

comprising Mahogany
 Dinner, Breakfast,
 Sidesboard; Sofas, and
 and Fire-irons; Pier,
 gany and Stained Bed-
 Pure Hair Mattresses,
 e, Blinds and Counter-
 od Glasses; Wardrobes
 modes; with a variety
 18-6-47
 near, 5b, Henry-street.

D BUILDERS.
ING MATERIALS.
 olding Poles of various
 inch and 3 inch deals;
 raising five ton; Bangor
 Pipes; Gutters; Iron
 ogany, Sashes; Metal
 d Dog, with Doghouse;

ON TO MORROW
 and following day,
ET, in **HALSTON-**
 ilding Materials, con-
 s, Flooring Boards, 20
 and Sash Frames; a
 to 50-foot in length;
 Stone Door Cases, and
 Twelve Tons of Ton
 Iron Field and Garden
 ssels of various sizes;
 ; Melon Frames, com-
 ; L... & Co; a large
 he attention of persons
 ariety, and will be sold
 or, 55, Henry-street.

Gentlemanly Residence,
 atown, also eight prime
 bs, six large Stacks of

ND SON
ON, on THIS DAY
 on the premises, near
HOUSE, beautifully
 and six from Dublin;
 y accommodation for a
 & Co., Stabling for three
 ce, & Co., 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
 Pludges.
LEY
TION, at the RO-
AUCTION ROOM,

**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 halfpenny worth 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
 relieving 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 pea-
 santry 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-

futed by anticipation from his own
 be that men will eat his dinners and
 the folly of the leader who would i
 of making extraordinary efforts f
 commodities, the market for which
 gether extinguished. As Sir Robert
 prandial lecture for a means of insti
 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 almo

These things, however are all i
 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 th
 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 do a
 apostrophe of our able Irish coter
 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 st
 husbandry, or whatever else can i
 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 cer
 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

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 at half-past four in the morning by the police; he was 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-straet 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

respect for the bench to ce
slight grounds; but it is co
that the law has been fairly
The present assembly was c
their voice against a syste
Christian, anti-social, and a
the realm (hear, hear). I
that were it not for his anx
occasion, he would be in I
mentary duties (cheers).
posing the following resolut

“That death punishmen
principles of morality, and
Christian religion, and oug
and for ever abolished in e
The Rev. Dr. Spratt
the able speech of his tal
member for Dublin, he co
to make any observations
that the present meeting
them an opportunity of
tation, the abhorrence, in
custom of putting their fe
The resolution having
carried unanimously.

Mr. James Haughton
He was happy to see the c
the chief magistrate of th
man whose name would
countmen—he alluded
(cheers)—had stated in e
detestation of the crime
of life by a process of law
assembled for the pu
(hear, hear). Another
had stated that he w
abolition of punishment l
human judgment was infall
the Secretary to the Socie
ishment, had written a
subject, which were bei
nal”; and he (Mr. Haug
man in the community wa
be no one to come forwa
punishment by death (he
public opinion should be
for it was by the exer
hope to induce their rul
hear). Punishment by c
the object for which it v
to be ineffectual—indeed
seeing the crime of mu
increase it (hear, hear).
depended on the view w
the custom was founded
tained 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 Ballyhaunis, 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 Dania 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 morn
£5 4s; Half-yearly, £2 6s; Q

PARISH OF KILMEENA.—Died at Kilmeena, 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 stone-breaking depot. He was that day engaged in seeking out some asylum for the ensuing week; and when he found none, 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 Clongowry, 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 Gurteenfree, and Laurence Moran, of Cam, in the parish of Cam, died during the week from want.—*Ibid*.

An inquest was held on Tuesday at Esker, 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 Moycarrahan.—Verdict.—Died from hunger and want.—*Ibid*.

The same coroner held an inquest on the body of Pat Furor, at Coblerry, barony of Moycarrahan. 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 piteous 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 houseless on the world. It was truly a heartrending 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 escape actual starvation, imposes a tax on the land amounting 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 place 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—at one of the first assemblies to which I belonged—for indeed I have belonged most 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 like many other *sui disant* patriots, the orator 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 (loud cheers), why I have fulfilled my pledge made to the mighty dead (hear, hear). But there is, I think, 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 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 being plenty as mushrooms—and spring up like blackberries, I pray to God that the fruit of their teaching may not be a bitter one (hear, hear)—I felt that it was at this moment necessary to come forward and vindicate the great 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 dissension which unfortunately exists. Such, I trust, will not be the result of my remarks. I observe that the doctrine

repeat it—the Celtic Irish are not the best material to copy from.

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 himself should be gently lifted up and placed within the gale, 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 no monstrous scheme.

REPEAL RENT.

Return of Repeal Rent for the week ending Monday, 30th November, 1846.

Coatbridge, Scotland, per Mr Constantine Harvey	L1	0	0
Ballinakil, 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	6	0
Osborne-street ward, London, per Mr Henry Halpin	1	11	2
Salford, Manchester, per Messrs Beck and Shino	1	10	0
Millford, Donegal, per Mr John Croan, R.W.	0	4	0
Clonmel, SS Peter's and Paul's, per Very Rev Don Burke	20	0	0
Cumber Claudy, Derry, per Mr Patrick Mullen	9	17	9
Liverpool, per Mr John Campbell	4	5	0
Armagh, per Mr Francis Short	0	10	0
Gallo and Larracer, Meath, per Mr Chas Treanor	0	12	0
Per Mr Thos McEvoy, Ernie-place, Dublin	0	10	0
Dublin wards, per the wardens and collectors, viz:—			
St Andrew's ward	0	7	3
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.F., 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	0	0	0
Total amount of Repeal Rent for the week ending Monday, 30th November, 1846	£46	14	5

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 Glanmire 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 Glanmire 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 sessions 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 Castle-Island 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.

tages. The village at night might find than once seen good.

The practice uniform. Scotch call the light in the Belgium; in two void clergyman allowed to the average neighbour. Wacrelous, Brussels, I gives as a by the best "Their in snocks, which they preparation for the stable speedy plo they call b on the con stubbies, t double lab " Befor how he sh the land in spurry is The land ton ridges then harro (called to is rolled, i the spurry the year t this manne ho well pre " In the be sown a are also so soon as th times: the to remain again high and these Broecheu barley, or pared as 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 hum: Some thr some act twice cro-dunged th tion the h October. "Wheo oats have clovers w rolled over land, with pared, and the prepar

