at his favourite doctrino can bo still more extenvely and still more heartlessly applied. He will it leave the dealer at liberty to grind the poor much as possible, but he will not sanction the lying a cup of soup gratuitously to the whelly des-In vain is the Commissary reminded that in istowing soup on the poor there is no room for In vain is he reminded that the fair dealer ould not be interfered with-that there is that proper pride" amongst the poorer classes which prevent all, savo those in "absolute cooked food, from looking for the ad that there was no danger of abuse, as that food puld not be re-sold. After endeavouring to propiate the stern Commissary with these and other argusents, the relief committee "hope that the decision" ney ventured to arrive at-namely, to give some ratis to the absolutely destitute-will meet with his oncurrence; and the noble chairman of the commitco, Lord Rosso, thinks it " scarcely necessary to say hat the committee will be grateful for any suggesions" the tender-hearted Commissary General " may se \do offer." What is the reply to all this? Does the official participate in the sympathy for the noor which prompted the urgent appeal made to him? Not at all. He has no car for such an appeal. comply with it would be to act contrary to his avourite doctrine; and "therefore he could not retommend a donation to be made in aid of subscriptions to be so applied!" Ah, my Lord Bosse, you are disappointed. You and your committee doubtless thought to catch the Commissary General napping, and so persuade him that the "fair dealer" could not be interfered with if the starving poor got a little soup for nothing. But the wary official was too wide awake for you. His solicitude for the interests of his imaginary "fair dealers" keeps him on the watch to detect and expose such sophisms as yours. He knows botter than you what effect your soup plan would have on the business of the "fair dealer." That sacred personage does not vend soup, it is true; yet to give the estitute soup gratis-to give it even to those w cannot command a farthing to purchase any sort of food-would "discourage" the trader-" by " providing subsistence on terms which must proclude "his intervention." Thus does the Commissary General destroy the argument in favour of the destimenna himanis The Sant Colours

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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"Verant." The last general election took place in June, 1841.

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

A letter from Mr. William Shortall, Kovin-street, relative to some observations made by Alderman Butler, at the election for Patrick's word, reached up too late for insertion to day.

## COUNTY OF MATO\_MORE DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

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

" Balling, Noy. 14, 1846. "My Lenn-You will, I hope, perdon me for the liberty I take of trespossing on your most valuable time. I trust the cause of it will plead my excuse. I regret to say that it has again fallen to my lot, as a public officer, to bring under your lordship's notice three other melauchair cases of famine. One is that of a female named hi - won the 8th instant, in the locality of Killella. The next is a man named Thomas Hopkins, in the locality of Crosswelina, on the 12th instant. The third, that of a woman named Tounili, in the locality of Ballveantle, on the 28th ult. See depositions, taken at inquests, I have the honour of enclusing. I also beg leave to enclose a printed circular, in order to show and bring under your lordship'e notice the real state of destitution this country is in at this awful period. I hope your lordship will pardon me for observing that there are a few tons of oread-staffs here, in charge of a commissary, locked up in a miller's store; if let loose, even at a price, would it not afford some relief? Again praying your lordship will pardon me, I have the honour to be, your lordship's very obedient sentant,

"To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Castle, Dublin."
"Dublin Castle, 21st Nov., 1846.

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

"T. N. REDINGTON."

THE BEY OF TUNIS AT PARIS.

The Bey of Tunin arrived at Paris on Sunday, at noon, and took up his residence at the palace of the Elyses Or Bourbon. On Monday the King drove from St. Cloud to M.

comprising Mahogany ith; Dinner, Breakfast, Sidaboard; Sofas and er and Fire-irons; Pier, gany and Stalued Bed-Pure Hair Mattresses, s, Bits and Countered G. S.; Wardrobes mmodes; with a variety

neer, 55, Henry-street.

D BUILDERS.
DING MATERIALS.
olding Poles of various
inch and S.inch deals;
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Yon TO MORROW
and following day,
ET, in HALSTONuilding Materials, conrs, Flooring Boards, 20
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to 50 feet in length;
Itone Door Cases, and
Twelve Tons of Ton
Iron Field and Garden
issels of various sizes;
Melon Frames comi Lit er, &c ; a large.

he attention of persons ariety, and will be sold

ir, 55, Henry-street.

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

ON, on THIS DAY on the premises, near LHOUSE, beautifully, and six from Dublin; y accommodation for a &c., Stabling for three nee, &c., standing on a nted, and will be sold, I seven acres, at £50. Iding, and will soon be no fa Railway Station is in calf; ten Sheep;

ON, Austioneers, 110 Grafton-street.

AGE CALE, and Women's Wearing Pledges.
LEY

TION, at the RO-AUCTION ROOM,

DEATH OF THE WIDOW HOGAN AT MARY-BOROUGH BYSTARVATION.

There was an inquest held in the court house, on Saturday 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 Hogen, daughter to deceased, being aworn, deposed 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 twopense worth of sharps and one halfpennyworth of tea, with one halfpenny worth of sugar. In answer to the coroner, she said she believed that her mother had died for the want of food; and in reply to a juror, she added that it was her opinion that it was for want of a relieving officer being appointed for Maryborough, that caused her mother's death.

Margaret Rhelan being sworn, the coroner asked her had she any oportunity of knowing Henor Hegan 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 deceased 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 appeinted an improper person to be the returning officer for this district; and if they would not relieve 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 punishment 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 government, 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 makinglin, Maryborough at the present time, where, thank God, the dearth had densed, and was succeeded by an abundant harvest; yet food was as far from the reach of the unemployed peasantry as ever. He hoped some good would result from this inquest, and that there will be appointed some responsible person who would think it his duty to give the destitute the benefit of a poor law.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect, that the deceased, 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 Rober prandial lecture for a means of insti-Lieutenant we see proposes to reliev in the country over which he prebut unhappily the Irish lectures by the companion dinner; if the lecturers would very soon becom men in Ireland, casting utterly int and non-Repealers, Old Ireland landers. The lecturer dealing out would be highly respected any famishing people he would be almos

These things, however are all if 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—LECTION OF THE PROPERSON OF

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 smeach locality on 'draining and sul and green cropping,' on 'economiceding,' would, the Vicercy believ that could now be suggested to risws of ruin. Will a lecture on Will a lecture on economy feed the on drains pay rates?

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

Here is Sir Robert Peel's "Scientific husbandry" is to do s apostrophe of our able Irish coter scientific husbandry pay rates or ta: of hundreds of millions of capital a the free trade measures? 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 sta husbandry, or whatever else can i agricultural produce, is an evista, superadding a fierce home vast foreign competition is already exposed. culturist 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 cultivate foreigner commanding an unlimited With protection scientific husband to compensate all classes for the cor it has done righly; but without must, by an inevitable process, ret which competitors who pay no t

7, 54 5 TITLE ond hou o'chilir food mates, d Cupof the ) inves-E LATE ENCH. ol the essional infon to aildren. eir aublould be ie, by a i dlever. ife and master not be ·kli ). Ciptain nder the DAB BRGtfor the lesertion in to the im; but would be ceedings and adк. LThe unting to tuff was n mystery ip." Not. e moneyit has yawe lith of h Alth anduility. this lost,

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prisoners, he brought before the magistrates. Their worships remanded the prisoners for further examination.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION\_CORONER'S INQUEST.

Dr. Kirwan held an inquest at Kilmainham fever sheds on the body of a person named Matthew 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 wituess 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 necessaries of life, and probably accelerated by his exposure to the inclementy 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 INPERNAL MACHINE AT SHEFFIELD.—The Shef field It is 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.

KRITTING 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 be ineffectual—indeed to a large number of persons. In Carr-street machines are now at work at knitting stockings by steam. The work is increase it (hear hear), done with beautiful accuracy. One young person can attend to three machines, and each machine will knit one stecking tinued up to the present

respect for the beach to ce slight grounds; but it is co that the law has been fairly The present assembly was c their voice against a system Christian, anti-social, and a the realm (hear, hear). In 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 feresolution having

carried unanimously.

Mr. James Haughton He was happy to see the c the chief magistrate of th man whose name would count men he alluded (cheed) - Had stated in e detestation of the crime of life by a process of law thear hear) Au hear) Anoth (hear, had stated that he we abolition of punishment l humanjudgment was infall the Secretary to the Socie nishment, had written a subject, which were beit hal"; and he (Mr. Haug man in the community was be no one to deme forwa punishment by death (he: public opinion should be for it was by the exer hope to induce their rul hear). Punishment by d the object for which it v to be ineffectual-indeed sening the orime of mu inoresse it (hear hear). depended on the view withe onstorn was founded

THE INTERIOR CINERA PROFITARE SE him. On the 16th ultimo, at Dutafries, only to Ireland. his late of this city.
Rebrusy 15, at St Helier, Jersey, The fifty-first clause contains the customary provision, oltar that the act may be amended or repealed this session. Esq. late of this city.
At Hamilton, Lanarkshirs, Cha
Graves, of this city. Esq. barristerFebruary 24, at Skerries, county aljor 3-2-48 Ofore STARVATION DEATHS. nter The scenes which last year have made our county noto-Bhaw, Esq. upo\_ ious for sufferings and deaths from starvation, have not, February 22, at Glanmire, Corl de to we regret to say, ended with the year 1847. The present Morris, of the Royal Navy. on or February 26, in Armagh, Mrs Ec season promises to be as fruitful in horrors, without any late Rev Dr Nelson of Downpatric t any prospect of such noble interest being taken in our misery, February 25, at Leighlin Bridge Anothe public being deluded into the impression that out door of the late Benjemin Roche, Esq. c rving February 25, in Drogheds, aged relief will or can meet the wants of the people. The folf ten Robert Pentland, Esq. Surgeon to: lowing inquests prove the unfortunate condition in which February 26, in Dorset square taken the people are, and we are sorry to say they are not at the Cleiland, of the Hon East India Co of the cases of "starvation" which are of daily occur-On the 11th of December, at Wa erior of America, Patrick Bryan, Esq. a rence, and must fearfully increase:--from of Carlow. On the 25th instant, Richard O'Grady, Esq., coroner. from held an inquest at Ballyhaunis, on the body of John Loftus; GENERAL POST O g for the jury returned a verdict of \_death from starvation and l for cold. Despatch of Irish carriers auchl On the same day the same coroner held an inques on the Delivery finished ... body of Denis Carroll | verdict\_death from extreme Arrival of Lendon Mail land. hunger. Despatch of Carriers ig of Charles Atkinson, Esq., coroner, held an linquest during Delivery finished land the past week at Crossmolins, on the body of Michael Muller, and the verdict was -death from want of sufficient PIER HEAD lupyfood for a considerable time; that is -he died a lingering FEB. 29-Arrived, Pearl dlor death from starvation; steamers, Liverpool. land The same coroner held an inquest at Kilgarvine on the Sailed, Shamrock, ateamer body of Honor Kerrigan; verdict death from starvation. Glasgow; Royal Adelaide, alon, The same coroner held an inquest on the body of Patt William, steamer, Liverpool. M'Hale. Verdict-Died of exposure to dold and desti-MARCH 1-Arrived, Van chall Queen Victoria, steamer, Liv fution. at to William Rutledge, Esq., coroner of the Ballinrobe dis-Sailed, Pearl, steamer, I f BDY trict, held an inquest on the body of John Tools. Verdictot be Death from hunger and cold. HIGH WATER AT 10, 02 In addition to the above we have heard of the deaths of Morning Tide 'm of several other persons who have fallen victims to the Evening Tide iding ravinges of hunger and want-on whom no inquests were |oars DUBLIN: Printed and Published held. Mayo Constitution. any 5, Prince's etreet, close to the () PARTREE. We have received the most appalling loase

as if in mockery of the people, the arrival of troops to col-

sub

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train

lect poor rates, -- Ibid.

DUNEY, 60. Henry-street.—Th accounts of the distress which prevails in this locality, and Terms of Subscription to th

advance (published every more £5 4s; Half-yearly, £2 6s; Q

DUI

PARISH OF KILHERNA. Died at Kilmenna, of want this week, Austin Heraghty. This wretened man had been deprived of his scanty allowance of meal during seven days, for having absented himself one day from the stonebreaking depot! He was that day engaged in seeking out some asylum for the ensuing week; and when he found ne, the poor, heart broken man had to carry his sick children on his back to their new quarter. The needless to add, that he had to assist in throwing down his own cabin before he would get a morest of fond. If He is now Peace to his soul .- Mayo Telegraph.

Micha I Gallagher, of Clongowny, 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 B. Ot Rin | Athlone Sentine ...

Mary Doolan, of Curry, Fatt Gately, of Gurteenfree, and Laurence Moran, of Cam, in the parish of Cam, died during the week from want, .... Ibid

An inquest was beld on Tuesday at Esker, on the body of a mun named Michael MiDermott. 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 wo man pamed Mary Lyons, in the parony of Moycardan .-Verdict-Died from hunger and want. - Ibid.

The same coroner held an inquest on the body of Pat Furort, at Coolderry, berony of bloycarnon. Verdict Died from hunger. The coroner had to provide coffue in these two cases. - (bid.

EXTERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE—PATIENCE OF THE VICTIMS .- On Saturday hat 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 habers. To add to the melancholy spectacle, the rain poured nown in torrents the entire day; and to have looked on the bapless innates as they issued from the homes that were being destrayed over their heads, and heard their pitiful lamentations, would have appalled the atoutest 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 distur ance occurring, the poor people submitting in silence and with Christian resignation to the heavy in fiction 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 them e-lves by honest industry. But, alas! for the poor and afflicted, the majesty of the law must be windloated, while human violims are offered up as holocausts to the cupility or caprice of heartiess exterminators. What caused this wholesale esiction we are not at present acquainted with. We believe the property was involved in law, in Chancery but we are not aware at whose institution the houses were levelled, and so many helpless beings sent outcasts on the world, to become a burden on the ratepayers. The greeter number of the persons had objer rent paid, and very lew wore in arrear. - Athlone Sen inch

ystem? - a system which, while it silows the sor to a south starvation, imposes a tax ou the land amount simust to total confiscation (hear, hear). Let me not misunderstood. Let it not be supposed that I am oppo to the principle of a poor law. I can conscientiously hiare in the face of God and my fellow countrymen, t since the first moment I was able to form an opin on public matters [ adhered to that principle—to t great charter of the people's and the poor man's right that it is the first duty of property to support the povof the country (cheer,). I agree that the lateburer. has spent his youth and strength in the culture of the should have a subsistance out of it in his old (hear, hear); that principle carries out the mutable law of God, who created the earth for a and ordained that it should yield him support (hea It is this, so I mg withheld from this people, that has on the misery around us. Not many pards from this ; where we are now assembled at one of the first asse ions to which I belonged for indeed I have belonge must of your associations (hear, hear); but, at all ev it was here, on Burgh-quay, I proposed, before that law was carried into pperation, before it was almost the of, a resolution and petition in favour of that measure was esconded by a reverend gentleman whom I regre to see here to-day. I allude to the Rev. Mr. O'Maller a speech of great power and ability. | We were opposi a very distinguished and ardent patriot, and a distingu orator of that day. Gentlemen, the elequence of the o atell remains perhaps undiminished, but I regret to like many other soi disant parriots, the orator of that the pitriot of that day, has sunk into the placedity o placeman (hear, hear) Again I say, how can it be that the words of the promise, that England would ne as her sister, that their government would treat they did the people of England, has been kept, whe nuanimous voice of the frish representatives on a qu to them should have been reje Can it, then, be said that justice has been done to It (n', no)? Therefore, that is my first point (hear, i I have thus explained, I hope satisfactorily, why I kept my promise why I have appeared here to (loud cheers), why I have fulfilled my ple a pledge not the less sapred because it a pledge not nade to the mighty dead (hear, hear). But there i ther, and, if possible, a stronger reason why I have app among you. Gentlemen, and follow-countrymin, this moment when I felt it neo-seary that all who call telves friends of Ireland—that all who can con-clear they have been the friends of the people, their co and uncomp omising friends-when all who are pro consider themselves the disciples of him who may be called the great Apostle of Liberty (cheers)-I say I necessary, at a monient of excitement like the present o many new leaders have arisen, and so many new doc are preached (hear, hear). Now, when leaders are b plenty as mushrooms -and spring up like blackberries pray to God that the fruit of their teaching may no blitter one (hear, hear). I feld that it was at thi necessary to come forward and vindinate the great ! ples of your great leader (hear, hear). Yes, and maintain that never yet was there any occurrence t clearly bespeaks the great and wondrous genius of the who seemed almost to look into futurity, as the even are now springing up around us (hear, hear). Gent I should be sorry in a meeting like the present, when among her sons is so necessary for Ireland, to utt tound that might appear likely to create, or to oc that dissension which unfortunately exists. not my intention; such; I trust, will not be the A MYSTERY RESOLVED LOUR readers may have had of my remarks. I observe that the doctrine

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The |arold'= io place near it Torts of i reguest that tmost to co. He joied to o ponce, that an 10 gene order on esceable bility of

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iterview i to delition sub with it.

are these:-I hold that it is most un. i a department the complete detail it business of Ireland? And if I show sulle, it follows, ceteris parities, that it s marde Saotland; and funther, that lipured owing to the superabundant upen the department in consequence. tast 9 and 10 Vib., c. 86, palled the sedidation act, which is in fact the board is constituted, we the p of logeculty to pentralise, the actual power of this frisk board tre as there is on record. The act ible works' note, the Shaenou drainunder all of which the commissioners thereof had power to appoint their ly to the approval of the Treasury. shell be consolidated under one board, ommissioners of Liubila Works in Ircrward fice in number lustead of three, oce of the duties entrusted to them areally important functionaries are sign manual of the Queen; three of th and only two English.

pland it appears that these fine gentle the commissioners for the execution gislature so much as for the execution s which the treasury may think proper is very abort indeed, but it is must only 10 sections, and No. 9 leaves the i aprohryphal a body as to power as p identity.

on to Ireland may be, for sught w 1 pi some Repeater in disgular i or. it from the absorbing brain of some hard to say, but certainly it would ial it ever came from the "collective ish parliament; and, judging from the August, 1846, one is strongly disposed ero more of the members on the " places" at the time it was passed. tives the treasury power, without designers of Public Works, to appoint

e clerks, &c., or to remove same, and el orders, regulations, at discretion. his power fully. The executive at the may be, can send over to this highlytht of commissariat, accountants, and servants, engineers, &n, uden to me purpose of carrying out, the treasury officials but of the legislary executive might, in like manner, orders, in which the lutentions of the larded, and the spirit, if not the lotter,

aside. The treasury officials might set of the financial business of the f the mamber of it least qualified for so The treasury executive might con-Board of Public Works looked upon edt of business on the part of an official ; out a system in Iroland, and reward

In fine, under this clause they ler nugatory the powers of this Irish executive might, I say, do all this; ldence before me, that they have done

id to whom I referred in my former a copy of the report and evidence sioners appointed to inquire into the November last (he lent it to me as a was obliged to return it to him, othersent it to you to read); and I find that HALE here who neglected their duty in more than seven years in one case and in the others) that frauds were not aly not displaced, but it appears from have been since given extra power ring malaries respectively :---

il. per anoum. per annum, rising to 7001. M. per annum.

heldret of these officials I find that. al petial duty to control the Shannon funde years he never dreamt of assertaining belance in bank agreed with that a ordinate; if he had adopted this most he whole defaitation would have been her find that so little experience had the ount, and so little importance Lari Lo

at of signing blank obeoks, 6th ... November, 1847, he istates in a the separate queries, that such was his bruary 1845 he forgots all about it, and on the trial of the defaulting party that sohh a course it Thus it appears that as if this high English official, powerd t to the public in this one service

DESTITUTION IN SKIBBEREEN. 70 THE EDITOR OF THE PEREMAN. Skibbersen, April 6th, 1848.

Bin There is not, perhaps, in the habitable world any oties of human beings as wretched as the labourieg populetion of the parish of Skibbergen. Before the period when, by the permission of Divine Providence, the only and entire property of the labourer, namely, the product and source program, was destroyed, his condition in this district was, indeed, miserable. He and his family were even then "badly fed, badly clothed, and badly housed," Ille condition was never tooked after-hie comforts were not attended to; but since the loss of all that he possessed in the world, his condition has become most pitiable. saye himself and his family from starvation, and to prolong a plearable existance; he sold his furniture, and he nawned his own, his wife s, and his children's clothes, which he has not since registred, and which he never can redeem. An emply, dold, damp, and almost roofless hovel, to now he only shelter; his bed's dirty sop of straw, thrown on tile ground; the tattered rage which he wears by day are his only covering by night; and as to his food! I am really at a lose to find out how any of them subsist. The oblidren of the poor who attend the schools in the parish and in the select of Bulbbereen receive daily each fourths of a pound of Bread, supplied by the British Relief Absolution; and chough these naked and hungry presture Deve nothing sise to tire upon, they spare a pertian of this school pittesse, which they carry home to their parents and to my own upon selection bundreds of families are landed. vouring to live on the small allowance which their children receive at enhed; I | And how is this to be ramedied? Formerly the produce

of his con-sere garden, and his cocasional day's work, supported the blourer and his family. Piece him again in the same, or a similar position; give him the means of planting life little garden, and when the harvest shall have arrived, its produce, togother with any employment which he may be able to nisku cut, will onable him to live inde o lite former position; he has not soud to sow his garden

or the means of purchasing it.

The present shouring population of this district may be pit down at 740 feeliles. Of this number about 100 have permanent employment. In order, therefore, to place the bourars of the parish of Skilbbreen in a position somewhat similar to that which they had previously so the distribution of the put to the property of studd be supplied with as much seed potatoes as would epw from half no ages to an acre of ground. The present weights would sow half an acre, which, at Dd. per weight, would make lite. By this oriculation the amount necessary to sow half an sore for 640 cm be easily estimated. The Inhousers can without difficulty get the land; most of them have sufficient manure, and the proximity of this perish t the sea, which weshes it for a distance of about six miles ifords such of them as have it not, a great facility of pro-

iding sea manure.

I have postponed the appeal on behalf of the p abourars of Bkibbareon to this advanced period of the during, in the expectation that the government would step in even at the eleventh flour to their als, or that the land livids of the parish would be induced by self-interest to upply them with seed. But neither of those parties had peede any more in the matter, nor is it their intention to

issist the isbourer in the manner contemplated. That humane body, the Society'of Friends, to whom Ireland owes debt of gratitude, never to be forgotten, for their chart able exertions during the past visitation, have promised rent of turnip, parening and other such seeds, for th abourers, and smell holders of land; but suistance of this escription to any amount would not be a sufficient substi-ute for the polato as food for human beings; for do I se uy other substitute for it in the present diroumstances of reland: I would not recommend a rellance solely on the potato, but its pulture to a great extent is absolutely pages ery for the present population of Ireland, and in its present condition. If the labourer be not supplied with he means of sowing his garden this season, his condition furing the upxt year shall be worse, if possible; than at present. Cartain death by stervation assuredly awaits him in his wratehed hovel; and if he enter a pobyhouse, or te ausliery storehouse, he will there eat in produce of the labour, the industry, and capital of the country; | and taxation will be progressively increasing mill the owner of land, the farmer and the shopkeepe hall be reduced to the same level of pauperism with him self. But give him now a little timely aid—enable him to plant his gardep, and in a short time, he will be able to happort himself by honest lodustry; instead of contributing to the paperium of his country, as he is doing at present he will then be enabled to add to its wealth, and then there shall be some hopes for this wretched parish of emerging rom its present state of misery and degradation and of

I councy complude this present appeal on behalf of abourers of the parish of Skibbserson, without expressing on their behalf the deep and lasting gratitude which the ald by that gubild when 'tis known that feel to wards their benefactors all over the world for the proved to the treasury officials that very liberal aid which they received during the two past bijunckilled in such matters, the courtry years, and which they are convinced has been the means.

very found in his hat. And has this coourded in a Christian country? Have we a government that buffers the unfortunate population to die in this way by bundrede? Of what value to the starving man is it to tell him to go to the workhouse—go on the out-door relief list—we must register his name on Thursday—be inspected on the icilowing Tuesday, and, if roller be granted him, get rations on the

following Saturday, and thes for the long, long days much the starving wretch await the meloy of the ville poor law? Daths 7th Institute the margorous held in language. Swinford, on the body of Sahina Carney. (Themse Healy was examined, and deposed that on the morbing of the 5th was examined, and deposed that outline moveling of the origination, he went into the old white forge at the rear of where he need to work, and saw deceptal in a confer stratched on stones, with a major child lying close by he side, and an old clock thrown over both; she was alive at the time; witness went out and brought in another man and both took the cloak from about her head; deceased raised herself for a moment but did not speak; went several times afterwards to see deceased, but did not go close to her; the last time he saw her instead of being in the corner, she was lying scross the hearth; told a neighbouridg woman of the circumstance, and after some solicitation prevailed on her to accompany him to the forge, where they " found deceased quite dead, and the shild silve inthe corner under. deceased dute coad and the ballsgior states that deceased was in her house on the 5th lost, and told for that she was very ill with a towel complaint; did not see her afterwards till the time she was found dead in the forms. Mr. William Henry, selleving officer, stated that deceased had applied to have her name put on the relief list; that he had done so, but deceased had neglected to answer to her name when called by him; he subsequently sent the town sergeant of Swidford to inquire about her, having heard that she was seen lying by the side of a ditch, but no intelligence could be obtained about her. Surgeon Fitzgrald examined the body of decoased; she looked emiclated, as dig, that death was onused by dysentery, historical both by bleeping and remaining in the forge without fre or covering, and by refusing workhouse rollef, which was offered to her by the relieving officer.

The same coroner held an inquest on the 8th instant. Loughanies, on the body of Richard Cuback, who was found dead by the road side. Thomas Cusack, son to deceased, deposed that his father had no had nor mason of support for bimself or family, except what he earned oggazionally since he left his own parish a few weeks since; his wage, were but 2d. a day, with breakfast and d'nnor; had had clothes; was in good health and able to work till the 4th inst., when he completed of a "puln in his heart;" decerted applied on the 4th instant, for shelter for himself and family, in the house of Thomas Kennedy, but was refused by the woman of the house; was then very woak and cold; deceased and his family then want along the road, but had not preceded more than 100 yards when he fell, and caver spoke a word; illed in about half an hour after he fell on the Dr. Heary examined the body of depeased, and was of opinion that death was caused by cold and insufficiency Verdict-death from destitution. of food.

(From the Cork Constitution).

THE MANUFACTURE OF PIRES.-It being known that with several others, a man of the name of Mathaw Rochs, a blacksmith, residing in Bleasby-ttreet, Bischpool, was fully employed in the manufacture of pike-fleeds. Constable Sulliven of the Blackpool station, paid him a visit about two o'clock, on Saterday, and found him at work in his forge, finishing a pike while about a dexen bystanders looked on with delight. The constable asked Roche how the trade was going on, to which he received as assess that he could not make them quick enough for his purchasers. To fur-ther inquiries, Loghe said that if the trade continued ther inquiries, Roche said that if the trade continued equally brisk for a month he would make his fortune, as he got 2s. 6d. each for the ! old croppy", the spear, hatchet and hook pike, 2s. each for the spear and hook, and is. ed. and book pike, ize, each for the spear and hook, and it, we for the "Mitchel touch," the spear alone; and that every man would have a pike to defend his country against the foreign foe. After a long conversation, the contable asked if. Roohe had any objection to sell him one as a specimen, to which he answered that he would sell to Clarenden or Colonel Browne, and mmediately produced a variety for the constable selection. Having made choice of an "Old Croppy," the constable walked off with his purchase amidst the laughter of the persons present.

THE CONFEDERATE MARIFESTO.— Yesterday (Monday), the police of this joint received an order from the executive to tear from the walls all the placerds issued by the Dublic Confederates, and which our local club men the Dublic Confederates, and wanted week.

(From the Limerick Reporter.)
SYMPATHY WITH THE PROSECUTED PATRICUS.—At
Adars, on Sunday last, Rev. Mr. O'Grady, P.P. addressing the people from the attar after mass, said he had been spoken to by several members of his congregation to set on foot a absorppion to sustain Smith O'Bried and his fellowpatriots under the pendidg prosecution. This was also his own feeling before they had spoken to him, and he had no besitation, therefore, in recommending such absorbation.
Five pounds were immediately subscribed on the spot by
five individuals one of whom was the excellent parish

Apo Mete prmed ast appointed the Ossery, the Blab trustees, the mej all questions rela archbishoprio of aross as to whet? was at was not a

abolished. His Lordebly Blahop of Cashe in his mind a mu whether the tru the majority ner being three. therefore unless bishopric of Fer unanimous their oumstances he Attorney-Gener on the petition. The fur her b

COUL Their lordabl cond to hear the

It was origin. tiffe, as execute passed by the before Calef Ju trial it was proment was made due on foot of t returned a ver tiff. The defe noutending that by the statute c disputed points judges presidin was ordered to ment a writ of now contended had was not er repusied the ac third out being phintiffs of the limitations whi in the gootnon verdist of the now sought to reversed, and j. At the conc

> for a fortnight Counsel for t nagh, Q.C., as Pitagibben, Q

lordships intim

. COURT (1 In the matter : Mr. Goorb a postponemet of two madics

would be unal-The Comm! heard the rear to adjourn the

health was in

There was the joint cert vate estate of

Mr. Geogt The scapup fixed for proc and for farth Camming.

The court "ILEAL

Wm. di-ideod.

In re G. 6 In re B. C

In re W. s

In re T. P. INSC

.(1 Bevezal cas The dischu dd joy Mi also the John I. The theoly Machethy. repeat it—the Celtic Irish are not the best meterial to con the vendict or Death whom structures. In inquest (says the above journal) was held at Glan-

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Stephen's-green

Monday, 30th November, 1846

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The fittest place for the Irish pessant 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

vilization should be preserved and increased, but that simself should be gently lifted up and placed within the pale, instead of being left outside of it. The possession of property would do this. It would make him an orderly citizen. It would make him a supporter of the law, instead of a rebel against all law but that of his confederacy. It would make him industrious and active, self-heiping and self-relying, like his Celtie 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, simust in an equal degree, who hope to chtain it by exertion and frugality. On our plan every peasant would be either in the one case or in the other. We mannot make them all proprietors; perhaps we would not if we could. But all might have the hope, and, if they chare, the power, of one day becoming so.

We have said nothing on this occasion of the expense of the emigration plun, 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 sottling 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 amplaying our own labour in the improvement of our own country, instead of the improvement of countries which will not always be curs. These considerations are too obvious to be missed, and too important to be undervalued. But let the plan once come to

urity; let its promoters commit themselves to figures d dotails, and they will present us with something either on a scale of paipable insufficiency (however useful in a distent future), or bearing on the face of it so lavish a waste of public resources, equandered brecoverably (for settlers in the wildnerness never repay), that no imaginable degree of profusion on the part of parliament, profuse as parliament has of late years become, could come up to the mark of seriously entertaining so monstrous a scheme.

## REPEAL RENT.

Return of Reneal Rent for the week ending Monday.

Keturn of Repeat x	жепқ деп	L EALG 1621	SEAT CHARLE		4//00		*
307	h Nove	mber, 1	846.				
Coatbridge, Scotland, per	r Mr Co	nstantin	e Harvey		L1	0	O
Ballinakil, Queen's Coun	ity, nor I	ter M B	vrne, R. C	C	- 1	0	0
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Camber Clascy, Durry,	Clarente 1	il				- 5	Ô
Liverpool, per Mr John	Cumpue.		**			10	Ö
Armagh, per Mr Francis	s anort	M- Ohno		• • •		12	ő
Gallo and Larracor, Me.	atn, per	Mr Char	Areanor			10	Ü
Per Mr Thos M'Evoy, E	anie-binc	n, Public	n	•	v	10	V
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. during th	ie week.	V Z :					
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Grafton-street; and	Ambros	e Sulliva	in, Esq.	TC,			
i Manufactura				100	8	0	0

Total amount of Repeal Rent for the week ending -

mire on Friday, by F. Baldwin, Esq., on the body of An-The deceased had been buried some days, diew Barry. 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 sworu. Dr. Somerville made a post mortem examination.

it was deposed by the first witness, Mangaret 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 Glanmireroad 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 Glaumire-road from Mr. Barry, but he was dying at the time from want of food; he got wages; on the Sunday he died he got a little broth and turnips; from the time he was employed his wages was 8d a day.

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

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

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

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

(From the Tipperary Vindicator.)

We continue to receive most distressing accounts from several districts. Indeed the condition of the people is frightful. Yesterday (Tuesday) about seventy unemployed labourers proceeded through the streets of Nenagh, and entered bakers' shops in quest of food. Famine was in their looks. They were supplied with bread from the baheries of several persons in the same business. 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 Castleisland and between this town and Killarney, the utmost discontent prevails, and the labourers threaten, if not speedily re-employed, to proceed to acts of violence.

(From the Limerick Examiner.) So great is the number of distressed poor who crowd our streets, that Mr. John Goggin, of George's-street, has z 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.

. £46 14 5

We term that William Beach, of

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 willage atch might[find i than once r seen good u

The prac uniform. Scotch call the light la the Bulgian in two voic clergyman allowed to the average neighbourh Wacreloos, Brussels, I gives as & : by the best "Their in shocks. which they paration fo the stable apeedy plo they call b on the con stubbies, t double labe

" Before how he sh the land in spurry is The land ton ridges then harro (galled to is rolled, i the snurry the year : this mann: be well pro

" In the pa somu u are also so soon as the times: the to remain again high and theso. Broechem barley, or pared ass as may be the middle respect to towards e: as possible but other :

" The l the Kenti crop of wi row, and This being The clean ness. Th (op hun.z Some thr some not. twice cros dunged th tion the h October, When

oats have clovers w? rolled ove land, with pared, and the prepar

\*\*\*\* our readers to conjecture for tice, from the following extract, we regret that to the present lunes, we can efford sufficient

threat was serving as a monk in I became his duty to act as, without r the manks. who exercised on of hospitality to all d, that he was so in-A by an Angri. Upon ) L elerger of the monastery, at the ## day, he found in the place a seung man sitting, who was habitual tenderness and humanity the bands, he himself washed subbed them dry with a town! a him, to be chilled with the hem on his bosom, and sought sem to their natural heat, and a great that he would want up er, for some refershment, and not nonintery lost he should wisk unster's cold, combined with want sed the person he was addression citateling by night, and who, em then caging, had rurued as deestery atthat very early hour for ee vehort fime. The stranger must departimmediately, for the hastening was a great way off. liable request upon the unknown him to remain, by adjuring him ad. The moment that the trerees eyers said by the monks at three wilders brought out a table, arseed food upon it, and and, "I at, whilet I go and get some hot pe to find some baked by this

sed, the stranger that he chought longer visible, he looked to see 'd, and although the earth was len snow, on which the lightest it here no trace of any one havcent. The pieus monk was an freumstance... he was endeavourto it. who he proceeded to rech it had been withice. He looked around de three small loaves of hew arm-of wendrous beauty and s terrified at this spectacle. I it It is an angel of God that I sens that has come not to be he has brought bread such as bread that excels the blies in fume, and the honey is sweettieret, c. 7,

is reminded by this incident of g solicitude which await the rkhouses, the "cloisters" which tituted for these of the " monb of St. Cudberct's days !

th the most learned may acquire san read without being charmed, ratter, which cannot fall to open ah people to the blessings the aw, has brought them; and in I no paragraph or oven word to id brown or innocence.

alic Illistory of England" will an and when Mr. MacCabe is prethis altering a remark of his nonsition; canonical hour called given. At three o'clock of a s of Ripon would hardly have night hours; then would pare I the dawn of day, or as they ed laude, from their abounding "the mass of the dawn" was or the proyer of the first hour of solted fieress, as they are called f the fhird nour, which at that ued by the an ease at three, but tine in the morning, and , St. Cudberet, too, at own island, we would the tury admirable dissortation " by Colgan the learned Irlst forum," p. 695.

thing to all chief on general a covery. Can anything be done to get government to establish a deput for the sale of Try if it can be done - our miserable starting state calls landly for it. Oh, it is nevtul."

( I com the Waterford Screeman, )

Bushalivas January 4 -There are 500 persons in the poor-bouse at present. Every available corner of it is crammed, even the coach house and stables are filled with powders. In its hosteral there are over 200 -air persons died there on Penlay night last, and the master ages that the poor creatures are quite exhausted with the hunger before they are taken into the house at all - so much so, that they are not able to bear the food-and that on being admitted, some of limit drop down senseless in the hall from exhaustion, having been fasting one and two days previous. It is feared the over crowded state of the house will enlarger the lives in all the inmates, and bring a postdence amongst There are now in the house 200 paupers, more them. There are now in the house 200 paupers, more than it was originally intended to accomplate; but, in fort, if it were four times as large as it is, it would not contain the vest sumber secking for admission, week there were twenty four persons died in Danqueenn and Abbeyride, after theen or four days' illness. From me awa personal observation I have known air of this ampher to lare died from extreme want and despitation Their wistehed others presented the most appalling summes of interes I ever babeld; without fire, without night govern; -- or even a feight to more inparabol lips of the easping dying primue. Subscriptions were o'dignit to be reflected to provide outline for them. On Stonday night their were five more died in the pune-house making the number of deaths here within the last vix or seven days, rathery-page. Truly this is no sharming state of society; yet the rigidiness of the landfords in their heartless endeswours to dree the "rents" from their wretched tenunts is not one whit shated. Within the last few days over diffy ejectment processes have been sur and on the starving tenents of the lands of Bullyreilly, Sea, Ballying atmore, in the parish of Ring, in the vicinity of the town. Many pror creatures in this town, and at Abberrade, were turned to remove out of their unserable critica their very beds, such as they were, to hide thom from the troo greep of the fundlerd's build. Thesvery ornatures are autually half famishing.

(From the Clare Journal)

In reply to applications made from some of the relief committees of this county to government in the month of Outsber last, for send syn, a latter was yesterday reneived by the secretary of the Equie relief committee, stating that it could now be obtained. Of conexe, it is now no use for seed. It is passing atranga that the authorities should take upwards of two mouths to answer the application made to thom, allowing the proper season for sowing it to pass away in the mountime. The Euros committee have also been informed, that the send wheat for which they made application last week could not be furnished to them. Thus, what is of paramount importance to the wants of the country, dennet by find, but what is comparatively of little use for tood, but of un use for seeds, the people may obtain for prompt payment. This is the way Sir Randolph Routh proves his ansiety to preserve the lives of the Irish THE SORTH.

(From the Banner of Ulster.)

County or Hown -It may have been "that the wish was father to the thought," but we settlemated that the "Yorkshire of Ireland," av the county flowe has been not ham y termed, would have been almost exempted from the privations and devitation which have laid so fearful a hand on the poor of other party of Ireland. We regret to learn that the people of this favoured county are approaching daily nearer to a state of destitution similar to that of which so much is heard in the south and west. In the meabufacturing districts of the county it might be supposed that poverty would be least likely to exhibit itself in paupurish, but even in those parts, what with the stagnation of trade and the extremely high price of provisions, the people are fact lapaing into a state of distress greater than has been known to exist there since " the dear summer." As one like ration out of several, we may mention that, on a late board-day in the limbridge Union Workhouse, there were admitted the coormous number of one hundred and four inmates, and we have been informed that paupers now in the house amount to about lifty more than it was eracted to announcedate. When we add that Banbridge is the centra to the Puer trade in Pown-we might almost any in Ulster-that it is, perhaps, the most enterprising and prosperous town of its extent in the kingdom, and that the merchants of the sucrounding locality, during anything like good trade, are remarkable for the extent of employment they afford, some idea may be formed of the condition in which the usople are placed. We are further informed that it is contemplated to colorge the Newtonard's Workhouse in consequence of the west of room for the applicapta for admission.

condition of Bantry. The communication is from a core 100, Mer. Martha B respondent of that journal :--

BANTRY, JAN 5 .- It is my painful duty to inform you of six inquests held here this day, before Samuel Hutchian and Richard White, Faqra., magistrates for the county.

The jury unanimously agreed, without a moment's heaitation, that the following persons came to their deaths by etar vation : -

Catherine Sheshan, a child two years old, who slied on the 26th Becomber last, and had lived for several days previous to her death on reswood, part of which was prefuced by Doctor M'Carthy, who held a post mortem examination on the body. The other details in this case are most heartrending.

Michael Sullivan died at Skahana, on or about the 4th December, from the effects of eating two hearty a meal, which he had received through charity, after being previously exhausted from over long fasting.

Richard Finn was conseved into this town on the litth December, in a car, for the purpose of taking him to the workhouse, when, in the street, the Very Rev. Thomas Barry, P.P., was obliged to hear his confession before the public, and before he had time to complete his valved duties the oper man expired.

Juhn Briscoll was working on one of the public works on 20th December 1 on his return home he tell exhausted from want of food, and was found drad on the mountain of Glounfough on the following morning. His wife proved that he had eaten nothing for two days previous to his death, except a small quantity of boiled wheat, and that he frequently had a similar fast.

Jeremiah Carthy entered the sliop of Mr. R. Vickery of this town, when he fell senseless and died in three hours after at the workhouse, though being kindly aftended to by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Dr. Jagoe, and the family, before his removal.

Michael Lineban was found dead on the lands of Ibane, on the 18th of December last. He was on his way home from Bantry, after purchasing some food for his mother and brother (which were all his family, who were then lying in fever); there were some turnip peels or skins found in his stomach.

Head constable Grant then stated to the magistrates that there were three other similar cases, but the beach constderling it too late to preceed with hearing them, they were postmoned for a future day.

While the court was sitting, the Very Rev. Thomas Harry reported another victim who had felled on entering the workhouse before he had time to administer the sacraments to him.

I close with sending the remonstrance of the jury, as handed in by their foreman, Edward O'Sullivan, Esq.

"That we feel it our duty to state under the correction of the court, that it is our opinion that if the government of the country shall persevere in its deformination of refusing to use the means available to it for the purpose of lowering the price of food, so as to place it within the reach of the labouring poor, the result will be a sacrifice of human life from starvation to a frightful extent, and endangerment of property and the public peace.

(Signed)

E. O'SULLIVAN, Foreman, SAMUEL BUTCHINS, J.P. RICHARD WHITE, J. P.

THE STARVING POOR IN SKIBBEREEN

Skibbereen, Jan. 3, 1847. MUCH RESPECTED MADAN. -- I have been honoured by the receipt of your exceedingly kind note of the 29th uit., enclosing haires of two 51, notes for the relief of the poor of Skibberseu. The vast increase of duty which desdistion and disease have imposed upon me, prevented me from replying sooner to your letter. Instead of being displeased, I rather rejoice at the use which you made of it. in the hope that other benevolent persons may be induced to contribute to the relief of the unfortupate people of Skibbereen and its neighbourhood. I send you the Cork Southern Reporter of the 2nd instant. This paper gives some idea of the situation of the people here. prietors sent an agent to Skibbersen to report on their condition. I accompanied him through some parts of the town, and the only fault which I find with his statement is, that it falls far short of the reality; language cannot adequately describe the miseries of this part of the country. In order to enable you to form some idea, I am connected with a district comprising a population of 45 000 poorest people in Ireland. Of these 13,000 on labour on the public works for supof the poorest people in Ireland. depend on labour on the public works for support. Those families who have persons working for them do not sare near enough for their proper sustemance, in consequence of the very high price of provisions, and consequently, besides the aged, the infirm, the widows and orphans, who make a very considerable number. we have applications overy moment for relief, from the wretched families of those who are emwho are ployed on the public works. Our poor house intended for the accommodation of 800, now contains 1000; our fever espital, built for 40 persons, contains 150, and the fover Furniture, 14th Ja

at 4. Albany place, Mrs. Smithe, of St. for the education of her executeix. Tipo moved to I. Albany Herember she went a sofa and somiting and she replied, "I thing I over did." of later and sho sai had taken a great de. with the violents pur She said it was too aftend to the money the will witness on throughed was under hal für dinner was t insanity."

AFTERITISC SCE recently arrived at passengers from Ire presided. The moamong the deceased out a friend, and we benevolent individua Mr. Flood, of St. church on Souday, appeal in their bet The result was, lth. were paid in on t orphans similarly as same hencyolent, pa-

Suspension of received a circular t Department, statio of the transportate Land, it would be a dation in our guols. ber of prisoners a promising to pay prisoners - Cambr.

SANDWICH ISLA Polynesium, z week capital of the Sand 22, 1846; but the are occupied aims Majesty Kamelone Affairs and Potdic. The following is . Soakes bave been c Ireland, but a trien Thursday morning. culour, and crossed a straggler probabl

The New Disc have seen with con discovered for peto out giving pair to operate. A mun n der him, without h the drawing out of ment, which is so d of a moiar, clamour only held his jaw him. However de cal point of view, . applied to the more usoful would it hav Conservative hody the outting off of a process been know aken place without cases to direct more stances. Considerin. has been obliged to upon which he will submit to amputate valuable to the righ lated to prevent pocommend its being from office by her bren a most distres inflicted on the pa humanity must be becoming an entire

SAL Sugar, 12th Jon Sugar, 12th Jan Mahogany, 25th J. Furniture, To Day Hosiery, Sch. 11th Furniture, &c. 11 Furniture, &c, 13: Furniture, &c. 10t

1-9-47