and endangerment of  
property and the public peace."  
(Signed) E. O'SULLIVAN, Foreman,  
SAMUEL HUTCHINS, J.P.,  
RICHARD WHITE, J.P.

THE STARVING POOR IN SKIBBEREEN.  
Skibbereen, Jan. 3, 1847.  
MUCH RESPECTED MADAM.—I have been honoured by  
the receipt of your exceedingly kind note of the 29th ult.,  
enclosing halves of two 5l. notes for the relief of the  
poor of Skibbereen. The vast increase of duty which des-  
titution and disease have imposed upon me, prevented me  
from replying sooner to your letter. Instead of being dis-  
pleased, I rather rejoice at the use which you made of it.  
In the hope that other benevolent persons may be induced to  
contribute to the relief of the unfortunate people of Skib-  
bereen and its neighbourhood. I send you the Cork  
Southern Reporter of the 2nd instant. This paper gives  
some idea of the situation of the people here. Its pro-  
prietors sent an agent to Skibbereen to report on their  
condition. I accompanied him through some parts of the  
town, and the only fault which I find with his statement  
is, that it falls far short of the reality; language cannot  
adequately describe the miseries of this part of the coun-  
try. In order to enable you to form some idea, I am con-  
nected with a district comprising a population of 15,000  
of the poorest people in Ireland. Of these 15,000  
depend on labour on the public works for sup-  
port. Those families who have persons working for them  
do not earn near enough for their proper sustenance, in  
consequence of the very high price of provisions, and  
consequently, besides the aged, the infirm, the widows  
and orphans, who make a very considerable number,  
we have applications every moment for relief, from  
the wretched families of those who are em-  
ployed on the public works. Our poor house intended for  
the accommodation of 800, now contains 1000; our fever  
hospital, built for 40, persons, contains 150, and the fever

60. Mrs. Martha H  
at 1, Albany place,  
Mrs. Smith, of St.  
for the education of  
her executrix. Upo  
moved to 1, Albany  
December she went  
a sofa and vomiting,  
and she replied, "I  
thing I ever did." I  
of late; and she ad-  
had taken a great de-  
with the stomach pu-  
She said it was too  
attend to the money  
the will witness not  
decided for dinner was  
insanity."  
AFFECTING. Some  
recently arrived at 1  
passengers from Ire-  
passage! The man  
among the deceased,  
out a friend, and a  
benevolent individu-  
Mr. Flood, of St.  
church on Sunday,  
appeal in their be-  
The result was, the  
were paid in on 2  
orphans similarly at  
some benevolent pa-  
SUSPENSION. Sir  
received a circular  
Department, stating  
of the transporta-  
Land, it would be a  
dation in our cool-  
ber of prisoners, a  
promising to pay  
prisoners.—Gambra.  
SANDWICH ISLANDS.  
Polynesian, a week  
capital of the Sand  
22, 1846; but the  
are occupied almu-  
Majesty Kamohani  
Affairs and Public  
The following is:  
Snakes have been e-  
Ireland, but a trien-  
Thursday morning.  
colour, and crossed  
a stranger probably  
The New Dis-  
have seen with con-  
discovered for peto  
out giving pain to  
operate. A man n-  
der him, without h-  
the drawing out of  
ment, which is so d-  
of a molar, clamour  
only held his jaw  
him. However de-  
cal point of view,  
applied to the more  
useful would it hav-  
Conservative body  
the cutting off of  
process been know-  
taken place without  
cases to direct mag-  
stances. Considera-  
has been obliged to  
upon which he will  
submit to amputati-  
valuable to the rig-  
listed to prevent pe-  
commend its being  
from office by her-  
been a most distress-  
inflicted on the ju-  
humanity must be-  
becoming an entire  
SALU-  
Sugar, 12th Jan  
Sugar, 12th Jan  
Mahogany, 26th J  
Furniture, To Day  
Hosiery, &c., 14th  
Furniture, &c., 14  
Furniture, &c., 13  
Furniture, &c., 12  
Furniture, 14th Jc

1-9-47

comprising Mahogany  
 th; Dinner, Breakfast,  
 Sideboard; Sofa, and  
 er and Fire-irons; Pier,  
 gany and Stained Bed-  
 Pure Hair Mattresses,  
 s, Blankets and Counter-  
 ud Glasses; Wardrobes  
 modes; with a variety  
 18-6-47  
 near, 5b, Henry-street.

**D BUILDERS.**  
**LDING MATERIALS.**  
 folding Poles of various  
 inch and 3 inch deals;  
 raising five ton; Bangor  
 Pipes; Gutters; Iron  
 logany, Sashes; Metal  
 id Dog, with Doghouse;

**N on TO MORROW**  
 and following day,  
**NET, in HALSTON-**  
 building Materials, con-  
 rs, Flooring Boards, 20  
 and Sash Frames; a  
 0 to 50 feet in length;  
 Stone Door Cases, and  
 Twelve Tons of Ton  
 Iron Field and Garden  
 ussels of various sizes;  
 ; Melod Frames com-  
 ; Lumber, &c; a large

the attention of persons  
 variety, and will be sold  
 er, 55, Henry-street.

Gentlemanly Residence,  
 gstown, also eight prime  
 lbs, six large Stacks of

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

**ON, Auctioneers,**  
**110, Grafton-street.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

2-4-48

## DEATH FROM DESTITUTION—CORONER'S INQUEST.

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

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

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

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

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

posing the following resolution

“That death punishment principles of morality, and Christian religion, and ought and for ever abolished in the

The Rev. Dr. Spratt the able speech of his tall member for Dublin, he could make any observations that the present meeting them an opportunity of detestation, the abhorrence, in custom of putting their feet. The resolution having carried unanimously.

Mr. James Haughton He was happy to see the chief magistrate of the man whose name would countermen—he alluded (cheers)—had stated in a detestation of the crime of life by a process of law assembled for the purpose (hear, hear). Another had stated that he was abolition of punishment and human judgment was infallible the Secretary to the Society of punishment, had written a subject, which were beneficial; and he (Mr. Haughton) man in the community would be no one to come forward punishment by death (hear, public opinion should be for it was by the exercise hope to induce their rulers (hear). Punishment by death the object for which it was to be ineffectual—indeed sending the crime of murder increase it (hear, hear). depended on the view which the custom was founded and continued up to the present

only to Ireland.

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

### STARVATION DEATHS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Chas Graves, of this city. Esq. barrister.

February 24, at Skerries, county Shaw, Esq.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### GENERAL POST O

Despatch of Irish carriers

Delivery finished ...

Arrival of London Mail

Despatch of Carriers

Delivery finished

### PIER HEAD

FEB. 29—Arrived, Pearl steamers, Liverpool.

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

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

### HIGH WATER AT DUB

Morning Tide ...

Evening Tide ...

DUBLIN: Printed and Published 5, Prince's-street, close to the G

DUFFY, 60, Henry-street.—Th

Terms of Subscription to th

advance (published every mor

£5 4s; Half-yearly, £2 6s; Q



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

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

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

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

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

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

3-14-48

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

**A MYSTERY RESOLVED.**—Our readers may have had

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

are these:—I hold that it is most un-  
h a department the complete detail  
of business of Ireland? And if I show  
it, it follows, *ceteris paribus*, that it  
is regards Scotland; and further, that  
is required owing to the superabundant  
n upon the department in consequence  
set 9 and 10 Vb., c. 80, called the  
consolidation act, which is in fact the  
the present board is constituted, we  
a specimen of ingenuity to centralise  
the actual power of this Irish board  
it, as there is on record. The act  
which works' acts, the Shannon drain-  
under all of which the commissioners  
thereof had power to appoint their  
sly to the approval of the Treasury,  
I shall be consolidated under one board,  
Commissioners of Public Works in Ire-  
ward *sic* in number instead of three,  
ance of the duties entrusted to them;  
partly important functions are as-  
sign manual of the Queen; three of  
ish, and only two English.  
well, but by no strange anomaly in Eng-  
land it appears that these five gentle-  
to the commissioners for the execution  
legislation so much as for the execution  
ers which the treasury may think proper  
is very short indeed, but it is most  
only 10 sections, and No. 9 leaves the  
as apocryphal a body as to power as  
to identify.  
oon to Ireland may be, for aught we  
of some Reporter in disguise; or, it  
ion from the absorbing brain of some  
t is hard to say, but certainly it would  
hat it ever came from the "collective  
ish parliament; and, judging from the  
b August, 1810, one is strongly disposed  
e were more of the members on the  
elr "pieces" at the time it was passed.  
u gives the treasury power, without  
missioners of Public Works, to appoint  
rs, clerks, &c., or to remove same, and  
e orders, regulations, at discretion.  
his power fully. The executive at the  
may be, can send over to this high-  
right of commissioner, accountants, and  
ish clerks, servants, engineers, &c.,  
the Commissioners of Public Works,  
used for the purpose of carrying out  
the treasury officials but of the legisla-  
ary executive might, in like manner,  
orders, in which the intentions of the  
garded, and the spirit, if not the letter,  
side. The treasury officials might  
out of the financial business of the  
of the member of it least qualified for so  
The treasury executive might con-  
Board of Public Works looked upon  
ject of business on the part of an official  
out a system in Ireland, and reward  
gly. In one, under this clause they  
nder nugatory the powers of the Irish  
ary executive might, I say, do all this;  
idence before me, that they have done it  
id, to whom I referred in my former  
a copy of the report and evidence  
others appointed to inquire into the  
November last (he lent it to me as a  
was obliged to return it to him, other-  
sent it to you to read); and I find that  
als have who neglected their duty in  
more than seven years in one case and  
in the others) that frauds were not  
nly not displaced, but it appears from  
t have been since given extra power,  
ing salaries respectively:—  
l. per annum.  
l. per annum, rising to 700l.  
l. per annum.  
In first of these officials I find that, al-  
cial duty to control the Shannon funds  
ears, he never dreamt of ascertaining  
balance in bank agreed with that as  
ordinate; if he had adopted this most  
e whole defalcation would have been  
er find that so little experience had thir-  
rs of account, and so little importance  
e the fact of signing blank checks,  
8th of November, 1847, he states in  
to separate parties, that such was his  
riary 1846 he forgets all about it, and  
in the trial of the defaulting party that  
ish a course!! Thus it appears that  
e of this high English official, upward  
to the public in this one service alone  
ld by that public when "he knew that  
is proved to the treasury officials that  
ly unskilled in such matters, the control  
ment was taken from the other mem-

**DESTINATION IN SKIBBEREEN.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.  
Skibbereen, April 8th, 1848.  
SIR—There is not, perhaps, in the habitable world any  
class of human beings so wretched as the labouring popu-  
lation of the parish of Skibbereen. Before the period  
when, by the permission of Divine Providence, the only  
and entire property of the labourer, namely, the produce  
of his potato garden, was destroyed, his condition in this  
district was, indeed, miserable. He and his family were  
even then; "badly fed, badly clothed, and badly housed."  
His condition was never looked after—his comforts were  
not attended to; but since the loss of all that he possessed  
in the world, his condition has become most pitiable. To  
save himself and his family from starvation, and to prolong  
a miserable existence; he sold his furniture, and he pawned  
his own, his wife's, and his children's clothes, which he  
has not since redeemed, and which he never can redeem.  
An empty, cold, damp, and almost roofless hovel, is now  
his only shelter; his bed a dirty sop of straw, thrown on  
the ground; the tattered rags which he wears by day are  
his only covering by night; and as to his food! I am  
really at a loss to find out how any of them subsist. The  
children of the poor, who attend the schools in the parish  
aid in the union of Skibbereen receive daily each three-  
fourths of a pound of bread, supplied by the British Relief  
Association; and though these naked and hungry creatures  
have nothing else to live upon, they spare a portion of this  
small pittance, which they carry home to their parents;  
aid to my own knowledge, hundreds of families are endeavour-  
ing to live on the small allowance which their children  
receive at school!!!  
And how is this to be remedied? Formerly the produce  
of his own-acre garden, and his occasional day's work,  
supported the labourer and his family. Place him again in  
the same, or a similar position; give him the means of  
planting his little garden, and when the harvest shall have  
arrived, its produce, together with any employment which  
he may be able to make out, will enable him to live inde-  
pendently of gratuitous relief. Unaided he cannot return  
to his former position; he has not seed to sow his garden,  
nor the means of purchasing it.  
The present labouring population of this district may be  
put down at 740 families. Of this number about 100 have  
permanent employment. In order, therefore, to place the  
labourers of the parish of Skibbereen in a position some-  
what similar to that which they held previously, to the  
destruction of the potato by disease, 640 heads of families  
should be supplied with as much seed potatoes as would  
sow from half an acre to an acre of ground. The present  
price of potatoes is 9d. per weight of 21lbs. Twenty-four  
weights would sow half an acre, which, at 9d. per weight,  
would make 18s. By this calculation the amount necessary  
to sow half an acre for 640 can be easily estimated. The  
labourers can without difficulty get the land; most of them  
have sufficient manure, and the proximity of the parish to  
the sea, which washes it for a distance of about six miles,  
affords such of them as have it not, a great facility of pro-  
viding sea manure.  
I have postponed this appeal on behalf of the poor  
labourers of Skibbereen to this advanced period of the  
spring, in the expectation that the government would step  
in even at the eleventh hour to their aid, or that the land-  
lords of the parish would be induced by self-interest to  
supply them with seed. But neither of those parties has  
made any move in the matter, nor is it their intention to  
assist the labourer in the manner contemplated. The  
humble body, the Society of Friends, to whom Ireland owes  
a debt of gratitude, never to be forgotten, for their chari-  
table exertions during the past visitation, have promised a  
grant of turnip, parsnip and other such seeds, for the  
labourers, and small holders of land; but assistance of this  
description to any amount would not be a sufficient substi-  
tute for the potato as food for human beings; nor do I see  
any other substitute for it in the present circumstances of  
Ireland: I would not recommend a reliance solely on the  
potato, but its culture to a great extent is absolutely neces-  
sary for the present population of Ireland, and in its  
present condition. If the labourer be not supplied with  
the means of sowing his garden this season, his condition  
for the next year shall be worse, if possible; than at  
present. Certain death by starvation assuredly awaits  
him in his wretched hovel; and if he enter a poor-house, or  
an auxiliary storehouse, he will there eat in filth the  
produce of the labour, the industry, and capital of the  
country; and taxation will be progressively increasing  
until the owners of land, the farmer and the shopkeeper,  
shall be reduced to the same level of pauperism with him-  
self. But give him now a little timely aid—enable him to  
plant his garden, and in a short time, he will be able to  
support himself by honest industry; instead of contributing  
to the pauperism of his country, as he is doing at present;  
he will then be enabled to add to his wealth, and then there  
shall be some hopes for this wretched parish of emerging  
from its present state of misery and degradation, and of  
advancing towards happiness and prosperity.  
I cannot conclude this present appeal on behalf of the  
labourers of the parish of Skibbereen, without expressing  
on their behalf the deep and lasting gratitude which they  
feel towards their benefactors all over the world for the  
very liberal aid which they received during the two past  
years, and which they are convinced has been the means,  
under Providence, of saving the lives of thousands.

My mother-in-law, Mrs. Healy, who was  
found in his hat. And has this occurred in a Chris-  
tian country? Have we a government that suffers the un-  
fortunate population to die in this way by hundreds? Or  
what value to the starving man is it to tell him to go to the  
workhouse—go on the out-door relief list—we must register  
for his name on Thursday—be inspected on the following  
Tuesday, and if relief be granted him, gratifications on the  
following Saturday, and then for the long, long days must  
the starving wretch await the mercy of the vile poor law?  
On the 7th inst. the same coroner held an inquest at  
Swinford, on the body of Sabina Carney. Thomas Healy  
was examined, and deposed that on the morning of the 5th  
inst., he went into the old water forge at the rear of where  
he used to work, and saw deceased in a corner stretched on  
stones, with a male child lying close by her side, and an old  
cloak thrown over both; she was alive at the time; wit-  
ness went out and brought in another man and both took  
the cloak from about her head; deceased raised herself  
for a moment but did not speak; went several times  
afterwards to see deceased, but did not go close to her;  
the last time he saw her instead of being in the corner, she  
was lying across the hearth; told a neighbouring woman  
of the circumstance, and after some solicitation prevailed  
on her to accompany him to the forge, where they "found  
deceased quite dead, and the child alive in the corner under  
the cloak!" Bridget Gallagher states that deceased was  
in her house on the 5th inst., and told her that she was  
very ill with a bowel complaint; did not see her after-  
wards till the time she was found dead in the forge. Mr.  
William Henry, relieving officer, stated that deceased had  
applied to have her name put on the relief list; that he  
had done so, but deceased had neglected to answer to her  
name when called by him; he subsequently sent the town  
sergeant of Swinford to inquire about her, having heard  
that she was away lying by the side of a ditch, but no intel-  
ligence could be obtained about her. Surgeon Fitzgerald  
examined the body of deceased; she looked emaciated, as  
suffering from some disease. The jury returned a ver-  
dict, that death was caused by dysentery, hastened both by  
sleeping and remaining in the forge without fire or cover-  
ing, and by refusing workhouse relief, which was offered  
to her by the relieving officer.  
The same coroner held an inquest on the 8th instant, at  
Loughslea, on the body of Richard Cunnock, who was  
found dead by the roadside. Thomas Cunnock, son of  
deceased, deposed that his father had no land, nor means  
of support for himself or family, except what he earned  
occasionally since he left his own parish a few weeks  
since; his wages were but 2s. a day, with breakfast and  
dinner; had bad clothes; was in good health and able to  
work till the 4th inst., when he complained of a "pain  
in his heart;" deceased applied on the 5th instant, for  
shelter for himself and family, in the house of Thomas  
Kennedy, but was refused by the woman of the house;  
deceased was then very weak and cold; deceased and his  
family then went along the road, but had not proceeded  
more than 100 yards when he fell, and never spoke a  
word; died in about half an hour after he fell on the  
road. Dr. Healy examined the body of deceased, and was  
of opinion that death was caused by cold and immobility  
of food. Verdict—death from destitution.  
(From the Cork Constitution.)  
THE MANUFACTURE OF PIKE.—It being known that  
with several others, a man of the name of Mathew Roche,  
a blacksmith, residing in Eleasby-street, Blackpool, was  
fully employed in the manufacture of pike-heads. Constable  
Sullivan of the Blackpool station, paid him a visit about two  
o'clock, on Saturday, and found him at work in his forge,  
blishing a pike while about a dozen bystanders looked on  
with delight. The constable asked Roche how the trade  
was going on, to which he received as answer that he could  
not make them quick enough for his purchasers. To fur-  
ther inquiries, Roche said that if the trade continued  
equally brisk for a month he would make his fortune, as he  
got 2s. 6d. each for the "old droppery"; the spear, hatchet  
and hook pike, 2s. each for the spear and hook, and 1s. 6d.  
for the "Mitchel touch," the spear alone; and that every  
man would have a pike to defend his country against the  
foreigner. After a long conversation, the constable asked  
if Roche had any objection to sell him one as a specimen,  
to which he answered that he would sell to Clarendon  
or Colonel Brown, and immediately produced a variety for  
the constable's selection. Having made choice of an "Old  
Croppy," the constable walked off with his purchase amidst  
the laughter of the persons present.  
THE CONFEDERATE MANIFESTO.—Yesterday (Mon-  
day), the police of this city received an order from the  
executive to tear from the walls all the placards issued by  
the Dublin Confederates, and which our local club men  
were busily engaged posting during the last week.  
(From the Limerick Reporter.)  
SYMPATHY WITH THE PROSECUTED PATRIOTS.—At  
Adara, on Sunday last, Rev. Mr. O'Grady, P.P., address-  
ing the people from the altar after mass, said he had been  
spoken to by several members of his congregation to set on  
foot a subscription to sustain South O'Brien and his fellow-  
patriots under the pending prosecution. This was also his  
own feeling before they had spoken to him, and he had no  
hesitation, therefore, in recommending such a subscription.  
Five pounds were immediately subscribed on the spot by  
five individuals, one of whom was the excellent parish

who were named,  
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Mr. Armet

**HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF DESTITUTION.**

On the townland of Doora, near this town (Ennis), four deaths have occurred in one house from starvation under circumstances of the most horrifying nature. It appears that two families of the name of Linnane and Quin were residing in the same cabin. Linnane, the father of one of these families, is at present undergoing a lengthened imprisonment in Ennis gaol for sheep stealing. He held two acres of land, on which there was a small quantity of potatoes. Previous to harvest this family, having no means of support, went into the workhouse, but left it shortly afterwards that they might use the potatoes which they had planted. After these were consumed the family did not obtain relief, which was the immediate cause of the tragical events which followed. The other family, named Quin, who resided in the same cabin, were obtaining a stone and a-half of meal per week, which however they divided with Linnane's family. One of the Quin's took fever, and on being removed to hospital half a stone of the weekly quantity of meal was stopped from the family, but on recovering from fever, and again joining the family, their rations were not increased to the former quantity, and thus nine individuals (of which number the two families consisted) were left solely dependant on one stone of meal per week; and were in the habit of gathering turnips or anything they could collect to add to their scanty fare. The consequence was, that on the 6th instant one of the children, Susan Linnane died, and was buried by the others in the garden adjoining the house. Bridget Quin died on the 16th, Mary Quin on the 19th, and Mary Linnane (the mother), on the 20th; and these three corpses remained lying in the house with the surviving children until the 24th instant, when the shocking condition of the family was discovered. On approaching to the door of the cabin the stench proceeding from it was so great as to render it impossible to enter, until a small window in the back part of the cabin was broken open to allow a current of air to pass through it. When the remaining members of the family made their appearance outside the cabin; they presented such a horrible spectacle that it would be in vain to attempt description of it. On entering the cabin it was found that part of one of the corpses had been eaten away by rats.

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

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

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

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

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

(From the Packet of last night.)

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

resolution was carried unanimously.

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

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

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

**THE LATE SHERIFF'S CHAIN.**

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

"Darrynane Abbey, November 6th, 1848

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

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

"MAURICE O'CONNELL, Town Clerk.

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

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

**SANATORY CONDITION OF THE CITY.**

Alderman M'LOUGHLIN said that the condition of parts of the city, as brought to light before the Sanitary Commission, which held its sittings in that house, was awful. He had no idea of the extent to which nuisances most dangerous to the public health, and of the most objectionable character prevailed; and yet, although over 700 cases of the kind had been adjudicated upon in the Sanitary Commission, only one or two city magistrates, with Sir Edward Borough, attended the meetings; but what more suitable or comfortable could they get, and why should they consider it an objection that it was where the corporation met. What had the corporation to do with questions involving the public health and the public safety (hear, hear), and more especially which benefits to arise to the poorer classes of the inhabitants carrying out these measures were taken into account?

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

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

**CORONER'S INQUEST.**

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

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

**SALES AND AUCTIONS.**

Sugar, To Morrow . . . J. STOKES, V.

Horses, &c., To Day . . . AND SON.

... P. LAWLER

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

LOOK HERE ON THIS PICTURE AND TIEN  
UPON THIS."

(From the Packet of last night.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ennis, Nov. 25th, 1848.

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

cases, and there was a verdict accordingly.

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

### SALES AND AUCTIONS.

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

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

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

REGIMENTS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—It has just be-  
cided that the following regiments, which returned from  
lonial duty in 1843, are to proceed to India, viz., 70th  
and 88d. The first arrangement proposed was, that the  
foot should go to Hong Kong, but, should any ade-  
force be required there, troops will be sent in from C  
The 26th and 41st Regiments, which returned from  
and India in 1843, also will probably proceed to the  
terranean next spring, as they are the next for service.

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



DEATH BY STARVATION.

INQUEST AT CLAREMORRIS COUNTY MAYO.  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Claremorris, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1848.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHRISTMAS—THE LORD MAYOR

On Saturday, pursuant to ancient custom, the Lord Mayor (at his own expense) the Courts' Marshalsea, accompanied by the City Sword Bearer, when his lordship visited fifty-two poor debtors confined there, according to the choice of the recipient with three loaves of bread to each and them as comfortable as possible during the night. His Lordship then directed Mr. A to visit the following places:—

GEORGE'S HILL ORPHAN ASYLUM, where there are 70 female orphans, and given 3lbs. of beef and two loaves of bread to each. WIDOW'S-HOUSE, CLAREMORRIS. In this house there are 16 poor women, and each had 12lb. of beef and two loaves of bread.

CORK-STREET WIDOWS' HOUSE. In this asylum, like the above, each widow received a quantity of provision bestowed on the Lord Mayor. ST. JOSEPH'S WIDOWS' HOUSE, Thirty poor women are supported in this institution, and here the Lord Mayor gave 60 loaves of bread for their Christmas dinner. BRIDGEFOOT-STREET WIDOWS' HOUSE, PURCELL'S.

This establishment contains 18 inmates, and each had a donation of 12lb. of beef and two loaves each.

WIDOWS' ALMS' HOUSE, DUBLIN. Seventy-two pounds of beef and 120 loaves of bread distributed to six old women who reside in this house, NORTH WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

ABLE ARCHDEACON'S HOUSE. There are 18 widows supported in this house, and each had a donation of 12lb. of beef and two loaves each.

The beef and bread in all of the above establishments is of the best quality, and beside these his lordship gave to the Mansion-house a large quantity of provisions to poor and deserving persons. It is due to Mr. Arkins to say that

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for forty-seven years of Legislation England!—after forty-seven years of tribulations—contributing to the treasury, the life-blood of our ambition, our national genius and for science, literature, and art, all that she could take and we are only reviling for the follies, the errors, it has suited malignity—being requited solely with scorn and gross ingratitude.

Why, have these forty-seven years of legislation realised for England?—what in point of size, miserable—can?—The greatest power, that

our aristocracy are endowed with revenge—her merchants are manufacturers are millionaires—her vast granaries to overflow with blessing of extended peace and heaped upon her in lavish abundance.

Why, do these forty-seven years of Legislation effected for Ireland?—In what way placed our loved Green Land, to share the glory, and the prosperity for which her sons have lit, and fought, and bled side by side with the Saxon? They have left her ragged, hungry beggar, vainly hille her sons perish in thousands. Woe a wretched, oh, God! an Lazarus, to the gate of a haughty aristocracy, the Roebucks of the day, spit on the sores they are implored to

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### THE FAMINE IN KERRY.

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

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

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

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

**18TH.**—At Templemore, upon the body of Cornelius Noonan, who was found lying in a field, taken into the house of a man named Moriarty of Lacka, and died almost immediately. Verdict—Died from want of food.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to those ten starvation inquests, writes Mr. O'Reardon, I had reported within the last three weeks:—3 cases from Kilcummin East; 1 from Kilcummin West; 3 from Barleymount, parish of Aghadoc, a mother and two children who perished in their miserable cabin; 2 from Kilgarvan; 2 from Tiernaboul; 3 from Glanarough, and 2 from Tuosist, making 16 cases, which from the reports I received leave no doubt from

the family of a poor man, starvation in this town a fullars of the inquest held on the charitable lady in England. Mrs. Hickson, Fermoyle, thanks to the "Ladies Bazaar" for their very liberal award granted in reply to her application for the relief of her numerous poor of her neighbourhood. Robert Conway Hicks acknowledges to have received on behalf of the poor Central Relief Committee of prompt and generous donations of £200 on the Proclamation of Credit on the Proclamation of Twenty Pounds per month of Soup Kitchens.

The Rev. John Healy, P.P., acknowledges the receipt of the poor of his parish, for the same being remitted to the Rev. John Healy, P.P., Ireland.

Dr. Barry, J. P., thanks the Rev. John Healy, P.P., for the receipt of £200 on the Proclamation of Credit on the Proclamation of Twenty Pounds per month of Soup Kitchens.

On Sunday among the vessels of the Cork, ordered to Castlebar, all up the depots there with board, and then to return to the Cork.

The Comet steam vessel, at Kenmare, from Tarbert, gaseous to the relief of the poor of the parish of Kenmare.

The Rhadam in this steamer, Driver, on her passage to Plymouth, to reload, the Doe steam transport, at Valentia, ordered to Haugh.

The floating frigate depot Commander Burney, at Tarbert, Commander Thompson, at Glenties, Master Commander constantly being filled up with and emptied by the tenders of

### DIRECT IMPORTATION

There can be no doubt a suggestion thrown out by the Committees of Kerry should be arranged for the importation of American goods without petty local jealousies are quite obvious. Divide into two great sections—a northern and a southern. Shannon would be the inlet and more suitable harbour. At each point let a store vessel receive supplies direct. For distribution at several points which will be provided for the would thus be saved; together with the merchants' profits may range from £2 to £5 per bushel. The most accessible and safe method of the confidence of marine in the price of food would be independent.

FROM OUR (DUBLIN EVENING



FAMINE IN KERRY.

... disease, and death are progressing with  
... movement for which, and as were  
... at the commencement of this  
... not prepared. The people in every  
... the county are sinking into the grave,  
... unwept, unscathed, and in many  
... unrecorded. In

TRALEE.

... at every step, the gaunt hand of  
... wretches is stretched out for "food,"  
... and the first sound which awakes the  
... morning and the last at night when we  
... ears, is the plaintive wail of children,  
... and, is the focus into which all the mi-  
... stitution of the union converges. For  
... Monday night, we saw no less than  
... dead cars from Dingle, sent in by Mr.  
... Parish warden, with a view to their  
... next day into the Workhouse, deposit  
... along in the streets of Tralee, foodless,  
... and exposed to the biting wind of that  
... night, "till Heaven, in its mercy sent a  
... spirit," who, with that chivalrous ge-  
... which has characterised his whole life,  
... for his own purse, beth shewer and pe-  
... nem. We need scarcely tell the in-  
... Tralee that that man was—John  
... Deaths from starvation have occurred  
... his, within the week—not those of feeble  
... but of men who but a month just could  
... and with frames. At the moment that  
... to write, our eyes were attracted by the  
... of a woman with a child at the breast,  
... pains were dried, and where the little  
... perished for lack of sustenance. The  
... evidently a stranger, for she was in-  
... way to Rath Church, to scoop out a  
... in consecrated ground. The following  
... from the Kerry Post is sadly corrobo-  
... statement:—

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

DINGLE.

... wing from the same source is—but  
... the communications which reach us

... the District.—The population of this  
... ting by the last census to 40,000, is fast  
... am the combined effects of destitution, fe-  
... ery, to which may be added an expensive  
... is any amount who had stock and

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

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

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

BALLYVALEIGH.

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

LISTOWEL.

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

ANDFERR.

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

In the course of the  
Fairfield took occasio  
Kerry Post, to state  
been charged by Mr.  
article in his journa  
grown?

Mr. Raymond said  
directly received any  
on the subject to whic

Mr. Harly, after  
copies of a resolution  
crowded state of the  
Dingle Parish Ward  
should be forwarded  
and some public bodie  
to inquiry into the  
procure some relief  
resolution was unanimo

The next matter was  
Out of three candid  
(brother to the master  
by a majority of six to

Having examined so  
accommodation, and si  
separated.—Post.

TO THE EDITOR

Sir—As the enclose  
ment, and use to the pu  
to forward them to you

They form the conclu  
a correspondence and  
lately had with Commi  
Routh, relative to the  
Lisrogh or Castlegro  
matters connected ther

I regret that both th  
duty to decide against  
(Sir R. Routh, as well b  
facilities of navigation  
as stated in his correspi  
sim, the facilities of th  
thankfully to acknowled  
have been to a great ext  
of our wants.

The reply to the spec  
use to Relief Committee  
under the new act, a su  
liof distro-s is in conten

From Sir R. Routh's  
my letter, it will be seen  
hundred pounds; from  
from his department, fo  
improvement of a priv  
Trust Estates, in the b  
dent and improving land  
particularly those of the  
barony of Corkaguiny, w  
voting their means and  
their properties, will hav  
the above private prop  
as the object of public be  
to similar aid been pass  
be given to such remote  
sary Minute of the 31st  
plication of the monies  
more to do with it than  
the destitute, the emplo  
consequent diminution  
of the trust estates are s  
the full control of the ex  
If it is vested in the Re  
know of that gentleman,  
pended and faithfully ac

CENSUS OF DEATHS RETURNS.

The following is the conclusion of the report upon this subject, read at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, and which we were unavoidably obliged to postpone till to-day:—

*From the Parish of Ardrahan, county Galway, per Rev. P. B. Quinn P.P.*

"Number of deaths from 1st October, 1846, to 1st April, 1847? 61.

"Number of same known to be caused by the famine? 37, six of whom died of starvation, and thirty-one of fever and dysentery, brought on for want of nourishment.

"Number of deaths same period last year, 16.

"The Rev. Mr. Quinn writes—"I am half my time all but mad by the state of my poor parishioners, and my curate in fever. During the present month twice as many have died as in the same time in winter. The population of my parish is about 3,200. May God bless them; my heart is broken at the scenes about me. If we had our parliament this would not be so. Our unfortunate country is doomed I fear. I am delighted to find that our beloved Liberator is getting better; may the God of Mercy restore him to us, and counsel those who have in a great measure been the means of breaking his heart."

*From the parish of Beakie, county Clare, per the Rev. Thomas M'Inerney, P.P. and Rev. Martin Foley, C.C.*

"Number of deaths from 1st October, 1846, to 1st April, 1847. About 1000.

"Number of same known to be occasioned by the famine. About 600.

"Number of deaths during same period last year. 400.

"Many of those persons have died of fever, dysentery, and dropsy, which diseases are yet very general. No arrangements have been yet made calculated to relieve the distressed state of this parish. The committee now in existence for the last month have done nothing of any use to the people.

"About one-half of the land [tilled, the prospects of relief for the coming year are alarming. A great many have emigrated, and many are preparing to do so next month."

*From the parish of Kilfenora, county Clare, per the Rev. Andrew Quinn, P.P.*

"Total number of deaths from 1st October, 1846, to 1st April, 1847? 59.

"Number of same known to be occasioned by famine? 40.

"Probable number for same period last year? 8 or 10.

"Nine out of every ten living on insufficiency of food, a great majority of that number walking skeletons barely existing, and falling victims to the slightest attacks of sickness. The out door relief just commencing, but looked upon by every class as totally unavailing to this rural district, and the quantity of food prescribed by law altogether incapable to support life. There is about a third of the soil left untilled for want of seed and will remain so. The landlords of this parish gave no seed that I am aware of. Few have emigrated, there would not be 50 families in those two parishes in a month's time, had they the means to emigrate; about 40 have gone and many more are preparing if they can, our prospects for the coming year gloomy in the extreme from the scanty amount of land tilled and under corn; no potatoes sown here."

*From the parish of Kiltohart county Leitrim, per the Rev. P. Dawson, P.P. and V.G. of Ardaugh.*

"Number of deaths from the 1st October, 1846, to 1st April, 1847. 320.

"Awfully great as this mortality is, the return would be much larger but that the district workhouse being in this parish very many go in to die, that they may ensure coffins. On the workhouse built for 500, 460 died between 1st

year, is owing to diseases brought on from want of sufficient food, and the cold and suffering the poor had to bear on the public works.

"Number of deaths during the same period of former year, 22 of the age of 15, and upwards.

"The contributions for the relief of the poor during this and the last year, came principally from the resident gentry, clergy, and farmers, very little in proportion to their rents from the proprietors.

"The present state of the parish is truly alarming, out of 800 families 600 are in want of relief. I don't think under such circumstances that taxes, under the present relief bill, adequate to the wants of this immense number of paupers can be collected.

"The tillage of the land is only as usual, all now at an end—and no further employment for the people, unless public works, may be resumed, for the landlords are not inclined to proceed with drainage.

"Great numbers are emigrating, in fact, every poor person who can make out the means; many more would be gone, if the small farmers could get any sum for their holdings.

"I am quite sure that the number of deaths above stated together with those who have died under the age of 15, is three times the number of births in the same period."

*From the parish of Columbkille East and Scrabby, counties of Longford and Cavan, Rev. Thomas M'Gavarr, P.P.*

"Number of deaths from the 1st October, 1846, to 1st April, 1847? 117.

"Number of same known to be occasioned by famine? 14 from actual want, and 21 fever.

"Number of deaths for the same period during the past year? 56.

"Two of the cases in fever were attended with drink off a shovel, reached into their huts, lest the person who administered the drink should inhale the contagion. On the public works I have only 234, the population amounts to 3000, and the 9-10ths of them require public employment. The government rations will commence on a small scale on to-morrow. The occupants of small farms have not prepared their lands for crops—some of them are about yielding up the ground to their landlords—this shows a bad omen for the coming year. From the awful state of my parishioners, I am not able to spare one hour from attending to their wants, both in spiritual and temporal exigencies.

"Stephen Dermody and daughter, Peter Brady and wife, Peter Reilly, Pat Reilly, John Sheridan, William Cooke? all died of actual starvation."

*From the Parish of Kilcolman or Claremorris, County of Mayo, per the Rev. James Hughes, P.P.*

"Number of deaths in this parish from the 1st October, 1846 to 1st April, 1847? 156.

"Number of same known to be occasioned by famine during the same period? 123.

"No record of the deaths of this parish for the corresponding period of last year.

"All the cases of starvation are very remarkable. The present condition of the parish is most wretched; the new relief measure is in very slow progress—no potato tillage, not half the usual quantity of oat tillage. I consider the condition of this parish must be infinitely worse next year than this. The middling and poorer classes all determined to leave this country—the first all going to America, and the second going off to England or some other place.

*From the parish at Clare Island, county Mayo, the Rev. Peter Ward, P.P.*

"Number of deaths from 1st October, 1846, to 1st April, 47, viz—82.

"Decarrow Village—Charles Mallev, Hugh Mallev.

5-5-1  
2

...that they may ensure...  
the workhouse built for 800, 469 died between 1st  
October, 1846, and April, 1847, and 295 last month. 150  
of actual starvation and of the remainder fully one  
third by disease produced by hunger.

"Number of deaths during same period last year, 98.  
"The state of the whole parish is such that it is impos-  
sible to select particular cases—father, mother, and children  
have been carried off in many cases. I will send you the  
names of those who died of starvation in a few days, with  
the names of the proprietors and middlemen under  
whom they lived, as also what these have done to re-  
lieve their dependents. Every day makes things worse;  
never spreading—no employment, as we have no resident  
proprietors, and our prospects for the next four months  
will more gloomy. Four grown persons died this day (24  
day) of actual starvation in one townland, yet our com-  
mittee will afford no relief to grown (or, as they say, to  
able-bodied) persons, nor to any person holding over two  
acres of land although the land will not be taken from them,  
and in some cases the whole family is in fever. The  
people are in such a state of alarm (or rather of utter des-  
pair) that many adults are allowed to die and are buried  
without the priest ever hearing of it. My return there-  
fore is considerably under the reality. A son was asked  
why he did not bring the priest to his father," he answer-  
ed, "I was seeking something to keep the life in seven  
children myself and wife." Think of sending two lbs. of  
meal, four half rations to the younger four in a family of  
eight, four being adults and so of all families whatever their  
number.

"From the parish of Ballinacree, county Cork, per the  
Rev. John Helahan, P.P.

Number of deaths from 1st October, 1846 to 1st April,  
1847? 62, the whole of them occasioned by famine,  
namely:—Joseph Woods, Ballinacree; Patrick Murphy,  
Corran; Thomas Jordan's wife, do; Timothy Kehely,  
Ballinacree; Daniel Magrath, do; Jeremiah Leary, Corran;  
Benjamin Walters, do; John Gillis, ditto; Patrick Ford,  
Ballinacree; Widow Stokes, Gurtnealegh; Robert Stokes,  
do; Jeremiah Long do; his wife, do; a woman from  
Ballinacree; John Sweeney, Gurtnealegh; Margaret  
Arrell, Ballinacree; Timothy Carthy, do; John Gold-  
ring, do; his son, do; his daughter, do; Catherine  
Lise, do; Widow Murphy, do; Widow Breen, do;  
John Glasane, Gogginshill; Widow Hilsley, do; J Crady,  
do; Ellen Allen, do; Michael Sullivan, do; John Ma-  
carty's wife, do; Daniel Sheridan, Reasco; Mathew White,  
do; Michael Donohoe, Barrett's Hill; a stranger at  
Ballinacree; M Barry's wife, Old Abbey; Ellen Murphy, do;  
John Sullivan, Lissigles; his sister and her child do; John  
Goldon, do; Patrick Sheehan, Old-abbey; 2 children of  
Mary Whelton, Lissigles; Owen Sullivan, Ballinacree;  
a woman at Ballyheady roadside; Jeremiah Murnane, Bal-  
lincree; Florence Whelton, do; Patrick Ahern, do; Je-  
remlah Carthy's sister, Rygsdeal; Mary Bryan, Ballin-  
acree; Philip Cross, Killmoggue; Timothy Reardon,  
do, upper; Owen Carthy, do; Patrick Reardon, Rygsdeal;  
Timothy Woods, Gogginshill; Widow Murphy, Old  
Abbey; Daniel Murphy, Gurtnealegh; James Deleish,  
Ballinacree; Widow Murphy, Coolcreekin; Denis  
Yuehy, Coplatador; George Waters, Corran; John  
Collins, Skehanagh; Widow Murray, Corran, and many  
young children up to seven years old died, the account of  
whom I did not receive, as they were so young and not re-  
quiring my personal attendance.

"From the united parishes of Kinvara, Killinac, and  
Duras, county Galway, per the Rev. Francis Arthur  
C. Admr.

"Deaths by starvation from October, 1846, to April,  
1847? 148.

"Number of deaths occasioned by eating bad food—such  
as nettles, seaweed? 98.  
"Average number same period last year? 52.

"Lecarrow Village—Charles Malloy, Hugh Malloy,  
Dominick Bradshaw, Cicily Malloy, Mary Moran, sen.,  
Mary Moran, jun, John Grady, Austin Kean, Bridget  
Grimes.

"Cappanagour—Pat Barrett, Margaret Barrett, Honor  
Malley.

"Kill—Sarah Malloy, Michael Malloy, Mary Malloy,  
Michael Scholesfield, Pat Malloy, Margaret Grady, Mary  
Ruddy, Honor Ruddy, John Ruddy, Letitia Barrett, Mary  
Barrett.

"Founclash—Honor Toole, Ann Madden, Pat Brad-  
shaw.

"Glan—John Grady, Mary Grady, James Grady, John  
McNabb, Bridget Malloy, Michael Malloy, Michael Kean,  
Mary Kean, Honor Burns, Alice Burns, Ann Lavell,  
Thomas Ruddy, Bridget Bradshaw, Michael Ball, Michl.  
Scholesfield, Bridget Bradshaw, jun, Pat Connor, Thomas  
Budds, Margaret Kirby, Pat Ruddy, Edmd. Kerrigan,  
Michael Kerrigan.

"Toormore Village—John Grady, Catherine Grady,  
Catherine Ruddy, Mary Gordon, Pat Malloy, Bridget  
Gibbons.

"Streak Village—Charles Malloy, Austin Gibbons,  
Mary Gibbons, Peter Murray, Pat Murray, jun, Ann  
Murray, John Murray, Pat Murray, sen, Bridget Murray,  
Michael Malloy, John Malloy, Bridget Malloy, Anthony  
Malloy, Honor Malloy, Pat Malloy, Winifred Malloy, Pat  
Barrett, Anthony Cannon, Pat Murray (Michael), Martin  
Murray, Winifred Barrett, Mary Barrett.

"Ballytoahy—Mary Cannon, Pat Malloy, Bridget Mal-  
loy, Margaret Toole, Catherine Malloy, James McNamee.

"Number of same known to be occasioned by famine?  
14—viz. John English, John Malloy, Margaret Molloy,  
James Kirby, Catherine Molloy, Michael Ruddy, Cath  
Malloy, jun; Mary Toole, Mich Madden, Peter Salmon,  
Mary Salmon, John Toole, Thadey Malloy, and Martin  
Malloy.

"In fact, two-thirds of the above mortality lists are cases  
produced by failure of food. The same is to be recorded  
of the island of Innisturk, amounting to the third of the  
census of this island.

"The number of deaths during same period last year  
bear a proportion of 20 per cent to this year's mortality.

"It is almost miraculous how these islands got over with  
the above number of cases of mortality, when it is recorded  
that they have been without a relief committee since the  
commencement of the famine, till its being included with  
Westport division a month ago. Its connexion with that  
division is like that of the shark with its prey—all devour-  
ing as it is and consumptive in itself—not the slightest  
thanks did I receive from the executive. After  
being told that for lack of funds, save the generous sym-  
pathy of the Indian relief fund, to which I am indebted for  
50l., and for which humanity I thought a trifling donation  
might be forwarded, no other available resources or chan-  
nels lay before me or them in that quarter. Be it so; the  
days of Whiggery, hypocrisy, and all that, are nearly  
numbered. Open foes any day to disguised, hollow, and  
would-be time-killing, treacherous friends."

From the parish of Kilmeen County of Galway per the  
Rev. Patrick Lyons, P.P.

Number of deaths from 1st October to April, 1847? 30.  
14 died of actual want, and a great many more by disease  
occasioned by want, out of a population of 1000, in this  
small parish.

"I deem it imprudent to delay for any considerable time,  
any necessary information which might lead to a perfect  
elucidation of that sad tale of woe and destitution so  
glaringly depicted in the emaciated countenances of the  
people.

"One townland in particular (the property of a nobie-  
man whose character as a good and kind landlord stands  
very high in the estimation of the public, and who holds at