

STARVATION DEATHS.—CASTLEBAR UNION.

Since our last the following deaths from starvation have occurred. We are tired of comments—and our appeals to Government, it appears, are useless:—

No. 1: A boy found dead at Frenchhill, Dublin road. In his pocket was an order from Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. to be admitted to the County Infirmary, which admission he was refused. The document was written on by Doctor Dillon, "A fit case for the workhouse; not admissible for want of room," or words to that effect; signed, 'T. Dillon.' Previous to his being found dead he entered a house where he got a morsel of bread upon receipt of which he declared "it was all the food he handled for two days previously." No inquest.

PARISH OF BALLINTUBBER.

No. 2: Ned Burke, a widow's son (nine in family). The deceased applied to the relieving officer for relief: offered to give up his house and land. The middleman refused the possession. The unfortunate man then went to the agent of the head landlord (Lord Erne): the agent refused to interfere. The man's sufferings at last terminated after lingering on for a whole week nearly without a morsel of food.

No. 3: Michael Connor, in the same village died from starvation. The deceased also offered his house and land to the landlord, but would get no license for relief without *throwing down his house.* After having made several efforts, in vain, between the middleman and the relieving officer, to obtain relief, the unfortunate wretch, at last sunk under his sufferings and perished from hunger.

No. 4: Mary Tudy, of Greenfield, died from hunger. She held a small cabin, but having refused to *throw it down,* she was refused a certificate for relief.

No. 5: John Donlan, of Ballintubber, died of starvation.

No. 6: Peggy Moran, found dead on the 20th by the ditch side. She applied three times for relief. The third time her name was put on; but she was a corpse when the relief was obtained.

No. 7: Bridget Calleran, died on the 20th of hunger.

No. 8: Anne Tuohy, died on the 20th of starvation.

No. 9: James Kye, of Clonee, Ballintubber, dead by hunger.

No. 10: Michael Carney, Feebane.

No. 11: Pat Fitzmaurice, Banoryues.

No. 12: Walter Burke, Mellonhill.

No. 13: Anthony Roach, Mellonhill.

No. 14: Michael Joyce, Knockayaha.

No. 15: Thomas Byrne, Knockayaha.

Yesterday was the third day since the meal was stopped. The Vice Guardians say they have no money, and the contractors have refused to give further issues without abney or security. The people are dying in the mean time. Were we supplied with lists of starvation deaths from every part of Mayo, our paper would not contain them.

Now, emphatically, we ask the Government will this state of things be permitted by them? Will they still adhere to their pledge of doing nothing for the people in the way of employment? There is, as yet, sufficient food in the land, but the people cannot buy—and their dying by hundreds is a proof that they prefer death to robbery or acts of outrage against the law.

If the work of destruction be allowed to go on in Ballintubber and in the other electoral divisions of the Castlebar Union, the entire country will become a desolate waste.

Every parish should meet for the purpose of sending off petitions to Parliament, in order to call the attention of the Legislature to the appalling scenes going on in this county under cover of the quarter acre clause in the Poor Law Act. The Government should be impressed with the irreparable consequences of the loss of a whole people by famine. The effects such a loss will produce on the manufacturing capital of England, as when the people are all gone, there will be no market here for English manufactures—no brave men to fight England's battles. And even at home, it is idle to talk of tenant right, or national improvement to meet

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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 between the two countries (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 cwts.; oatmeal, 50,360 cwts.

5-9-46

the deputation; for the present we leave them to speak for themselves.

10-31-46

EXPORT OF FOOD FROM IRELAND.

The people of Ireland are threatened with famine, and the English government exclude foreign food from these kingdoms by an import duty while what food remains in Ireland is being gradually drafted into England.

We copy from the *Times* of yesterday the following paragraph, which we insert without note or comment:—

IRISH SUPPLIES TO ENGLAND!—No less than 16 ships arrived in the River Thames on Monday from the Irish ports, laden almost exclusively with food and provisions of various kinds, the produce of that country, having collectively—

14,960 packages of butter.

224 packages of pork.

1,047 hampers and bates of bacon, several of hams.

140 sacks of oats.

2,926 barrels ditto.

7,788 quarters ditto.

434 packages of lard.

76 of general provisions.

40 of oatmeal.

44 of porter.

259 boxes of eggs.

And a variety of other articles of lesser importance, which it would be needless further to particularize. Of these almost unprecedentedly numerous arrivals in one day from the sister island—

5 were from Limerick.

1 from Belfast.

2 from Waterford.

1 from Galway.

1 from Kilmish.

2 from Dublin.

1 from Youghal, and.

3 from Cork.

We deem it requisite to state that we do not mention these arrivals in this hasty and succinct manner with any motives of a political character, or in any way with reference to the present state of that portion of the United Kingdom; but as faithful chroniclers of passing events, we deem it our duty thus to record them for the information of those most interested and concerned, without any further present remarks on the subject.

The London evening papers of Thursday, due last night did not arrive in time for Post Office delivery.

SICK AND INDIGENT ROOMKEEPERS' SOCIETY.

We are again imperatively called on to direct the attention of the humane and benevolent to the annual sermon to be preached on to-morrow, in the Church of the Conception, Marlborough-street, by that gifted and eloquent divine, the Rev. Dr. O'Connell, of Waterford, in aid of the funds of that truly useful institution. It is well to observe that the poor who look to this charity for assistance, and to whom relief is extended, are not those for whom provision is made or afforded by the poor law system; and that the great and leading object of the society is, to aid without religious distinction, the industrious mechanic and labourer, and in a great many instances persons of former respectability, who may be reduced to temporary distress through sickness or from want of employment.

It should also be known that, as usual, the collections in all the other Catholic churches in the city, on to-morrow, will be for the same meritorious charity.

IMPORTANT TO VINTNERS AND GROCERS.

Some hundreds of traders in the above line have been

IRISH EXPORTS TO ENGLAND.

A return has just been made to two orders of the House of Commons, containing— **8-11-1846**

1st.—An account of the quantities of wheat, barley, oats, wheat flour and oatmeal, imported into Great Britain from Ireland, for the quarter ending the 5th of July last:

2d.—An account of all cattle, sheep, and swine.

The first account gives—

Wheat.....	59,478 quarters.
Barley.....	18,417 ditto.
Oats.....	245,067 ditto.
Flour.....	242,257 cwts.
Oatmeal.....	188,241 ditto.

The second gives—

	Number.
Oxen, bulls, and cows.....	33,850
Calves.....	1,923
Sheep and lambs.....	56,669
Swine.....	124,762

Since the trade between the two countries was converted into a coasting trade, in 1825, the Custom-house authorities have kept no distinct record of the interchange of produce and manufactures between England and Ireland, with the exception of the article of corn. The foregoing return has, in consequence, been compiled from non-official documents, collected at the ports of exportation, and consisting principally of printed and shipping reports. Their authenticity, however, is a sufficient guarantee for the fairness of the return.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ENGLISH DEBT TO IRELAND.

The following return of moneys remitted from Ireland to England, and from England to Ireland, shews at a glance how false is the assertion that the Irish people are "begging" from the English Treasury. We ask only a part of our own;—

An Account showing the REMITTANCES made from the EXCHEQUER to IRELAND, and from IRELAND to the EXCHEQUER of the UNITED KINGDOM, during each of the LAST TWENTY YEARS ending 5th January, 1847.

Year ended 5th Jan.	Remitted from the British Exchequer to the Irish.	Remitted from the Irish Exchequer to the British.
1828	—	—
1829	—	—
1830	—	—
1831	...	£750,000
1832	...	700,000
1833	...	600,000
1834	...	400,000
1835	...	550,000
1836	...	1,200,000
1837	...	1,300,000
1838	...	1,000,000
1839	...	375,000
1840	...	730,000
1841	...	380,000
1842	£80,000	420,000
1843	100,000	540,000
1844	...	250,000
1845	—	—
1846	...	550,000
1847	—	—
	£180,000	£9,745,000

J. PARKER.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, Feb. 28, 1847.

DISTRESS IN BALLINROBE.

We publish in another column a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the clergy of the Deanery of Ballinrobe, and signed by no less than sixteen Catholic clergymen. The resolutions are strong, but those who may take exception to the strength of the language used, and to the extreme object set forth in the first resolution, will deal unjustly by the reverend gentlemen who subscribed them if they do not take into account the awful circumstances in which these reverend and earnest men are placed. The only staunch friends of the poor, they find themselves surrounded by the dead and the dying. Their parishes, from being the joyous scenes of their holy labours, have become huge charnel-houses, and if the clergy, horror stricken by the extent of the calamity and the length of time it has been permitted to mow down their people, bear harder on the minister than it may be generally thought that he deserves, men must attribute the act to its true motive—deep sympathy for the suffering poor.

A POORHOUSE ROW IN BALLINROBE—THE UN-OFFENDING POOR DRIVEN OUT OF THE TOWN AT THE POINT OF THE SWORD!!! 7-17-48

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE VICIOUS POOR LAW VICE-GUARDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAYO TELEGRAPH.

Westport, Feb. 21, 1848.

SIR—You are indeed working for the starving poor of Mayo. Day by day you have laid on the lash, regardless alike of the frowns and smiles of tyrant power. This is as it should be. This is making the proper use of that mighty engine, the Press; and it is to the absence of public virtue of this kind from many of those Journals which profess to defend the people that we must mainly attribute the perpetration of those abominations which are now tainting the very air in this unfortunate locality!

At the best of times, 'twas nothing but the abuse of language to call the treatment given to the paupers "out-door relief." I would strongly recommend the Vice-Guardians at their next sitting, to consider the propriety of altering this name. I should further take leave to suggest that the word relief be entirely lopped off, and nothing retained but that really significant and euphonious word "OUT-DOOR." Let, therefore, the Board put this or some such resolution next Wednesday on their minutes:—"Resolved—That as our system consists simply in helping the landlords to turn the useless paupers out to starve, that our DOLE be termed in future, in all official documents, 'out-door.'"

I respectfully submit this would be not only a more short and handy word than the present unmeaning polysyllable, but would show besides, at a glance, an abstract of the important duties of the Relieving Officer! I think no honest member can refuse to support my amendment when he shall have read the following plain statement of facts:

On last week hundreds in this Union on the "out-door" were suddenly deprived of their week's "ration," themselves and families, for being found absent ONCE from work—the causes of which absence, of course, were different: some were sick, some naked, and some otherwise unable to attend;—so 'twas reported to the Board. I have met several of those poor outcasts, who were kept for seven days without getting an ounce of any sort of food for themselves or their children for the terrible crime of going to carry home the miserable allowance of yellow meal to their starving families. I saw one of those "convicts" almost convulsed with grief while he told his tale of woe:—That he had ten in family—that they were all sick from the effects of hunger, what they got (to use his own words) not being sufficient to keep their eyes open—that he himself had to leave off the stove-breaking, and go for the week's meal—that for so doing he had been cut off entirely, and left without a morsel for himself or family during the previous seven days, and when he complained, he was told if he did not mind his work he should be cancelled for the next week also!

Take one more example. A poor man who had to level his own house to qualify himself for the "out-door," having been told by the charitable individual who kindly gave himself and six young children shelter for some weeks that he could not conveniently harbour them any longer, the poor fellow spent a whole day in seeking for another asylum, and when he found it at last, he had to carry his helpless family, and all his "moveables," on his back. One would think, at least, this was carrying out the principles of the poor law and the "out-door," and should, consequently, find favour in the sight of the Vice-Guardians. But no such thing. The unfortunate man was treated no better than those rebels who had outraged "the rights of property," and scandalized the administrators of the Poor Law by actually refusing to knock down their own cabins, or even to fulfil the "Gregory Clause" by the mild alternative of "abandoning" them!!

Well, to that week of starvation, thus inflicted to satisfy the ends of justice, have succeeded five days more of the universal withholding of the "out-door" all over the Union, there being no money at the disposal of the managers of the concerns.—Such, Sir, is English law and Irish management!

Your truly,

A CORRESPONDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH.

Achill Island, Feb. 14.

SIR—As the faithful and uncompromising advocate of the suffering masses, I beg to trespass upon your space, by giving insertion in your truly patriotic journal to the following remarks:—The danger to which our poor people on the western coast are daily exposed is already fatally proved by the many melancholy cases of drowning that have taken place around this coast.

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

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

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

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