

**IRISH EXPORTS TO ENGLAND.**

A return has just been made to two orders of the House of Commons, containing—

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 31st 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 cwtz.
Oatmeal.....	138,241 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.**

The valuable letter of John O'Ferrall, Esq., on the spread of the potato disease in Longford, is unavoidably postponed till to-morrow.

"Brutus" has been received.

**CITY REGISTRY—YESTERDAY.**

	Admitted.	Stands.	Rejected.
Repealers	16	4	0
Non ditto	8	1	0

majority for Repealers.

**THEATRE ROYAL.**

Miss Romer, Harrison, and Borrani are about paying us, *en passant*, a second visit. They re-appeared last evening in the new favourite opera of *Maritana*. We have so lately and so frequently noticed both the merits of the composition, and of its performance, that we need only say, on this occasion, the music was given in the usual excellent style by the principal performers, with the exception of "Scenes that are brightest," which Miss Romer omitted.

The absence of Miss Holmes was a sad drawback. We missed her soft, plaintive, and sweet execution of "Ah, those Chimes!" which her successor in the part of Lezarillo utterly spoiled; and our favourite trio, "Turn on old Time," was only redeemed from the same fate by the efforts of Harrison and Borrani. Galleries may clamour injudicious applause, but there is some slight difference between singing and screaming.

**PORTOBELLO GARDENS.**

A re-engagement has been effected for three nights with Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Messrs Patrick Corri, and E. L. Hime. On last evening these popular vocalists sang several songs, duetts, and trios, with such exquisite effect as to

**CONCILIATION HALL.**

**LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**

The usual weekly meeting of the association was held yesterday. The Conciliation Hall, as on the previous Monday, was much crowded, and the reception of the Liberator most warm and enthusiastic. The Head Pacificator, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. N. Maher, Captain Broderick, and other leading members of the association were also warmly received. The following gentlemen were amongst the members of the general committee present:—Alderman O'Brien, M.P., J C Fitzpatrick, James O'Dowd, Rev Mr Hopkins, Rev Dr Groves, Dr Leyne, Dr Nagle, Patriok O'Brien, T C, Sir Simon Bradstreet, — Sweetman, T Arkins, William G'Guinness, Nicholas Markey, J Burke, Barrister, Taaffe, Barrister, J H Dunne, Cornelius MacLoghlan, Rev W Wynne, J Dunne, T C, Alderman Gavin, J M Loghran, &c., &c.

At one o'clock, on motion of the Liberator, seconded by N. Maher, Esq, M.P., the chair was taken, amidst loud cheers, by

J. C. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

The CHAIRMAN said—It would be great affectation in me, or bespeak, a dullness of sensibility which I should blush for, if I did not admit that I feel highly flattered at being called on to preside over this meetings. I feel proud and happy at being selected by your committee to fill so important a position as that of your chairman (hear, hear). My satisfaction, however, does not arise from the reception of a personal compliment so much as from seeing in it a proof of your approbation of those opinions which lately in the absence, of better men, I endeavoured to sustain (loud cheering). Yet, let me tell you, that highly as I value your approbation, I would esteem it very lightly if in gaining it, I did not walk in the sunshine of my own conscience (hear, hear). But I do feel that, according to my humble abilities, I contributed my mite to the best interests of my country (hear, hear)—and though I regret with you that any circumstances should deprive you of the assistance of the humblest fellow-labourer in this hall. I should be false to my own opinion if I did not say, that as I believe a cordial and hearty co-operation in our policy was not to be hoped for from most of those gentlemen who have seceded—my regret at their departure is mostly outweighed by my sincere gratification on seeing your leader and his policy vindicated and triumphant (hear, and cheers). Believing as I do (even if I were coldly to disregard all past services), that it alone is consistent with sound sense and true patriotism (cheers). Those services I cannot speak of in his presence, and I should be sorry to think that the day should ever come when an assembly of Irishmen would require to be reminded of them (hear, hear); but this I will say, that I am as confident of the future as I am grateful for the past (hear, hear). And I feel convinced in my soul that the good effects of wisdom and fidelity shall ere long be manifested in the ameliorated condition of the people—the increased development of the resources of our country, and the ultimate securing to her own sons the management of her own affairs (loud cheers).

Mr. RAY read the minutes of proceedings at the previous meeting, which were affirmed in the usual manner.

The LIBERATOR then rose amidst loud cheers, and said—I rise, Mr. Chairman, to move the suspension of the standing orders in order to enable us to refer to the committee the framing of a petition against the renewal of the arms' bill (cheers). I saw, with the deepest regret, that the subject has been introduced into the house. I have good reason, however, to think, that the real nature of the renewed bill is not understood in the country; but by Wednesday next we will know what it is, and I think it right to be prepared to meet it (hear, hear). I therefore move the suspension of the standing orders,

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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, Paredes 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 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 cwt.; oatmeal, 50,360 cwt.

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 would be the reception of ages in England in its favour, but the promise to free Ireland from all the horrors now distract her, and give contentment and peace to the people in their place.

But the present government, it appears, are not to adopt any compulsory process of this kind, but to 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 this subject, read a long lecture to the Irish landlords on the necessity of such exertions, which he hoped and trusted that they would see the propriety of making. He opines things must be left as they are, until they consent to fulfil their duties: And he sees the interference of government or the legislature as necessary.

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 performance of public duties in these instances, would any public duty more imperatively necessitate the welfare, nay, the security of the people, than the devolves upon the body of men to whom the law is in trust for the people surely, an absolute power over the soil of the country?

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 for the employment or maintenance of its people, one landowner may at will clear his estate, and the other landowners may depopulate the country, nay, drive the inhabitants into the sea, make a clearance of the island through its length and breadth, and do it in detail! Yet the Prime Minister has been for interfering!—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 Acts of 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 without any difficulties in the way of any law to protect them from such extermination!

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

5-9-46

as presoyou to Substantia—n was Ireland. The pretence of a substitute for the solid advantages extended to render the delusion more glaring, the of Public Works were constituted fishery department, and how they fostering example of the Scotch board, only see.

g of this fatal act destroyed the fisheries they declined in the inverse ratio of prosperity. Scarcely had the commis- invested with their new powers before n into pernicious execution. Orders tely issued to withdraw the miserable

Instead of leaving them as a small e poor fisherman, to combat with his , they were extorted from him with e cruelty which accelerated his ruin: quainted with the circumstances thus unrelenting process;—"The officers under the late Fishery Board were the in connexion with the village attorneys, ing, in addition to costs, five per cent. s recovered; and the name of Henry R. retary to the Board of Works, became n in the Assistant-Barristers' courts. ro obtained, and the property, in many the hardly-treated creatures possessed and the hitherto prosperous fisherman look for that employment in another rich he was deprived of in his own, or tution sunk into an early grave." The ddrawal of the little capital on which they id for subsistence, involved the coast po- be dirgst distress. Their boats and fish- re sold or pawned, and the "surround- rich before was a field of plenty, became rman a waste and a solitude. Lord John er of the government which enforced this . Lord Montague, then Chancellor of uer, openly promised that when all the opaid, another fund, under different re- would be established. But the promise die wind—the Board of Works persevered tion, and no loan or fund of any kind— or a penny, has been granted to enable herman to realise the suggestion of Lord "take advantage of the favourable condi- , surrounding sea."

o the facts to which we would call the at- the Premier. They exhibit the fraud or gom whereby the Irish fisheries were nd the vile economy which extorted the

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 col- lectively—

- 14,960 packages of butter.
- 224 packages of pork.
- 1,047 hampers and bales of bacon, several of hams.
- 140 sacks of oats.
- 2,926 barrels ditto.
- 7,788 quarters ditto.
- 434 packages of lard.
- 75 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 Kilrush.
- 9 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

ligious people of Geneva and favour of that one. Here, agn or Protestantism, but a question the strict maintaining of the art Every one knows how the eighteen months ago some "m and marched against Lucerne iligious zeal; but their spirit an it was a mere pretence. The question has ever since been st repeatedly, however, the vote could never be brought to a c the Radical party, which is fa- ber in Switzerland, and they i throw the government of Gen- ing vote in their favour; the defeated; till the last attempt jority at the Diet will be ag- quence must be civil war—a v of Europe cannot remain in though apparently local and the most fatal consequences v

I need not add more remarks neva, or Canton de Vaud, or land. Your valuable paper l curate and detailed accounts which, far from being exag- news daily received. Most f unhappy land! The present: —who knows what it may br enarchy and confusion, the fidelity, have now jullaway!

PIU The correspondents of th which represents more espec continue to supply most grati spirit in which the Papal ad- of the unbounded enthusias favour of the person and gov- lers published by *L'Uniters*, supply interesting accounts c- ness to Tivoli and other pla- The interest manifested by advancement of the arts mor college of the Jesuits he c- physics to be made in his pr- enquiries respecting steam o- the arts, the application of e intelligence, and various oth- and manufactures. He exp- Roman states would not re- the application of these new- vancement to which Provid- human invention and discove

In passing along the rout impossible to convey an ad- affection which is manifeste- assembled on his route. In evening his course was one- than six miles from Rome, c- on either side of the road, It was night when he arri- extensive place in front of- sons were waiting to wolt- spectacle was presented in- of the amnesty. The asse- blessing! The Holy Fath- person being visible by the illuminations prepared by l- seen raising his hands to he- he was answered by one, ac- sixty thousand voices!

THE DOWNS

The Marquis of Downshi the present distress, made- gale of rent now due. The old and valuable leases held from any abatement, but in-

**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. 23, 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.

than that adopted in Clare, of the grand jury, and with adoption. Mr. Monsell, of

**THE MULLINGAR**

We feel pleasure in being discharged from custody into recognizance to Mr. Levinge. Mr. C. persevere usual recognizances which b to all her Majesty's subjects the court.—*Evening Packet*

**THE CHANCELLORS**

The Vice-Chancellor and an interview with Prince A on Tuesday, to communicate the Chancellorship of the University. himself in the warmest terms conferred on him, and the accepting it.

**MONEY MARKET.**

There has been but a small public securities, and prices the account have only oscillated 90½, and for money they have now rather buyers. Reduced stock at 91½ to 90½; the others at 93½ to 92½; the advertisement and the others 3 to 5 pm. subscribers purchased a small amount of Stock at 91½, having Bills at par.

QUARTER BEFORE THREE

DUBLIN TR

B. P. SUGAR—At public sale 60 barrels Demerara sugar 60 barrels sold with great market closed firm.

**IMPORTED**

This month to 1st March... This year .....

**DELIVERED**

This month to 1st March .. This year..... Stock 1st March.....

**REFINED**—Several lots and the market is much improved

**CRUSHED**—A parcel withdrawn, except one lot

**RICE**—Some considerable and prices have rather advanced

**THE**

The army in this country of whom 5360 are in the L. 8260 in this district, and the Belfast district.

The depot of the 27th Regiment, Goodman, arrived at Fort C. mouth. The depot is 460

The 97th regiment arrive from Corfu, to replace the Bermuda.

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those excellent gentlemen were in vain. The liberality of spirit, and generosity of heart, evinced by the assembled magistrates and cesspayers were in vain. The poor people, to whom their liberal and high minded friends in their own neighbourhood were anxious to afford support in their homes for the present, and comfort by their altar for the future, are now told that the desires and intentions of their friends on their behalf are to no purpose. Such is the intelligence conveyed to the poor people of one district—such is the intelligence conveyed to the poor people of many — *Wexford Independent.*

11-3-46

**EXPORTATION OF GRAIN**

The following letter has been received by Sir Benjamin Morris Wall from Mr. Redington, in reply to the memorial forwarded to his Excellency from the Waterford board of guardians, praying that government would issue an order to prevent the exportation of grain, flour, &c., from this country, and that the distillation of spirits from grain should be stopped.

"Dublin Castle, 29th Oct., 1846.

"SIR—In reference to the memorial signed by you as chairman of the Waterford Board of Guardians on the 22d instant; I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state, that the suggestions therein contained shall not fail to receive the fullest consideration of government.

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

T. N. REDINGTON.

"Sir B. M. Wall, D.L. J.P., Waterford."

**GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY, IRELAND.**

Return of weekly traffic for week ending Saturday, the 31st Oct., 1846:—Passengers only, 962 4s.

**AUCTIONS.**

Furniture, Nov 5	...	P. LAWLER
Cloths, To day	...	C. C. FARRELL
Furniture, To Morrow	...	J. LITLEDALE
Furniture, &c, Nov 9	...	J. LITLEDALE
Furniture, Nov 5	...	T. FERRALL
Crops, &c, 9th Nov	...	JAMES GANLEY

All heavy, sleepy, drowsy, and apoplectic symptoms immediately removed by Holloway's Pills.—There is often much danger to be apprehended from attacks of paralysis or apoplexy when any of the foregoing symptoms hang about the system for any length of time, such a state of things indicate much derangement of the stomach and liver, and clearly demonstrates a great want of purity in the blood; when this is the case not a moment should be lost in taking a few strong doses of these celebrated Pills, which so thoroughly cleanse the bowels and stomach, while they act upon the liver and other organs, and thus restore the blood to its pristine purity by removing the seeds of disease.—(See Advertisement.)

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**STARVATION IN THE SOUTH.**  
**SKIBBEREN—THE BOARD OF WORKS.**

(From the Southern Reporter.)

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

An inquest on the body of the unfortunate man was held at Court-house of this town, on Monday last, the 2d instant, before Franklin Halpin, Esq., coroner for the county, and a respectable jury. A post mortem examination having been made by Dr. Donovan and Joro 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. E. Townsend, vicar of Abbeystrawey, R. H. Decher, J. P., Captain Gordon, of the Board of Works, and Mr. Finchin, S.I., &c. &c.

The first witness called was—  
 Joan M'Kennedy, who, being sworn, deposed that she lives at Coolmarkey, 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 Skibberen; she had nothing to give him on Monday, and they had nothing at all to eat on Tuesday; she had for all about 1 weight of potatoes, small and bad, that she got from her neighbour Mick Sweeney, of Coolmarkey (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 2 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; if that she gave a little to the two children; the rest she 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 an ill, and he would be able to do.

Jeremiah Donovan sworn—Deposed that he lives at Aughaflin, parish of Caharah; is steward on the Caharah road since 21st 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 dependent 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; dependent 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; dependent 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—Dependent found the man in such misery that he had to share his own victuals with them, though scanty enough for himself.

Patrick Dore, Esq., M.D. overrann and examined—Saw deceased this day week; that was the Monday after his death, and then made an external examination; found no

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

Rev. Mr. Townsend—A admirable system! The money due in the east we have paid in the west. The board, sir, should divide 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, thin, Jerry's Lullist 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 haug, 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 prohibition. 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 respectable 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 *ipsis rebus verba* 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

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

Daniel Donovan, Esq., M.P. 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 blanched condition of the intestines, and from the fact of finding a small quantity of green cabbage found in the stomach, I am clearly of opinion that the deceased died of starvation.

T. J. Hungerford, Esq., sworn, deposed.—(a) 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 he ceased to be one of the men as 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 20th 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 M'Kennedy's death Mr. Ross received funds for payment on the road on which M'Kennedy 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 not paid several roads since his appointment, and had a balance on hand.

Coroner.—Do you as pay clerk, having funds on hand, 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 hand 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 Cavanagh sworn.—Is assistant engineer to the county surveyor in the East of West Carbery; in reference to the question put up by 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. Nutter for 300l., for payment of the roads in the East of West Carbery, and before that Mr. Nutter got 400l.; on the 26th ult. Mr. Ross, another pay clerk, showed him a remittance paper for 59l. 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 estimate before it is due at all; on to-morrow morning (Tuesday), deponent forwards his estimate of the probable expenses of the current week; he is to pay at the end of the week.

respectable authority, that the Premier has distinctly condemned their interpretation of his views. The obvious cogency 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 ministerial sentiments 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 recognized as existing in Ireland. To argue from the 60s. 10d. that there is no such scarcity or famine as calls 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 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.

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

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Mr. John Gayner 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 Cahara 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. Nottor for 300l., for payment of the roads in the East of West Carbery, and before that Mr. Nottor got 300l.; on the 26th ult. Mr. Ross, another pay clerk, showed him a remittance paper for 30l. 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 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. Nottor 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. Nottor 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, but there were no funds.

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

prepared to demur with it according to his judgment of practical merits. He is not unduly influenced by the political disinterest, or the official expediencies, 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.

In the meanwhile, the Premier is 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 unachievable contradiction between national exigency and state 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 far-sighted and bold prosecution.

REWARD OR 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 surgeon-major, 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 entitle 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 Lafarge, 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 these 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.)

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