

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAMBRIAN.

SIR—The present state of the landed interests of the country is on all hands acknowledged to be most alarming. But, in the consideration of a calamity, alike felt and deplored by all, I have observed no little reliance placed on causes and circumstances, which to me have appeared to be intimately connected with the question, that I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks, which are much at your service if you think them deserving of a place in your paper; if not, I shall not be disappointed, as I am perfectly conscious of the very limited portion of information in my power to afford.

The circumstance which first presents itself to our attention, and which most imperiously calls for remedy, is the low price of corn; because the price of all other produce of the soil will be regulated by, and can never, for any considerable length of time, be disproportioned to it: upon that, therefore, must depend the quantum of labour, and the surplus capital which it produces, for the payment of rent, of rates and taxes, and all the other charges which fall upon the soil; which, put together, will show an attentive observer the truth of the remark of the celebrated Adam Smith, who says, how wonderfully productive is capital employed on any given spot of land which will yield maintenance to so many individuals, and leave a surplus for the payment of the various charges it has to sustain?

It has been said, that the greatest difficulty exists to devise a remedy—but I am much more apprehensive, that time will bring a remedy which will only shift the calamity from the shoulders of one class of society to place it upon another. It is in this which makes it of so much consequence that we should come to a right conclusion on a subject of such vital importance, and that we should surrender our opinions, and model our conduct only by facts and experience. It is with these, and with observations deducible from them, and not with unsupported opinions of my own, that I presume to trouble you or the Public.

If England has for more than twenty years uniformly imported corn, it is to be supposed that one or two years of abundance is to produce the effect of permanently reducing the price, which would inevitably drive a vast proportion of the productive lands out of cultivation, and thus remedy our evil by the creation of another?—For my own part, I venture to entertain a different opinion; and I still, with great deference, presume to state the grounds upon which that opinion is formed. We find from official records, that, during the early part of the last century, England regularly exported corn, and continued to do so, with a few exceptions, till 1770; from that time, with a few exceptions, we have imported; but from 1790 we have uniformly imported very considerable quantities every year. It is material to observe, that, since 1760, when his present Majesty ascended the throne, the population of this country has increased in a much greater proportion than in any preceding period: at that time, the whole population of the British dominions, including the United States of America, now severed from the Empire, was supposed not to exceed 12,500,000; at present, the population of Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at about 18,000,000. Very great improvements have been made in agriculture; England is supposed to produce double what it did sixty years ago. It is, consequently, true, that the increase in Ireland has been more than in any other country, and that the increase in Ireland has been more than in any other country, and that the increase in Ireland has been more than in any other country.

From 1800 to 1810, there occurred three years of great scarcity, namely, 1800, 1802, and 1810. In 1802 it cost this country £10,000,000 sterling for corn; and in the three years before mentioned £12,000,000; and, in 16 years preceding 1810, this country paid to foreigners for corn, the enormous sum of £54,886,787; making an average of £3,074,258 every year. While the above mentioned period Ireland supplied this country with corn and grain to the amount of £8,379,027—but it is of great consequence to know, that, in the last four years of the seven, £6,507,884 was paid to Ireland for produce. This will go the full length of showing the prodigious resources of that country, and how small is the increase of which it is capable. The sum above mentioned is independent of that paid for cattle and pigs from Ireland. I lament that I am not furnished with a statement of the whole number imported, but an opinion may be formed of the vast amount, when I inform you, that there were landed at the port of Milford only, in one year, more than 50,000.

Let us now see what inference has already been drawn from the foregoing facts, by the highest authority. The great degree of them which is continued to prevail in the country, from the causes which had so long and so uniformly continued in operation, occasioned a Select Committee of the House of Commons to be formed; and their report, which was made in May, 1812, as well as the report of the Board of Agriculture, at the same time, states—not that the scarcity, which was the object of their inquiries, was the result of one or two particularly unproductive years, or from any other temporary cause, but that the country did not grow, upon an average, a sufficient quantity of corn for its consumption; yet, that it appeared to be a fair practical inference from their inquiries, that the means by which the country possesses of growing an additional quantity of corn may be derived from the necessity, in any great degree, of being dependent for a supply on foreign countries.

Such was the conclusion drawn by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and the Board of Agriculture; and a very justly celebrated writer on political economy, Mr. Malthus, after great consideration of the subject, came to the same conclusion. It is very well known, that, in consequence of the high prices of corn, a very considerable addition has been made to the farming capital of the kingdom, calculated by some at the enormous sum of £60,000,000, which has given a great spring to agriculture, and has occasioned prodigious tracts of land to be brought into cultivation, which otherwise would have remained unproductive; but, then, such lands can only be kept in tillage when the produce commands a certain price; below which, such reduced prices will, in spite of diminution of rent, unquestionably destroy a great mass of farming capital: and when a sufficient price cannot be given to remunerate the farmer, the cultivation, and of course the produce, must necessarily diminish. Is then a continuation of low prices that we have to dread? I speak with great deference when I say, that for different is my view of the matter. There are many of the causes, I do not say all, which have contributed to the present depreciation of agricultural produce, and which, to come to a right view of the subject, it is most material for us to know, as they have existed on former occasions, and have produced a similar effect.

It has been observed, and history has confirmed the truth of the remark, that states, like individuals, when they have undergone any extraordinary or convulsive effort, will experience a corresponding degree of weakness and lassitude before the ordinary tone is resumed. At no period of its history, has this country been required to make such efforts; but how have they been supported? By a circulation, which nothing but the voice of a free People could have stamped with credit; by the unviolated faith of our Government, amidst all the violent storms of Europe, and a spirit of boundless credit and enterprise in the People, which liberty alone could have created, or upheld. This alone has supported us; for, after all the credit which can be given on the score of colonial and commercial prosperity, which, be it remembered, is of a tickle nature, it would be idle to talk of the real wealth of the country accomplishing such an end, the public debt of which is eight hundred millions; when the rental of England and Wales does not exceed thirty-eight millions. With the progressive accumulation of national debt, the government brought into the market 50 or 60 millions a-year, which was applied to the payment of a multitude of people, who, directly or indirectly, were employed in productive labour, by means of the demands which were created by the necessities of the state. To have such a customer on a sudden withdrawn from the market, and with immense stores of manufactured and agricultural produce upon hand, would of itself produce a considerable stagnation; but on all occasions in which the market is concerned, one cause will frequently be found to call others into action, and thus produce a calamity, which, of itself, it would not be able to effect.

To illustrate this observation by applying it to the wealthy individual in the world, engaged in mercantile transactions; were any one to demand payment of a large sum, it would put him to a little inconvenience; but were every individual at the same moment to make such a demand, it would probably occasion a temporary embarrassment; but it would be but temporary; and if the present situation of the country be otherwise, I will venture to assert, that it must be the fault of its Government. It is moreover to be observed, that other causes will affect the price of agricultural produce and manufactures, besides the very important one of scarcity or abundance. It is true that food does not admit of monopoly in the same degree as some other articles, but still it has been carried to a very considerable extent; and that extent being limited by the alternative of a sale or total loss, must necessarily contribute to glut the market with a surplus quantity. But even the same quantity of produce passed upon the market will produce a depreciation in proportion to the known necessity of the vendor;—as, in the possession of a surplus capital, will enable him to withhold till it meets a fair price; but this must ever have a limited operation with the farmers, a very few of whom are able to withhold their produce, and as their power to do so must be lessened in proportion as prices fall, the market will in the same proportion become glutted—and thus the cause will be reproduced by the effect. Amongst the small farmers in the Principality the truth of this observation has been severely felt.—Whatever indulgence has been afforded them by their landlords partaking of their distress, the Property Tax and all other assessments must have been paid; and thus they have been driven into the hands of dealers who have purchased on terms proportioned to the distress of the unfortunate farmer, who has thereby been almost bereft of the means of supporting his family, much less of affording labour and employment to others. Yet we have been gravely informed, that that tax did not affect the poor. Does not every one know, that the best and only legitimate support of the poor is their employment;—that which constitutes their value to the state, and the difference between laborious but independent poverty and the degradation of indigent dependence? The productive labour which results from their employment, and the capital which is thereby created, is in proportion to the means which exist to employ them; of those means are paralyzed, what must be the consequence? An unwise population, become indigent, must be supported by parochial assessments, and instead of adding to, must daily diminish the wealth of the state; whilst our prisons will be crowded by criminal delinquents.

In addition to the causes which I have ventured to enumerate, as affecting the markets at the present moment, it must be particularly remembered, that two years of unexampled abundance have succeeded each other, and it is manifest that such additional quantity of corn must have amounted to more than the deficiency of ordinary years, to be supplied by importation; for it appears, by the most approved calculation, that the whole amount of imports in 1802, which cost this Country £10,000,000, did not afford its population thirty days' bread, or one-twelfth of the consumption; and that the average importation for the last twenty years did not afford a week's supply, or considerably less than a fifth part of the quantity consumed. But surely if the present low prices were attributable solely to the unusually abundant crops of two years, we should not be justified in drawing an inference in direct opposition to the experience of twenty. Let us now see how far these observations, in as much as they relate to a state of peace or war, apply to the experience of former times; we find that in the year 1781, when no hope existed of retaining our American Colonies, the loss of which the greatest Statesmen predicted would be the ruin of England; when our West India Islands were menaced by the fleets of France, and our possessions in every part of the Globe in the utmost danger, the Government Securities were not so low as when, by the peace of 1782, we were rescued from impending ruin. In April, 1781, what were the cautious situation those described, 3 per cent. Consols were 58½—April, 1782, 56½—April, 1804, some time after peace was concluded, 51½, having thus fallen nearly 4 per cent. after the conclusion of peace. Exchequer Bills were at the last period at a discount. The Bills of the Agents of Government at Jamaica, the premiums on which had made enormous fortunes for individuals till a stop was put to the practice, sunk to a discount of 15 per cent.; and to show how closely connected is every link by which public and private credit are supported, the produce of the soil was so reduced, that barley in that month and year sold for 16d. per Winchester bushel. Thus, at that period, as at present, the convulsive struggle of war had kept up the pulse of the State. It was after the effort had ceased that the skilful hand of the Statesman was required. Public credit and domestic calamity had reached the limits beyond which Providence, in its wisdom, did not allow it to go. The State at length began to recover its wonted health; the credit of the Nation and the demand for its agricultural produce advanced together; and we find that in the months of September and October, 1784, barley sold for 5s. per Winchester bushel, and the 3 per cent. Consols, which in April were at 54, in November were at 70, and in the following April were at 78.

The War Taxes have pressed more heavily on the agricultural than the manufacturing classes of society. The manufacturer has the foreign market open to him; the most rigid laws protect the produce of his labours from the competition of foreigners; with few exceptions, his manufactured articles are raised only for home consumption, whilst the agriculturist has to pay for consuming them; whilst nearly all his exports are free from taxation; and when he cannot meet the foreign manufacturer in price, a bounty is added, to force them on the foreign market; add to which, our Colonies are restricted to the consumption of the manufactures of the parent State. How stands the matter with respect to our agricultural produce? To what country can we export it? Are our West India Colonies compelled to consume it? To the exclusion of foreigners? No—they are supplied with flour from the United States of America. Can we send it to Russia, or Poland, or Prussia, or Holland? They grow a surplus quantity and do not want it; they have Spain or Portugal, and in need of our assistance, but whose streams by foreign armies, their productive soil was in want of cultivators. To where then could we send a surplus produce? The Government can give no bounty on exportation to bring it to the level of foreign markets, and we cannot grow it for the price at which it is sold in France; in that Country, which has been described as so oppressed, so wretched, and so overborne with taxation, the average price of wheat for these last twenty years has been 40s. per quarter, calculated by the English measure; and it is protected from exportation by an existing law in that Country at 45s.; when by the Act of 55 Geo. 3, c. 26, the protecting price, which is absolutely necessary to the existence of the agriculture of this Country, is for wheat 8s. barley 40s. and oats 27s. per quarter. Under these circumstances, and the insupportable pressure of the Farmers and Landlords, to this Country and Ireland, can it obtain an easy belief, that the Government should have suffered an importation from Holland, in one year, preceding April, 1816, of eight thousand tons of butter, besides a much greater quantity of cheese? Nor were any measures taken to prevent an opposition in the market so fatal to the Country, till the strongest representations were made to the Government.

It is most true, that, under the circumstances described, no redress can be given to our country by exports to foreign markets, nor even to our colonies, unless we compel the inhabitants to consume the flour of this country at more than 200 per cent. higher than they can procure it from America. Were this country to grow for any considerable length of time a quantity in any very great degree exceeding the demand, its situation must be most distressing; but this is a circumstance which cannot possibly happen, for the lands brought into tillage, and supported by high prices, and an improved system of agriculture, would fall back to their unproductive state. The countries on the shores of the Baltic,

or the United States of America, do not export corn solely because they are productive countries; but because they are enabled to grow and to sell it at a much cheaper rate than Great Britain can. If this were not the case, their tillage would soon be limited to the extent of the home consumption. But this is not the danger to be apprehended by this country. From the moment that the population of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded 12,000,000, we have never grown a sufficient quantity of corn for our own consumption. With a population, which, calculating from the increase of former years, is supposed to double itself in 54 years, taking the present population, therefore, at 18,000,000, the increase would advance at a somewhat exceeding 333,000 a year. To restore then the prosperity of the nation, two measures alone remain to be adopted. With an establishment exceeding that which was called for at any period of the American war—with an expenditure far beyond all precedent, notwithstanding that the country is in a state of tranquillity, and remote from apprehension to a degree which the history of Europe, perhaps, furnishes no parallel to; it may fairly be asked, why are we called upon to sustain such burdens, or from what new sources of prosperity is wealth to flow, if we are to contemplate the renewal of a state of war? If our country, then, is to be saved, its public expenditure must be curbed, and its surplus quantity from the produce of our soil, which the inhabitants cannot consume; that cannot be the case in this country, where so considerable a portion of the population are employed in manufactures, and the various occupations of productive labour, by which capital is created. The labour of the poor is the only legitimate source of wealth to the state. To Ireland, and not to the Continent, we should look to be supplied; the money paid to her would enrich the state, whereas, that which we pay to foreigners impoverishes it, and acts as a bounty on the industry of the subjects of foreign states, which should be appropriated to the encouragement of our own; but before capital is created by the promotion of labour and industry in that country, a new system of policy must be adopted; we must give to Ireland not merely the form of a free Government; for that Sicily has possessed—where the axiom has been exemplified, that nothing is so effectual as a certain application of force for the utter extinction of the substance. Some most interesting facts might be drawn from the history of that country; although, in point of extent, a small and inconspicuous island, but favoured, like Ireland, with extraordinary fertility, it was celebrated by Cicero as the granary of Italy and nurse of the Roman People. Its population was estimated at five millions, in the administration of Verres, and that of two of its cities, in the days of Diocletian, at eight hundred thousand souls each. Now, Mr. Baquero, in his interesting account of it, observes, that neither the shores of the Euxine, nor the boggy swamps of Finland, afford any spectacle in comparison with the wretchedness of the Sicilians, who pay enormous sums for corn, imported to furnish with food the inhabitants of the most fertile spot in Europe.

When the inference is so obvious, it would be idle to pursue the comparison. Of this we may be assured, that it is not merely the form, but the substantial and practical administration of a good government, that can convert Ireland, as Scotland has been converted, from a source of weakness to an arm of strength, and can draw forth and secure to us the resources of a mighty member of the British Empire. The subject of tithes is one of extreme delicacy, and where much difference of opinion exists amongst those whose talents entitle them to respect, it is with great deference that I venture to mention it. I do not, however, entertain a doubt, but that a commutation would be equally beneficial to the Clergy and the Farmer, and, if I presume to add, to Religion and the Established Church; it arises from a pretty obvious truth, that the persuasive power and influence which a Clergyman might be supposed to possess over the minds of his Parishioners must, in some degree, suffer diminution from the necessity he may be under of seeking, by the laws of the Country the means of obtaining his rights. I am, Sir, &c.

A SECOND BONUS.
IN consequence of many Persons having been disappointed by neglecting to purchase in time for the first Bonus, it has been determined upon by the Contractor, Mr. BISH, to give all Purchasers on or before the first Day of Drawing another Bonus, consisting of Two Hundred Whole Tickets, and to which all Persons will be entitled to share, who purchase between the 27th of April and the 14th of May, instead, when the Drawing will commence, and every Ticket drawn that day will be a Prize. Those Persons, therefore, who lost the opportunity of securing a right to the last Bonus, will now have an opportunity of retrieving that loss, and those who purchase again will actually participate in a BONUS OF 500 TICKETS.

There are Two Prizes of £30,000, besides Fifty other Capitals—and the First drawn Prize being £200 will be entitled to—
An additional £5,000
Thereof must be £6,000
And may be £11,000
Or even £20,000

The following are the Numbers of the Two Hundred Whole Tickets, forming the above Bonus:
3,726 to 3,750 8,476 to 8,500
4,726 to 4,750 9,476 to 9,500
5,476 to 5,500 12,226 to 12,250
6,476 to 6,500 13,226 to 13,250

The above-mentioned Sales which have already taken place and the number of Tickets being 100 less than heretofore, and five hundred being disposed of by the first and second Bonus, has so reduced the stock on hands, that there is almost a certainty that the whole will be sold before the Drawing begins.

TICKETS AND SHARES.
By and on Sale at
S. PHELAN'S, BULLS, R. FARRELL'S, and A. BURNING, Chronicle Office.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty entitled "An Act to provide for the better Education of the Lads in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, towns, and parishes, it is amongst other things enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare, by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony, or Barones, Half Barony, or Half Barones, in any County at large, to be therein specified, or to be in a State of Disturbance, and require, in consequence of the said Act, the establishment of a Police in the County, County of a City, or County of a Town, or any Barony, or Barones, Half Barony, or Half Barones, in any County at large, to be therein specified, or to be in a State of Disturbance, and require, in 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PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

STATE OF THE AGRICULTURE.

We cannot for one day withhold from our readers the following important paper printed by order of the House of Commons:—

Copy of the Queries, and the Abstract of the Communications, received by the Board of Agriculture, in Answer to Queries transmitted to several Correspondents, on the present State of the Agriculture of the Country.

1. Are any Farms in your neighbourhood unoccupied by Tenants—and, have Landlords, in consequence, been obliged to take them into their own hands? Please to state the number of Farms, and their size.

2. Have any Tenants within your knowledge given notice to their Landlords of quitting their Farms at Lady Day, or any other period?

3. Have any Farms been lately re-let at an abatement of rent? and if so, what is the proportion of such abatement.

4. What circumstances, denoting the distress of the Farmers, have come to your knowledge which may not be included under the above Queries?

5. Is the present distress greater on arable, or on Grass Farms?

6. Have Flock Farms suffered equally with others?

7. Does the country in which you reside suffer from a diminished circulation of paper?

8. What is the state of the Labouring Poor?—And what is the proportion of Poor Rates compared with the years 1811 and 1812?

9. What remedies occur to you, for alleviating these difficulties?

The Letters received in reply to the preceding Queries have been arranged under the heads of those Counties in which the writers reside, and the results registered distinctly under each Query have been brought into one view under the respective titles. The replies already received amount to 288.

FIRST QUERY.—UNEMPLOYMENT.

Two hundred and seventy-nine replies, describing the State of Occupation, have been received, which may be thus arranged:—

Table with 2 columns: No. of Letters, and description of replies regarding unemployment.

It is necessary to observe, in relation to the 113 Letters, that their not containing the article of occupation by tenants is not singly to be taken as a sign of prosperity; as a great number of them are amongst those the most descriptive of agricultural distress. It may be further remarked, that the letters represent a very large quantity of land to be uncultivated.

SECOND QUERY.—NOTICES TO QUIT.

Two hundred and sixty-five replies have been received to this Query, which may be thus arranged:—

Table with 2 columns: No. of Letters, and description of replies regarding notices to quit.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that until the present period of declension commenced, such an act as giving notice to quit a farm, except for the purpose of hiring a better one, may be said to be almost unknown in the kingdom; and no circumstance can more clearly mark the present degradation of the employment, than these notices to quit.

THIRD QUERY.—REDUCTION OF RENTS.

There have been 193 Returns, specifying the proportionate reduction of rent; and the average of them all is 25 per cent.

It should however be remarked, that this applies only to the letters which specify the amount of the reduction; many others speak of the same fact, without giving precisely the proportion.

The land rents of the kingdom, according to the Returns of the Property Tax, have been stated at 4 millions; if the real fact should exceed this by only two millions, the total will be 6 millions, and the loss of 25 per cent. will give a total of nine millions to landlords alone; but this will by no means, according to the letters received by the Board, be the whole of one year's loss, as the amount of unpaid arrears is stated in many of the letters to be very great indeed.

FOURTH QUERY.—GENERAL STATE OF HEAVENLY WEATHER.

By far the greater number of the letters enter into considerable details on the circumstances which constitute the present deplorable state of the national agriculture; bankruptcies, seizures, evictions, impositions, and farmers become parish payers, particularly mentioned by many of the correspondents, with great arrears of rent, and in many cases the Poor Rates unpaid. These circumstances are generally expressed in language denoting extreme distress, and absolute ruin, in a variety of terms.

FIFTH AND SIXTH QUERIES.—ARABLE AND GRASSLAND AND FLOCK FARMS COMPARED.

The replies to the Fifth Query very generally ascribe the distress to be much greater on arable than on grass land; but many of them observe, that of the prices of grass land produce have so much

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO ALIENS.

Return of the number of Aliens resident in this Kingdom, in each year from 1793 to the present time, and of the number sent out.

Table showing the number of aliens resident in the Kingdom from 1793 to 1816, categorized by year and number sent out.

* There was no account taken of Aliens resident, till the first establishment of the Alien Office in June, 1798.

† This year, under his Majesty's Proclamation, about 1100 Aliens, Subjects of France, or of countries under the dominion or control of France, were ordered to quit the Kingdom, but not being permitted to land on the Continent, they returned, and were permitted to take up their residence here.

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TRANSPORT OFFICE.

Sums expended for the Maintenance, &c. of French Prisoners during the War, from 1803 to 1814.

Table showing sums expended for French prisoners from 1803 to 1814.

Do. do. 1815..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1816..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1817..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1818..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1819..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1820..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1821..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1822..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1823..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1824..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1825..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1826..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1827..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1828..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1829..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1830..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1831..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1832..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1833..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1834..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1835..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1836..... 21,299 18 0

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Do. do. 1839..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1840..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1841..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1842..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1843..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1844..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1845..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1846..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1847..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1848..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1849..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1850..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1851..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1852..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1853..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1854..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1855..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1856..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1857..... 21,299 18 0

Do. do. 1858..... 21,299 18 0

THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

The Dublin Evening Post of the 24th of May states, that the Pope has recommended to the Irish Hierarchy to abstain from the use of the Latin Mass, and to use the vernacular in their ministrations.

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CATHOLIC CONCERNS.