

The King v. Mackenzie.

The Lord Chief Baron gave the judgment of the Court in this case, which turned upon a question of great importance to the distillers of England and those of Ireland. The proceeding was against the Defendant, a dealer in spirits, who was charged, under the Act of the 20th of Geo. III. cap. 74, sec. 32, with having had a quantity of British spirits in his possession of one to ten above hydrometer proof, he not being either a distiller or rectifier of spirits. By the above clause it is enacted, that no one but a rectifier or distiller of British Spirits shall have any spirits in his possession above one-tenth over proof, and in short that no spirits shall be sold but at the strength of one to eight over proof. The purpose of these regulations had been before stated with so much perspicuity, that there was no necessity for entering into them on this occasion. The Jury had found a special verdict on the case, finding that the spirits seized had been distilled in Ireland; that the countervailing duty had been duly paid; that they were found in the custody of the Defendant, who was not a rectifier or distiller, but a dealer in spirits; and that the spirits in question were 1 to 10 over proof, and were imported since the Union. It was not disputed that if the spirits were British spirits the seizure was a lawful one; but it was disputed that they were British, on the grounds that there was no specific enactment which brought spirits distilled in Ireland under the control of the British excise laws, or which made them British. Neither were spirits distilled in Ireland foreign spirits, as they were before the passing of the Act of Union; and, therefore, it was contended that they were neither subject to the laws for the regulation of the importation of foreign spirits, or those for the regulation of the sale of British, but that they were subject solely to those laws made for the regulation of Irish spirits. If this construction were to obtain, the Irish distiller would be enabled, upon paying the countervailing duties, to bring his spirits into this Country at his own strength, for instance, at 1 to 10 over proof, while the British spirit dealer was only allowed to bring his spirits into the market at one to eight over proof, and would be thus beaten out of it. The whole question turned upon the construction of the Act of the 30th and 40th of George III., and the sixth article of that Act was allowed to be the key-stone of the argument. By this article it was regulated, that between the two countries there should be a complete neutrality and reciprocity in point of trade and commerce—that the produce or manufactures of one country should be placed upon the same footing as the other, the same encouragement given by bounties, &c.; and for the purpose of fixing this equality, countervailing duties were established. In the schedule attached to the Act was a list of those articles of importation from Ireland on which countervailing duties were to be imposed; and amongst them was one class headed "Spirits British," in which were enumerated every kind of spirits consumed in Britain; and directing that on all such spirits distilled in and imported from Ireland, a certain countervailing duty should be paid. Although in the body of the Act spirits distilled in Ireland were not mentioned as British spirits, yet in looking at this note in the schedule, he could not see that any other distinction could have been intended. By that article it was contracted that there should be a reciprocity of interest—a complete mutuality between the two countries, and it was the intention to make them in this respect as one nation. If, however, the construction contended for were allowed, that reciprocity would be broken, and one party would have an advantage, a great advantage, over the other—a thing which it was palpable, could never have been intended or expected. Brevé if his article of "Spirits British," had not been inserted in the schedule, the Chief Baron said he must have decided against the Defendant, upon the language, principles, and intention of the Act; but the insertion of this word "British," made it to him clear beyond a doubt, that the legislature considered spirits distilled in Ireland as "British spirits." By that Act, we understood the Chief Baron to say, all nationally had been destroyed, and Ireland stood as Scotland did from the union between that Country and England, and though "Irish spirits" might be talked of, it was no more than speaking of Devonshire cider, which was still British cider. He considered that the body of the 6th article of the Act of Union had not in any way been affected by subsequent statutes; & on the whole he was of opinion that the verdict for the Crown ought to be entered, and the seizure confirmed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ANNUITIES.

The following curious and expressive Preamble was facetiously proposed by Lord King, in the House of Lords, on Thursday night, as proper to be prefixed to the Naval and Military Annuities Bill, then under consideration in Committee. His Lordship prefaced this inimitable piece of burlesque on a most absurd measure by observing, that notwithstanding that the first words of it were borrowed from His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he believed they might be offered to their Lordships as English.

Whereas an impatience of taxation, no less ignorant than irresistible, pervades all ranks of His Majesty's subjects, and it is highly expedient to afford some relief; and whereas the minimum of relief which will give satisfaction, and the least intelligible plan which can plausibly be stated, is that of extending the burden of the military and naval pension over a longer period of time than the natural lives of the present annuitants, and defraying the expense of the first 16 years by a series of annual loans; and whereas by an Act of the 57th of George III., cap. 63, a very large provision has been made for the maintenance and half-pay of the persons now holding high and efficient offices, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of the same high and efficient public men in the offices they now hold, in order to avoid increasing the amount of dead service or half-pay so profusely provided in case His Majesty's present confidential servants should resign their offices, contrary to all true economy, and the interest and meaning of the Legislature, and of this Act, and of every Act of the present Parliament; and whereas there is or will be a sinking fund of £5,000,000 applicable to the redemption of the national debt, to the relief of future generations at the expense of the present; and whereas it is also become expedient to relieve the present ignorant and impatient generation at the expense of posterity, which necessary relief could be effected most advantageously by a deduction from the said sinking fund, of a sum equal to the amount of the revenue derived from those taxes which it is become so highly necessary to repeal; and whereas His Majesty's confidential servants now holding high and efficient offices have solemnly declared that the said sinking fund to the full amount of £5,000,000 aforesaid shall be maintained inviolate; and whereas it is highly necessary that the wisdom of the said high and efficient public men should be upheld by the Lords Spiritual, and also by the Lords Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled; therefore be it enacted by His Majesty, with the advice of the said Lords, that a series of loans shall be raised in a circuitous manner, and that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury shall have the power to lend themselves, and to borrow of themselves, and to conceal the whole transaction from themselves, and from all other ignorant and well-disposed persons. And be it further enacted, that the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt shall likewise be the Trustees appointed by the Act for raising money on annuities to provide for the payment of the military and naval pensions, and that they shall in their capacities of Trustees create stock, in their other capacities of Commissioners for the redemption of the National Debt shall purchase that same stock; or, if more expedient and inexplicable, shall issue Exchequer Bills, and invest and reinvest the proceeds thereof, through all the mazes of the Transfer Office, according to the will and pleasure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and make centuple entry thereof, provided always that the aggregate of confusion and perplexity shall agree with the same sum as the deduction sixteen reugh of amount from the Sinking Fund."

RECrimINATION

BETWEEN A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. BOW-STREET.—An application was lately made for a warrant to apprehend Miss B. the sister of a celebrated actress, for stealing some chimney ornaments and china cups and saucers. The application was made by the mother of the accused, in consequence of her having eloped, and with a view to reclaim her before her ruin should be consummated. The warrant was granted, and in a short time the fair delinquent was led in, resting on the arm of Mr. B. well known in the fashionable circles of M. C. a Solicitor, appeared with the mother, and the property found by the officer; the mother identified it, and stated that she should be happy to forego the charge, on her daughter consenting to return to her home. The Magistrate then called on the accused for her defence, when she asserted that the articles were her own, purchased with money given to her by her friends. In corroboration, she called the servant, who spoke to a conversation, in which Mr. B. blamed her daughter for spending her money so foolishly; and declared that the things were always considered to belong to the daughter, and were given up without the slightest objection when she applied for them in the name of Miss B. This statement produced a desultory conversation, which was terminated by the Solicitor remarking, that the principal object—the return of Miss B. had been lost sight of. Mr. B. then said he had paid for the education, and every charge for Miss B. for the last two years. He challenged inquiry into his conduct, which would be found to have arisen from the most honourable feelings, when a woman from the most distinguished families, who should prove that Miss B. had sought his protection from the persecution of Lord P., who had been sanctioned in his dishonest and vicious ideas, and obscenities, and gross figures sketched with the pen. Miss B. then in tears stated, that she had been shut up with Lord P. with her mother's knowledge; and the Lord told her mother urged her to become his mistress, saying she should have an allowance of £2000 a year. The mother strongly denied these assertions; and after the magistrate had admonished on the alleged disgraceful conduct of the mother, if true, the affair was settled by Miss B. (only 15) being put under the care of a female friend, agreeable

to both parties: Mr. B. to pay all the expenses. It may be necessary to add, that though the father of the gentleman and the female were the same, no relationship exists between them.—London Paper.

LOSS OF A FRENCH FRIGATE.

The French frigate L'Atalante, of 41 guns, commanded by Captain Epron, from Martinique to the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, was totally lost on the morning of the 16th instant, on the south side of Sable Island, in a fog. She struck about six o'clock, and in eight minutes bilged and heeled over so much, that the officers and crew with difficulty held on by the bulwarks and chains. An establishment (excepting by the Legislature of the Colony, on this horrible Island, for the purpose of affording assistance to shipwrecked persons) and it fortunately happened that the schooner (Two Brothers) which takes the annual supply of provisions thither was still lying there, and which, through the indefatigable exertions of the Master of her (Duch) instantly got under weigh, and at the risk of every thing dashed over the Sands to her assistance. This small vessel struck three times, but succeeded in getting alongside, and took off the whole of the surviving officers and crew, exceeding 250 persons. Ten were lost in attempting to swim on shore, and by the upsetting of the boats. The Two Brothers left Sable Island on the 18th inst., and arrived here on the evening of the 23d, with the First Lieutenant, Surgeon, and Purser, and about 130 men, leaving the Captain and other Officers and crew on the Island, with about ten days' provisions. She sailed back again on the following morning, accompanied by a vessel from the Dockyard, and we look for her with them in a day or two. It is needless to say, these poor fellows are well taken care of. A barrack has been fitted up for them on George's Island, and every possible comfort and assistance sent thither by the orders of Sir James Kempt, our worthy Governor. A vessel will be contracted for, as soon as the Captain arrives with the remainder, to carry them to Brest.

THE PRINCESS OLIVE.

PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

This morning the Court was unusually crowded, to hear the judgment in this important case. Sir J. Nichol came into Court at ten o'clock, and in a few minutes after he proceeded with his judgment. He commenced by stating the allegations which had been made by the Learned Advocate for the applicant, and read the paper which had been so frequently before the Public. He then made some allusion to the arguments adduced by the Advocates of the person seeking the interference of the Court upon her affidavit, wherein she swore that the Earl of Warwick did, about the month of May, 1815, bring to her residence, at No. 74, Seymour-place, a parcel containing various documents, amongst them the Will in question, the Duke of Kent at that time being present. The Learned Judge commented at great length on this letter, and declared it to be a subject of extreme delicacy. Sir John went on to show that no King had made a will since Henry IV., and his executors had refused to act, and Henry V. took the personal estate by appraisal. The only Will ever lodged in that Court was that of Henry VIII., and that was only a copy on which probate was not granted. By the Rolls of Parliament of 24th of Henry VIII., the reigning Sovereign was considered the supreme Governor of all, and the head of the Church; and it had been since held he could not constitutionally do wrong, think wrong, or act with injustice. The question before the Court was, whether it had jurisdiction over the reigning Sovereign. It was in law considered an anomaly. He could not be a defendant, neither could he appear in any other Court. The Learned Judge concluded by stating, that it did not come within the cognizance of that Court, and without prejudice to what might take place elsewhere, he felt himself bound to resist the application.

Several of her Royal Highness's creditors were in Court, who, upon the decision being given, put on very sombre countenances.

ORANGE OUTRAGE.

(From the Dublin Journal of Monday.) It is always painful to record the mischievous or foolish acts of wrong-headed people; but our duty requires that we should give publicity to events, when properly authenticated, that affect the general interests of the Country; and therefore we insert the following letter, from a respectable person in Enniscorthy, giving a detail of the absurd and irritating pranks of a young man coup. While so many thousands of the People are suffering under the misery of actual starvation, it is more extraordinary that the awful scene does not impress better feelings on the mind than those of party zeal; it is most astonishing, that the precepts of the Gospel, which teach charity, benevolence, and good-will to all men, should be totally disregarded, to give place to the most passionate of the human heart—but such is the case, and we deplore the wickedness of those who can feel any satisfaction in offering insult, and provocation to others. My dear Sir.—In reply to your note, received this moment, I feel much concerned for the credit of our town in being obliged to admit what

you have heard relative to the unfortunate business of the 21st. Notwithstanding the liberality and friendship evinced on the part of the Roman Catholics to their Protestant neighbours, and the kindness of the latter, I never beheld a greater display of party feeling than appeared here on Friday last. As you wish for particulars from me, I shall now state them briefly. On the 20th our Postoffice, Mr. Colclough, was informed that the Youngmen intended parading next day, and that the tree of liberty was to be burned in the market; a similar information was given to Mr. Underland, to the Brigadier-Major at Newmarket Barracks; to both these gentlemen I feel there is much merit due for their exertions to prevent it. The former apprised Captain Boal and his Corps, by letter, that there was a standing order of Government against their assembling, and the latter waited personally on the officers and sergeants to request they would not parade, but attend with him and use their influence to suppress tumult. About one o'clock next morning, a tree was cut on the demerit of Counsellor Bennett, and conveyed to town, accompanied with files, &c. playing party tunes, and much noise and shouting, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants. At 6 o'clock, the Steward (White) lodged informations of the felony, and obtained a search-warrant. The tree being discovered erected in the street, surrounded with faggots, Mr. Colclough, attended by his bailiffs, accompanied White to remove his master's property, and in doing so Mr. Colclough was grossly insulted. White and his assistants knocked down the tree, which was rescued and set on fire in their presence. A scene of dreadful confusion took place here; Mr. Colclough was jostled about, and threatened to be thrown into the fire; the shops were shut up, and all business suspended for the remainder of the day. The blaze continued almost without intermission from 10 o'clock till 12 at night, squibs and shots continually fired. At 11 o'clock a. m. Captain Jacob arrived in town, Mr. Colclough called for his assistance as a magistrate, &c. and requested, as commander of a corps, that he would not parade his men (who were arriving from all parts of the country) that day. The men were paraded, and they afterwards marched, with military order, playing party tunes; when dismissed, they assembled round the fire, discharging their arms, and many of them appeared rioting with their bayonets drawn. Some unfortunates were severely lacerated during this night, but I am happy to say, no lives were lost, owing to the good conduct of the lower orders, and the exertions of the respectable merchants and traders to keep the people within doors. There are warrants issued against the leaders for cutting the tree, which will bring the matter before the Court.

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

A circumstance occurred in this neighbourhood lately, which has excited the utmost astonishment in the minds of all who have heard the transaction, from the vindictive feeling displayed by the person who produced it. The facts are as follows:—A farmer, whose name is James Leeson, residing at Coolalake, near this town, discharged a Servant Girl about the 25th of March last, for some fault she had committed. He heard no more of her, until she was arrested under the warrant of a Magistrate who lives near Bray, and brought as a culprit before him, when, to his astonishment, Leeson learned that examinations were lodged against him for Robbery and Murder by the girl he had discharged from his service—and the particulars she had sworn to were these—that a Pedlar, whose name is Boylan, called at Leeson's house on Good Friday, the 5th of April, to sell his ware and obtain a night's lodging, which latter was granted, as is a very customary in the county parts of Ireland—that the night Leeson murdered the pedlar, put his body into the Churn, and very deliberately severed his head from his body, and of course, became possessed of his money and goods. In the most minute manner she described every circumstance attending the horrid transaction, and solemnly swore to the truth of them before the Magistrate. It was most fortunate for poor Leeson, that some of his most respectable neighbours accompanied him to the Magistrate's, many of whom gave testimony as to Leeson's good character, and also proved that they saw the murdered Pedlar alive and well six weeks after his despatchment! On such evidence the Magistrate charged Leeson, in his place, and took information against her for perjury; she was accordingly committed to stand her trial at the next Assizes to be held in Wicklow. At the trial it will be a curious event to see the man she described to have been murdered brought to prove his own existence! and no doubt he will have great pleasure in giving his testimony to that fact. It will be necessary to observe here, that one of its most active and excellent Magistrates, John Cathcart Lees, Esq. has granted a Certificate, stating that Boylan, the Pedlar, appeared before him on the 21st of this month, in perfect health. And he further remarked, that the girl was not in Leeson's service at the time she alleged the murder to have been committed.

WARFORD: Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Church-street, Quay. Agents for ENGLAND, NEWSPAPERS, &c. &c. Warwick-square, London; and for IRELAND, J. K. JOHNSON, &c. No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

AUCTION OF TIMBER AND DEALS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, ON THE 5th INSTANT THE ENTIRE CARGO OF THE JAMES, GEORGE GRANT, MASTER, NOW LYING AT THE DELPHERY FRACK, Direct from Miamachi, in North America, CONSISTING OF ABOUT 300 TONS PINE TIMBER, 75 PINE PLANK AND DEALS, and 5 CHORDS LATHWOOD, IN LONG LOADS TO THE PURCHASERS. TERMS AT SALE. For further Particulars inquire of JOSEPH JACOB, WHO HAS ALSO ON SALE, A CARGO OF FRESH NORWAY DEALS, Just arrived, per the Andia, from Tomberg, at Waterford, bet of 26th Month (July), 1822.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 29th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

THE FARM OF KILLICARRAGH, late in the hands of JAMES AYLWARD, Esq. and his under Tenants, containing 120 Acres, Phosphate Measure, and situated within less than Three Miles of the City of Waterford. These Lands lie adjacent to the Menial or Demerit Lands of the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. No promise has been made, or preference will be given, except to the highest Bidder, who must first give one moiety of the value of the same, in the usual way of such cases. Deposits, in writing, and post-paid, will be received by the Hon. the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, at the Palace, Waterford; and by Mr. GEORGE TOWNSEND, Treasury, Dublin Castle. The Tenant will be declared on the 20th August next. Waterford, June 28, 1822.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OF ROSS, and the SHIFFORON, and BOATMEN'S HOUSES, and GROUND AT CHEREPOINT.

Proposals to be addressed to JAMES WELLS, Esq. Waterford. December 7, 1821.



London Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER. London Royal Exchange Assurance Company, ASSURANCE COMPANY, BY ROYAL CHARTER, IN THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. For Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Ships, from Fire; ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES. THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactures, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire, with the Assurance of Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, in the age of Seventy-five Years. No Medical Certificate or needless Reference required, when the Life to be assured appears as the Office. No extra Charge now made for Deaths or Volunteer Services, varying within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on any uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any constraints or calls, to make good Losses, that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss. Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000. Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 24th June are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 9th of July, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire. SAMUEL CROTHWAIT, SANDHAM KELLY, Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation, Waterford and Ross, June 28, 1822.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD, BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM MURPHY, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 26s. 6c. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Light Sticks, per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Red Flour, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household. WHITE. BANNED. HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr. lb. oz. dr. lb. oz. dr. Penny Loaf, 0 6 1 0 9 2 0 11 7 Two-Penny, 0 12 2 1 18 4 1 7 6 Four-Penny, 1 8 4 2 5 0 0 2 15 6 Six-penny, 2 5 0 3 7 4 4 7 6 All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Baker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be void. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all WHEAT, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law. July 4. WILLIAM MURPHY, Mayor.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS TO BE LET.

Apply to Mr. C. S. TERRY, Waterford, June 1, 1822.

TO BE LET, THE HOUSE AT NEWTOWN, Now occupied by Mr. REAY; ALSO, THE HOUSE IN BAILLY'S NEW-STREET, Late in the possession of Mr. GEARNEY.

Application to be made to Mr. REAY, Waterford, June 22, 1822.

Russia Tallow, Hemp and Flax. SAMUEL CROTHWAIT EXPECTS TOWARDS THE END OF JULY NEXT, Per the Mars, Capt. WATSON, FROM SE. PETERSBURGH, A CARGO OF TALLOW, HEMP AND FLAX, Which he will dispose of on liberal terms.

June 15, 1822.

For Baltimore, United States, THE AMERICAN SHIP AMAZON.

WILLIAM M-KENZIE, MASTER, IS THIS DAY ARRIVED FROM BALTIMORE, And will Sail again for that Port, (WATER FORTHWARD) On Saturday, the 6th of July next. For Freight or Passage, apply to THOMAS NELSON, Fishamble, June 28, 1822.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 29th OF MARCH INST.

Five such Terms as may be agreed upon. THE HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and DEMESNE, of LANDSAPE, situated in the County of Waterford, midway between Carrick and Lismore, containing 24 Acres, Phosphate Measure. Proposals will be received by JAMES GOUGHAN, Esq. Mount Congreve, Waterford—on Monday, March 2, 1822. (To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

FAMINE IN THE WEST.

DUBLIN, July 1.—We understand that Mr. H. Grattan and Mr. D. La Touche were the two persons to whom it was referred by the Mansion-house Committee, to report the extracts from various letters, received from the distressed districts, and which will be found beneath. They are of a most affecting description, and show how indispensable it is that all persons should lend their aid at this trying and melancholy moment; and above all, that the Committee should use their unremitting exertions, and continue to persevere in the laudable and charitable course which they have undertaken—and that not merely with a view to relieve the crying distresses, and avert the dangers of fever and disease which break out long after hunger has ceased to be felt. But, in order to avert the recurrence of a similar calamity next year, by presenting the peasantry from having recourse to the young crops, and thus consuming their potatoes before they have asisted at a state of maturity. The extracts that are here selected have been taken, we believe, from a mass of letters of a similar nature, all of which present a most wretched picture—but though many of our fellow-countrymen have fallen victims to hunger and disease, yet multitudes have been spared who otherwise must unquestionably have perished.

Thus the efforts of humanity have not been in vain, nor have the exertions of the benevolent been unrewarded—may they proceed and prosper.

COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR. MANSION-HOUSE, JUNE 27. COIR.

Extract of a Letter from George Crofts, Chairman of the Central Committee, (City of Cork). States, that on the 4th June it appeared from the Reports laid before them, from near 100 parishes of the county, and from calculations made in the remaining ones, that not less than 92,800 persons were at that period in the most urgent distress; and from the returns and statements laid before the Committee on the 11th of June, it appeared that the number of persons in actual want had amounted to 150,000.

MAYO.

From the Rev. H. Bentley, Vicar of Ballybane—June 15. States, that in the three parishes there are 9750 individuals; that in addition to want of food, spotted Fevers and Dysenteries had broken out. Oatmeal was distributed from the Church, and when it was expended, such was the starvation of the people, that they burst open the doors

to search for a fresh supply, and it was found necessary to send off many miles to procure it: several of the poor creatures lay all night in the yard, unable to move from pain and hunger, eating the same meal and potatoes.

CLARE.

From the Rev. T. Healy, Vicar of Cotnamore—June 8. There are hundreds in the parish who have no other subsistence but what they gather on the sea-shores—they are reduced to the greatest misery and distress—they have not even a loaf at their doors—they have consumed them all.—I accidentally met one who has shared a half-finished creature, who implored me to accompany him to his wretched haberdashery, in order to witness the protracted misery of his family, but melancholy to relate, we found the mother of six children, with an infant in her arms, actually dead.

MAYO.

From the Rev. D. J. Callinan, Parishes of Aughnamore and Knock—June 19. There are 3000 applications for relief—the poor are wholly destitute of food—the plentiful crop of grass, nettles, and other wild herbs which were formerly supplied by the hand of Providence, is now exhausted!!—The people will die if not immediately relieved.

Rev. Paul McGrath—Ballinacorney, June 21. We have 2500 starving poor—we can afford them but a wretched pittance, as we are able to give out but one loaf of Meal a week, where four are wanted, and which would enable us to give only one pint a day to each person. Cries of hunger are sounding in my ears—we can hold out about a fortnight longer—there is only one remaining resource—send down the place of distress.

From General Strickland, Esq. June 29. The distress is great, and the funds of the two parishes are nearly exhausted—the Fever increases—several persons died last week, and one Woman last night—but she was one of the few out of several hundreds to whom barley was given, and with whom it did not succeed.

From the Rev. John Magee—June 22.—Parishes of Trehan and Kilmummin. There are 400 families in the Union—all in want, and we have no relief to afford to them.—Fever, Dysentery and Starvation are fast spreading. From Denis Bingham, Esq.—June 21.—Bingham Castle, Here. I assure you that Townards have for weeks past subsisted upon sea-weed, wild vegetable substances, and rotten fish, which has brought on a Typhus Fever and a violent Dysentery, and I am firmly persuaded, from the shocking appearance of the objects that present themselves to my view every day, that if the Government do not send speedy succour, the living will scarcely be able to bury the dead—for instance, about two days ago, four men could not be collected to bury a poor creature that died of want of food—they are scorching and getting black in the face, and no medical assistance nearer than Ballinacorney or Cotnamore, except what I gave the poor—would it not be one of the most charitable acts of your Committee, or of the Government, to establish a small dispensary, as there is not one Apothecary's shop within the County.

From the Rev. A. Thomas—26th June—Fevrod. I am glad the Mansion-house Committee have come to the Resolution not to desire the Oatmeal (they sent) to be sold—the quantity we can give each is such a trifling quantity able to keep life, and when a price is required the creatures are obliged to sell their little articles of furniture and wearing apparel, or to raise money on usurious terms to procure their portion. Distress and Fever with all the dreadful consequences are, I lament to say, on the increase; the number of actual beggars in this little town is almost incredible; we have a soup-shop, by which we feed about 400 persons daily—but I am sorry to say we shall be obliged to give this up for want of means.

From the Rev. J. M. O'Connell—June 22.—Parishes of Torm and Aughacore. There are more than 2000 persons in distress—they are living on nettles and wild herbs—they have no potatoes, nor have they money to buy them.

From Henry D. Hunt, Esq.—Cappagh, June 22. The Poor in this part of the County are in a dreadful situation; we have done every thing in our power to relieve them, but owing to the very few RESIDENT GENTLEMEN in the County, our subscription in this Parish has not amounted to £50, which went a very short way in relieving 20000 famishing souls, nearly the one fourth of whom are in the fever, and we have made application in several places, and as yet have received no relief—these people deserve certainly every assistance in our power—in the late disturbances that existed in the South of Ireland, this part of the County was perfectly tranquil.

From the Rev. Thomas Shell, Vicar of Easky, 13th June. There are 200 families, consisting of 1282 persons, in absolute starvation; all assistance will not do, every means were tried to raise a fund in this impoverished country—the scarce witnesses are appalling, nothing presents itself but famine and disease.

The Certificate of the Roman Catholic Clergyman accompanies and confirms this statement. From Mr. Smith—Westport, June 25. The melancholy state of our starving poor is daily increasing; as one of the Committee I had this day for seven hours attended the disbursement for food—the number supplied weekly amounts to nearly 11000, and must be daily increasing, as our Oatmeal has been totally expended; we are now depending on wheat meal. I have written to the North and Southern parishes with a view to induce a supply, but as yet we have only heard of a small cargo of 30 tons from Waterford. I regret to say that our food, being nearly exhausted, unless aid is received far beyond my expectation, thousands must fall a sacrifice to absolute starvation. Our disbursement this week was 11 tons of meal.

CLARE. From the Roman Catholic Curate of Faninism—June 25. This Parish is inhabited by the most wretched class in society; there is not an individual among them able to call the attention of any Committee to their melancholy situation. They are not blessed with the presence of any Gentleman, or even an independent Farmer, who would raise his hand to save them from death. Hitherto their lives have been protracted by selling, not only their little furniture, but even the feathers in their beds, for the purpose of procuring a portion of the meal given out in this town at reduced prices; at present their resources are exhausted, and unless something is done to afford them immediate relief, it is my firm conviction that more than half the Parish will fall a victim before the 15th of July.

From Mr. Elizabeth Wilson, Smalls-Bridge—24th June. The Poor of this Parish and Town are in the greatest distress, and are daily increasing more and more. The population is 2904 persons, and every supply quite inadequate for its relief, which it is possibly can support for five or six weeks to come, I trust that the worst and most to be dreaded of the calamity would be over.

I cannot mention the vast number of wretched papers—their sufferings are beyond description—many, perhaps, not able to procure a meal.

We regret to say that a letter from Eris, Co. Mayo, received on Saturday last from T. Eversard, Esq. forwarding a statement by Mr. James McDonough, who resides in the district, contained the afflicting account, that a man, his wife, and nine children, all perished for want of food!!! On this information being communicated, the Mansion-house Committee immediately directed a further supply to be forwarded to that neighbourhood. Mr. Grattan and Mr. Latouche have also sent a list of the fever cases to the Board of Health, entreating their attention thereto and speedy assistance.

It is computed that 700 individuals are now in fever in the County Clare. Patience, added to famine, is truly deplorable. Government have sent £400 to erect small Fever Hospitals in different parts of the County. £1000 have this week been received by the Poor Committee, and £3000 are promised by Government.

The following trait of feeling, better than National, deserves to be recorded. At the breaking up of the St. Giles' Irish Free School, the Children who had, by their good conduct, obtained tickets for pecuniary rewards, resigned the amount, 18s. 2d. might be contributed to the Funds for their suffering Countrymen.

Mr. Griffith, the Engineer, arrived at New-castle, County Limerick, on Saturday, from whence he proceeded to the mountains, accompanied by Mr. Furlong, the Agent to the Courthouse estates. This Gentleman's mission is supposed to be of the utmost utility to that part of the country, in exploring the different parts of these hitherto impassable mountains, between Newcastle, the County Kerry, and Cork, and to evacuate through all difficulties in the formation and execution of new roads, an undertaking highly beneficial to the traveller, and the employment of the poor.

NEW ANNUATOR OF CASES.—His Majesty's Royal Letters were received at Dublin Castle, on Sunday, announcing Dr. Richard Lawrence, late Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, Lord Archbishop of Cashel, and Primate of Munster, in Ireland, in the room of the late Right Hon. Doctor Charles Broderick, deceased.

