THE KERRY EVENING POST, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1847.

DINGLE.

The Dingle Relief Committee have bought a supply of Indian meal which was brought here from Cork per the *Mary*.

We had a large meeting of our Committee on Wednesday to meet Captain Labalmondiere and to organise and carry out the machinery of the temporary relief measures.

Great consternation is felt here at the avowed intention of Government to make a further reduction in the number of men employed on public works, and to be discontinued altogether after the 1st of May next. This will be the death warrant to many of the poor who are already dying around us like rotten sheep.

KILGUANE ELECTORAL DIVISION.—A correspondent of the *Tralee Chronicle*, writes that this parish contains twenty villages, out of which since the first of last November, about four hundred and sixty souls have perished. Three-fourths of these were interred coffinless, aye, very many of them buried beside the nearest ditches. It is a very common thing to see three and four of these famine-smitten creatures brought together to the chuch-yard, and thrown into one hole, scarcely any covering on them save a coarse sheet. I travelled through this place on Tuesday last, and such a picture of horror and misery I never witnessed, in fact, I could see nothing but a scene of havoc and famine, the dogs actually feeding on their remains without the least fear. There are over one hundred young helpless orphans in this place, who have not a friend this day to assist them, save the all merciful God.

TRALEE QUARTER SESSIONS—MONDAY.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Concannon took his seat in the Criminal Court. The following magistrates were present:—William Denny, John Sealy, John Drummond, R.M., and P. Chute.

The following Grand Jury were then sworn:—Nicholas Donovan, Esq., foreman; William H. Blennerhassett, Frederick Blennerhassett, Daniel De Courcy M'Gillycuddy, Maurice Quill, Charles H. Nash, Montgomery A. Martin, John Hilliard, John F. Eagar, Robert Hickson, Alexander Mason, Samuel Stephens, Edward Hudson, Henry Hilliard, John Lumsden, Daniel Hilliard, Robert Splents, and William Hickson, Esqrs.

Mr. Concannon then addressed them to the following effect:—Mr. foreman and gentlemen of the grand jury, it affords me much pleasure that it is in my power to congratulate you upon the peaceful state of the country about Tralee, and, indeed, upon the peaceful state of this county generally. Although the calendar presents many cases to be tried, still the number of those cases, where the peace of the country has been outraged, are very few; and I am happy to say that it does not appear that there is a single case upon the calendar denoting any systematic opposition to the constituted authorities, or any case shewing features of agrarian outrage. Some time ago this county presented a different appearance in every sessions' town—where the docks were crowded by people who resorted to force, in order to ascertain their rights to the possession of their holdings. The magistrates set their face against it, and the county was taught the salutary lesson, that the law was too powerful to be outraged with impunity. There is one class of crime, I regret, that has increased much in this county of late. The increase of that crime may be attributed, in a great measure, to the awful state of the times. The increase of that crime is certainly owing to the misery & destitution that is around us. But, gentlemen, the common and ordinary idea, that these people are driven to rob because they are very poor, is, really, a mistaken notion in point of fact—as mistaken in point of fact as it would be dangerous were it allowed for a moment to prevail as an excuse. My experience of the present sessions is this—that, in every case where parties have been brought before the court for cow-stealing and sheep-stealing, and where they were charged with the commission of many offences, that it appeared plain that those persons committed thefts and robberies from their poorer neighbours, not influenced by want, but making a pretext of the poverty of the times, and trying to avail themselves of that as an excuse to better their conditions at the expense of those who were poorer than themselves. In all those cases the offenders have been dealt with with severity, and I have no doubt, that in every case of that nature, that the bench I sit with here will act, as the other benches of magistrates have done throughout the county, and that they will treat offenders of that class with exemplary severity. It appears, gentlemen, that there are 46 persons charged with sheep-stealing, 2 with pig stealing, and 2 with cow-stealing. Beside the ordinary run of average cases, there are 29 petty larcenies. Certainly, there is a frightful increase of crime of that description. I need not tell gentlemen of your respectability and intelligence, that it is your duty, when a case of larceny is brought home to any one, to find bills on the evidence, without taking into consideration—because your oaths would not allow you to take into consideration—the motives which induced the parties to commit the crime. There are some cases in which it is necessary that I should state the law as applicable to them; and those are very few. There are two cases of embezzlement. Before you send parties to trial for that charge—I believe those embezzlements are on the part of servants—you must be satisfied, that in the embezzlement of the person in whose employment it is stated he was either servant or clerk, as alleged in the bill, he did embezzle or fradulently take and convert to his own use and purposes the money or chattel alleged to be embezzled by him. The distinction between stealing and embezzling, in point of law is, that, in stealing, or larceny, the property must have been either in the actual or constructive possession of the party from whom it is alleged to have been stolen, while, in the case of embezzlement, the property neither was in the possession of the master or owner, but was given to the servant, or clerk, or person embezzleing, for the use of the master. If it appears that the party stole from the actual possession, as from the person, or drawer, or till, you must find a bill for larceny. But if he found goods or property in the office, as servant or clerk, and, instead of giving that property or money to his master, converted it to his own use, then you must find a bill for embezzlement. There are five cases of rescue, six of riot, and one of forcible possession. In forcible possession, and riot at common law, there must be three to constitute the offence. If there be less than three, though there may have been an affray, it is no riot; it is only such a breach of the peace, when the party is charged with forcible possession, as would constitute a riot. A person may take possession of another man's property, and render himself a trespasser, without coming under the law, of forcible possession. When the indictment is laid at common law, for forcible possession, you must find that there has been such a disturbance of the peace as constitutes a riot. Those are the only observations I think it necessary to address to you. Of course, you'll maturely consider every bill when you find the evidence of such a nature as, if unexplained and uncontradicted, would satisfy a petty jury that the crime was committed, you'll find a bill. But if you find the evidence brought before you such, as, either unexplained or uncontradicted, would not satisfy a petty jury, that the party had committed the offence with which he was charged, then you will not find a true bill; because no one should be put to the expense and hazzard of a trial unless the grand jury be satisfied that there is evidence to convict; so, on the other hand, it is dangerous to the administration of justice, that a person should be put on trial on insufficient evidence; for a party once acquitted by a petty jury cannot be tried again, whereas, if the grand jury ignore the bill, on fresh evidence a bill may be sent up to that or some other grand jury.

At Quarter Sessions, on Monday, two men, named Dundon and Lane, were sentenced to transportation for 10 years, for cow stealing in the neighbourhood of this town.

We will give the Rule of Court in our next.

LISTOWEL—ALARMING PROGRESS OF FEVER.

For the last week the increase of fever of the worst description is heart-rending. Scarce a town where whole families are not prostrate without comfort or assistance—scarce a house without its victim. The hospital is crowded, and can no longer afford shelter or admittance to numbers who drag their sickly and fever-burnt bodies to its gates. The poor people are consequently obliged to seek a covering in hitherto uninhabited hovels and not unfrequently in the dykes. The Rev. Mr. Mahony, P.P. attended last week, in the Bog of Behanes, a poor woman named Daly who was stretched in fever on a wisp of straw in a dyke, with a few sticks placed from the top of the ditch to the ground on which were laid some scraws—her daughter, aged 24 years, was dead by her side in the same wretched place. There were four found dead on the roads—and many crawl into the Poor-house to die—though many I am informed who are objects are refused admittance.

The Rev. John O'Connor, C. C., attended in a miserable cabin a man named Pelican who with his wife (who is since dead) and seven children were in frightful fever, and covered the entire floor of this horried abode—none would approach this hovel of pestilence and death.—He was obliged to administer the sacraments yesterday morning at an early hour to a poor old woman who was exposed to the rain and storm of the previous night in the streets.—Some of those persons were in putrid fever—If the Almighty God does not interfere, our unhappy country will be a grave, its people dead, and no priest left to intone a nation's requiem."—*Kerry Examiner*.

WEST OF ENGLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—The continued prosperity of this old Company, as will be seen by the report made at its annual general meeting on the 4th instant, inserted in another column, will gratify the numerous holders of policies in this county in that long tried Company.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We [K. E. POST] have seen letters from Port Adelaide, stating that that colony is prospering in every way, particularly in mining operations. There is a great field there at present for industrious active labourers.

COUNTY GAOL.—The Coroner held 7 inquests yesterday (Monday) on cases reported since Saturday evening. From the 1st of January to the 2d of March the number of inquests was (sixty-one days) 18—from the 2d of March to the 11th of April (forty days) it was nearly three times the number—49!—*Cork Constitution*.

POOR LAWS—TRALEE UNION—YESTERDAY.

The Board met at 12 o'clock,
William Denny, Esq. Chairman.

The following Guardians were present:—Colonel Stokes, John Hurly, John Lynch, Captain Chute, Rowland Chute, Richard Leahy and John Casey.

The Treasurer's book of receipts and payments was produced, by which it appeared that there had been received during the week £172; leaving a balance in favour of the Union of £72 8s. 11d.

The collector's weekly receipt books were produced, by which it appeared that there had been collected and paid to the Treasurer since the last meeting, in respect of the following electoral divisions, the sums specified, viz:—

Dingle, £23 15s.; Tralee, £18; Dunquin, £2; Dunurlin, £1 15s.; Minard, £8; Ventry, 10s.; total, £48.

The provision check and provision receipt and consumption book were produced, when it appeared that the cost of provisions, &c., received during the week was £141 17s. 5½d., and the cost of provisions consumed £141 7s. 9½d.

Average cost of a pauper for the week, 2s. 5½d.

Several letters from the Commissioners, approving of increase of salary to assistant nursetender; referring to a resolution of the 6th inst.—directing that each of the collectors do state the largest sum he may be able to collect weekly—to the resolution of the 6th inst. relative to the loan of £150—and forwarding half notes for a second loan similar in amount, &c.—were read.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

A letter was also read from the Board of Health in reference to the appointment of medical officers under the Fever Act, for Tralee.

After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted.

"Resolved—With reference to the letter of the Board of Health, dated 6th April, that this Board of Guardians beg to state that they are prepared to hire a house or room to be used as a dispensary or office for the medical officers, for the purpose of dispensing medicine, and to provide the necessary medical appliances, &c., whenever they may receive intimation of his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, having sanctioned the appointment of the medical officers recommended by the Board, and the Board have deputed a committee of three Guardians to select a suitable building for the purpose above specified."

FEARFUL STATE OF THE BURIAL GROUND AT RATH AND CLOHERBRIEN.

In the course of the proceedings, Dr. Alton came forward and directed the attention of the Board to the present insufficient manner of burial in the neighbouring grave-yard of Rath, a field or two from the workhouse, and so situated relatively to the house, that any effluvia arising from it must, from the point in which the prevailing winds blow, be wafted over that building, and be the cause of much sickness in an establishment already. In a sanitory point of view, so badly circumstanced, being low in its situation, and its drainage bad. Most of the bodies of those recently interred among the poor are insufficiently covered with earth, and would require a further quantity to be raised upon them. He had visited the grave-yard that morning, and made a personal inspection of it—a duty he would not willingly undertake again. It was most revolting to see the body of a child, rather grown, dragged quite out of the coffin, and lying in the grave-yard, totally uncovered, with one leg and thigh completely taken off, and devoured by dogs, that nightly prowl about for this sort of food. Many of the coffins are completely exposed to view, and the whole state of the yard is such as to cause much apprehension for the public safety. The effluvia, even at present, must engenders disease among those frequenting this grave-yard on the occasion of the burial of their friends.

Mr. Hurly—Are you aware of the nature of the property in the burial ground there, for I believe parties are obliged to pay for interment? Have we the power, then, to interfere? It was stated before the relief committee, that it is now no novel thing for the farmers to see a dog bringing in the leg and arm of a child into their houses.

Dr. Alton stated that there was not even sufficient room for burial purpose in the place set apart on the workhouse grounds for the interment of paupers not claimed by their friends.

Arrangements were subsequently made to remedy this.

Mr. Leahy believed that an act of parliament was in progress with respect to burial grounds.

Mr. Lynch then drew the attention of the Board to the condition of Cloherbrien church. He had received a letter the other day through the post-office, which he had placed in the hands of Mr. Bolger, with a view to his bringing the subject of it before the magistrates at petty sessions. The letter was from a person named Fitzmaurice, from Ardfert. He states that, passing by the grave-yard at Cloherbrien, he saw cows and horses feeding there; that he saw graves, recently made, with the impression of the hoofs of those animals in them, and the bowels of an infant actually protruding!—(sensation)—not only presenting an object offensive to the view and harrowing to the feelings, but offensive to the organs of smell. He begged of me to bring the matter in some way before the public. Mr. Lynch had no way of doing so, except by giving the letter to the newspapers for insertion, but it was mixed up with so much "blarney" to himself, that he felt a delicacy in doing so. As Colonel Stokes was from that neighbourhood, perhaps he would say something on the subject.

Colonel Stokes—It is in a shameful state, so much so that I intended to propose a resolution on the subject.

Mr. Hurly—Mr. Lynch's statement was fully borne out yesterday at the Committee-room, where a farmer stated that it was no novel thing for the farmers to see a dog with an arm and leg in his mouth coming into their houses.

Mr. Lynch—But this is a different thing; the farmer at the opposite side of the road sends his cattle into this yard.

After some further conversation, the following resolution was proposed by Colonel Stokes, seconded by Mr. Lynch, and carried unanimously:—

"Resolved—That the insufficient space appropriated for the interment of the poorer classes in the parish of Tralee, Rathass and Cloherbrien, is notoriously such as to render it necessary in most cases to disturb the remains of one to make room for those of another, and many coffins almost here containing the remains of only lately interred persons are to be seen above ground in the burial grounds of these parishes by all passers-by. The Relief Committee has appointed persons to dig graves of a proper depth in the principal burial grounds of this electoral division; but ground is wanted and this the Committee has not the power to add. The positive danger of plague during the approaching hot season—independent of all other considerations—arising from such a state of things as now exists imperatively calls for an immediate remedy.

"Resolved, therefore, that the Board of Health be pleased to instruct this Board of Guardians to the most prompt measures which they could adopt for enlarging the burial grounds of this Union where the same may be necessary, and obtaining additional ground for this purpose."

The Board was then occupied for a considerable time with the subject of its financial difficulties, and Colonel Stokes and Mr. Lynch complained that the "due diligence" required by the law was not used by Mr. Chute.

On the part of Mr. Chute, it was stated that he was busily employed in proceeding in the Barrister's Court against defaulters, and that he had procured new assistants for the purpose of collecting the rate with the utmost energy. Mr. Chute subsequently came before the Board and stated that he would in six weeks at furthest be enabled to pay in £1000.

The Board shortly after separated.

TRALEE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

This body met on Monday last in their new office, in the paper warehouse of Mr. Stephens, Nelson-street.

George D. Stokes was in the chair. The other members present were—The Revs. Anthony Denny, A. B. Rowan, W. A. Scott, William Chestnut, (Presbyterian Minister,) and John Mawe, R. C. C.; Colonel Stokes, William Denny, John Hurly, George Hilliard, John M'Cartie, Pierce Chute, John Casey, and Jonathan Walpole. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Richard and Mr. George Gun entered the room.

The first subject that was brought before the meeting, was the circular of Mr. Stanley to superintendents of public works, [illegible] instructions to suspend all works on the 1st of May next, unless otherwise directed. The Committee condemned in the strongest terms the mistaken and fatal policy of the Government, and most indignantly protested against the responsibility attempted to be fixed upon the Relief Committees of the country by this step. After a good deal of conversation, the following resolution was adopted with acclamation:—

"Resolved—That having read with alarm a copy of a letter addressed to the superintending engineers of districts ordering all the relief works to be discontinued from the 1st of May next, we, the constituted Relief Committee of this extensive district hereby solemnly protest against this order being carried into effect until the temporary relief measures are in full and active operation. We are compelled to direct the attention of the Government to the complicated nature of the arrangements required to put the Temporary Relief Act into force the fact that the utmost exertion of the Committee cannot complete those arrangements before the period fixed, and they must hereby exonerate themselves from the responsibility of being called on to perform impossibilities under the penalty of seeing the poor perish or break out into insurrection."

It was further resolved that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, the Irish Secretary, the Board of Works Office, and the Relief Commissioners.

The Rev. A. B. Rowan read a statement of assets, which showed that—

	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.		£	s.	d.
The last week's sales had been	14	1	2	brought	222	3	9
Leaving a supply in store of	81	3	3	worth	1281	10	8
Deducting from this the balance due to the Bank of					324	9	1
Leaves the assets of the Committee worth					£957	1	7

Colonel Stokes announced that he had received a letter from the Central Association, Dublin, expressing their readiness to give £20 to the relief of the poor of Blennerville.

The letter was given to Mr. Rowan, who said he would hand it to the Ladies' Committee for the soup shop.

The lists of destitute from several districts, including Tralee, Anna, part of Ballynahaglish and of Rathass parishes. Other districts remain still unfinished. It appeared to us that they were very incomplete, and that they would require considerable trouble and delay before they could be acted upon. Several persons, who had no claim for relief, were on the lists, those the Committee will on revision exclude. At a subsequent period of the day, the Chairman, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Mawe and one or two other members, proceeded to commence the revision of the lists—Mr. Mawe having provided himself with the Roman Catholic Parish Register as a check over the returns for the town district.

Several orders were given for coffins. On the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Mawe, it was ordered that every application for a coffin should be backed by the signature of the clergyman who had attended the dying moments of the deceased person, as the best check to fraud.

Mr. Rowan then read a very strong letter, which, as Treasurer to two Relief Committees, (Tralee and Castlegregory), he felt it due to himself and to the destitute to lay before the Relief Commissioners, on the subject of providing food for the people. Its purport was to inquire on what grounds or from what source could he expect the funds to meet the engagements he might enter into to procure supplies of food for the districts with which he was connected. Mr. Rowan said, he felt the fearful responsibility of leaving the country depending on the complicated and cumbrous machinery of the new relief measures, which he knew would not be in operation for a time much longer than was anticipated by the Government.

Mr. Hurly strongly approved of the letter, and suggested a trifling addition, which was agreed to.

After a further conversation, it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Mr. William Denny, that the letter be placed on the minutes, and it be sent forward to the authorities, marked with the approval of the Relief Committee as a body.

The meeting soon after separated.

COFFINS.—At the previous meeting of the committee, authority was given to Mr. Brereton, the store-keeper, to provide coffins for the destitute, to be furnished on the order of two committee men.

BURIAL GROUNDS.—The necessity of having the remains of the destitute poor interred at a greater depth than they now are, was brought before the considerarion of the previous meeting of the relief committee by Colonel Stokes, when the following resolution was adopted:—"That a labourer, at 8s. per week, be appointed to each of the three principal burial grounds of Rathass, Anna, and Cloherbrien, for the purpose of digging graves of a proper depth for all destitute persons requiring to be buried, and aiding all other persons in digging the graves that they may require. These labourers are to remain all day at the burial ground, and to be subject to a stoppage of salary in the event of any neglect of duty being established against them."

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD.—The establishment for the sale and distribution of food under the new relief committee is to be as follows:—A store, and two shops of issue, at Tralee; with a shop at the Spa. A store (in conjunction with Castlegregory) at Blennerville, together with a shop of issue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KERRY EVENING POST.

Tralee, April 14, 1847.

SIR—Permit me to lay before the public, through your columns, the details of a most heartrending case of destitution and wretchedness that came under my observation yesterday in Denny-street—in the hope that it may lead some reader to open his hand & increase his benevolence to the orphans, with whom the progress of the present fatal epidemic is daily filling the country.

I saw five children lying on the flags, and a more emaciated and famine-stricken group could not be conceived. Three of them leaned against the wall, and the most casual passer-by could at once perceive (which was the fact) that, so fearfully had hunger told upon them, they could not move or stand without assistance—attenuated forms, they presented no appearance life except an occasional listless movement of the eye. The other two, though able to walk, were little better off; to add to the ghastness of the picture, one child's hand was in a state of actual mortification from the effects of a severe burn, combined with neglect. So altogether hopeless did the recovery of this unfortunate creature appear, that a medical man to which the wound was shown said it was useless to torture the wretched object with any attempt at cure—which could only inflict more pain on the poor sufferer, without staying for a moment the approach of that death which gaunt famine and disease were fast bringing to his release. On inquiry we learned that they were orphans from Dingle, and that they had struggled someway to the workhouse; into which the sealed orders of the Poor Law Commissioners refused their admission (an order having come down forbidding a single additional admission until the inmates were reduced within 1000 persons.)

A more fitting case for workhouse relief could not offer itsel, than that of those poor orphans; should not the guardians therefore, have the power to make an exception in such an extreme case?—I remain, sir, your's, A. Z.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KERRY EXAMINER.

SIR—Now that Lord Morpeth's Bill will put an end to the pestilential practice of burying in towns, the inhabitants of this locality should *at once* take steps to secure a burial ground at a salubrious distance from Tralee. The streets in the vicinity of our overcrowded church-yard will probably be saved from pestilence this summer by this law, prohibiting burial there any longer; Rathass and Cloherbrien are, I grieve to say, just as overcrowded as Tralee church-yard; but 'tis to be hoped Sir Edward Denny, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. James O'Connell, and other landed proprietors in this vicinity will each give an acre or half acre on their respective estates for grave-yards—they will thus be staying the spreading of pestilence during this awful summer—when the deaths are likely to be one hundred fold greater than they have been during the winter. I trust that our Relief Committee and others will look to this subject at once before it be too late, the evil is at their doors *now*.

EMILIUS.

IMPORTANT.

(From the Southern Reporter.)

We introduce the most agreeable and acceptable tidings it has ever been our duty to communicate to the Irish Public with the following letter, the intimation contained in which will gladden many a heart, and, it is to be hoped, cause the preservation of many a life:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.

United States Consulate, Cove of Cork,
April 12, 1847.

DEAR SIR—I beg to inform you of the arrival of the U. S. Ship of War, *Jamestown*, Capt. Forbes, at this port, from Boston, laden with provisions for the Irish poor; and I send you the *Boston Post* newspaper of the 25th ult.—I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,

J. MURPHY, U.S.C.

THANKS.

The Rev. Anthony Denny thankfully acknowledges to have received £5 from friends in Lancashire, through Mrs. Zobel, being their second contribution for the relief of the distressed poor of Tralee.

Mrs. Hickson, Hillville, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £5 worth of soup-stuffs, from Mr. John Hickson, Nelson-street; a purchase made by him out of a fund collected for the relief of the destitute poor of Letterough, together with a donation of a bag of meal.

The Rev. Robert Sandes thankfully acknowledges to have received £2, for the poor of Castlemain, from the Right Hon. Lady Ruthven.

The Blennerville Ladies' Committee thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following further donations in aid of their soup establishment:—

	£	s.	d.
The Central Relief Association, Dublin,	20	0	0
The Ladies' Relief Committee, Dublin,	15	0	0
Messrs. Nesbitt and Co., London, per Messrs. Kennelly,	5	0	0
A Lady,	0	5	0
Total,	£40	0	0

MARRIED.

In Limerick, Commander Thomas Fisher, R.N., H.M.S. *Stromboli*, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Hamilton, C. B. and grand-daughter of the late Lord Castlemaine.

DIED.

On Saturday last, at his residence, corner of the Square, of decline, Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Corn Merchant. Of sterling honesty in all his dealings, few men in his position possessed in a higher degree the confidence of his fellow citizens than did Mr. Fitzgibbon. He filled the offices of poor law guardian for Tralee electoral division, and of town commissioner for this borough, since those bodies were called into existenee. Mr. Fitzgibbon has left a wife and children to lament his early death.

At Castlemain, of the prevailing epidemic brought on by the discharge of his arduous duties, the Rev. Patrick Tuohy, C.C. of that parish.

At Knockasarnet, near Killarney, Patrick Cronin, at the advanced age of 112 years. He was mowing for his father-in-law the day his wife was born, and had a son at the age of 90. He retained his faculties to the last, and was remarkable through life for his industrious habits.

Near Kanturk, of fever, Mr. Owen M'Sweeny, leaving a wife and nine young children.

In Cork, Johanna, wife of Mr. Michael Tuohy.

At Kinsale, Captain Henry Drury, R.N.

In Douglas-street, Cork, the Rev. Archdeacon O'Keeffe.

At Velvetstown, co. Cork, Thomas Lucas Crofts, Esq.

Sarah Edwardina, daughter of the Rev. Mitchel Carleton, late of Woodside, co. Cork.

At Beech-Lawn, Castleconnell, Caroline, daughter of the late Michael Prittie Head, Esq.

HOW TO MEET THE PRESENT CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KERRY EVENING POST.

SIR—To meet the present calamity which the Almighty has visited on the country, requires the greatest possible exertions of the landlords and tenantry of Ireland. To alleviate this misery, as the law is constituted at present, is only an encouragement to the indolent, and will eventually add to the ruin and demoralization of the country, as every excuse against labour will be made by those who can legally claim relief.

The farmer and landlord will struggle for a time; still you will find destitution increasing daily from the ranks of the farmers and, as a consequence, disappointment to landlords, which, of course, will be the means of involving them in great embarrassments, &c.

As a working farmer, I would suggest that every estated gentleman would carefully consider the position he is now placed in, as his tenantry are on the brink of a dangerous precipice, and should they be so unfortunate as to fall over, their master, the landlord, will soon follow them, and meet a like fate, making room for some English butcher, huxters, or some such persons, who are well known to possess *capital*, to assume his position in society, and do what he for years neglected to do, viz., to find productive employment for classes residing on his estate, and which it requires neither science or skill to point out.

Capital is the question. This has been offered by the government on terms I consider safe to the state, remunerative to the landlord and tenant, affording employment to the poor labouring and artisan, and which would ultimately cause destitution to disappear altogether. I recommend then to every landlord to apply, at once, for the "Loan" offered, and set about productive works, such as draining, building, cow-houses, barns, &c. Each landlord hould subdivide his estate into townlands and make the farmers thereon employ the labourers on the works alluded to; and, for their own sake, and for the prevention of *taxes*, believe me, the *farmers* on each townland will leave no stone unturned, to support the poor of the townland, when they are made aware that such of the poor as they allow to go from their townland they must pay for in the Poorhouse. Bring the matter home to every estate in this way, and rely on it you will soon be rid of the idle and lazy portion of the people. Industry will prevail, consequently independence follow, and poverty and degradation vanish from the land. Let every estated gentleman and his tenantry be rid of the *poor tax* who will discharge their duty in the manner I have pointed out; but let those not so doing bear the *burden* of their poor, and the certain consequences that will follow the annihilation of their tenants, and allowing their estates to pass into other hands.

I also beg leave to observe that I consider it perfectly just and fair, that the tenantry who have the good fortune to be under kind and indulgent landlords, should assist in the repayment of the money borrowed from the government in proportion to their tenure and benefit.

As the poor residing in towns, let them be empolyed on town works, roads, &c. Such other poor persons as require relief, let one half of the sum necessary for their support be made a country charge, and the other half raised by an impost on each town, commencing on ten pound houses—a second tax on those who have income within the town out of houses commencing at fifty pounds per year, with an increase of tax from fifty to seventy five pounds, and so on in proportion. Then let the head landlords be taxed with a sum on the amount of their ground rent from houses in each and every town, so much to the pound. A separate account of the number of paupers sent from each town should be kept, and these towns should be taxed in proportion, which would cause the inhabitants and guardians to be cautious whom they would recommend or send forward for relief.

The real benefits derived from draining are so many and extensive, that I have neither time nor space to enlarge upon them as I could wish. I shall only say, I would perefer paying a reasonable rent for dry land, than to be compelled to hold a wet farm without rent. The losses on such land cannot be enumerated. In the first instance, there is a loss of health, a loss of seed, and a loss of labour. I defy any person to name to me a farmer occupying a wet farm to be a penny better than a beggar, and, generally speaking, some one of his family suffering from ill health! Whereas, were the land drained, it would grow good crops at a small expense of seed and labour, and remove sickness. To encourage the growth of green crops, now so necessary since the failure of the potatoe, we must have our cattle properly housed, in order to ensure the most valuable and requisite article the farmer can possess—manure—and in healthy condition by not having them exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and the preventing them from cutting up the land in the winter season, so often neglected, to the great detriment of the farm and its occupier.

With regard to Emigration, I have often heard gentlemen speaking on the subject, how plans should be devised and funds raised for that purpose. My opinion is such as are not needed, from my knowledge of the country which is extensive. Say from Dublin to the Blasket Islands, from thence to the City of Cork—taking any route you please—I will assert, that in that extensive range of country, there is not one individual able to work but could be profitably employed, if the gentry on whose estates they are located would exert and avail themselves of the opportunity they now have, of getting money from the Government for the good and wise purpose of draining. Look to the several hundreds of thousands of acres perfectly waste and totally unproductive to landlord or tenant, which abound with sea manure and limestone—I need not say turf. All these acres now are of little or no value for want of draining. The gentlemen who will not seize on this opportunity would do well to dispose of their properties; if they do not, they will, ere long, be disposed of for them, when their poor tenantry are driven to destitution. The duty of a landlord to his tenants, at this awful period of national calamity, should be like that of a parent to his children, and, in return, the tenant should respect and revere the landlord as the child should the parent. The want of confidence between tenant and landlord has been injurious to the country. The chief cause of this is the latter being so little acquainted with the former. Should they all, even now at the eleventh hour, join hand in hand, commence, encourage and follow up industrious pursuits, with the assistance of the Most High, we would soon drive famine and disease out of the country, and be envied in place of being pitied and degraded, as we are, by taunts and reproaches for our indolence and poverty. If Ireland's friend, Lord G. Bentinck, had succeeded in his plans of railroads (even in a minor way) which he would have done were he not betrayed by our enemies, not an idle stream or rivulet in the country could be found in a short space of time, but would be taken up with Mills and Factories. Our silver, lead, copper and coal mines would be all at work, as well as our splendid flag and slate quarries. The fisherman and farmer would have a secure and speedy transit for their produce to the Dublin, Liverpool and London markets, and—not speaking of what we may fairly anticipate from other sources of industry, such as factory produce, &c.—would give ample employment to railroads. English railroad companies should have assisted the Irish, as in so doing they would be only bringing "grist to their own mills." They would establish industry on a permanent basis, cause time to become precious, which is not valued now, do away with idle meetings, agitation and all useless enquiries about our neighbour's creed or politics, put an end to bad feelings of every description, and enable us to live as we are bound to do, in love and peace with all around us. This happy state of things would encourage our brother Briton to come and see us, & he would take back word that we were a peaceable, industrious, thriving people, and worthy of being encouraged and supported.

If prospects like these were realised for our now unhappy country, in a short space of time we need not be calling on our English brothers for charity, which I must say they have generously and humanely bestowed upon us in this our hour of misery and wretchedness.

I still trust our friends will rally for another hearing of the railroad question, and be supported by every friend to our country's welfare, and that such as absent themselves, by false and ingenious pretences, shall be considered opponents to our real interest.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your's respectfully,

J. W. A KERRY FARMER.

USUAL OR ORDINARY PRESENTMENT SESSIONS, PREPARATORY TO SUMMER ASSIZES, 1847.

Where to be held.	For what Barony.	When to be held.
O'Dorney,	Clanmaurice,	Tuesday, May 11th
Listowel,	Irraghticonnor,	Wednesday, — 12th.
Dingle,	Corkaguiny,	Friday, — 14th.
Knockane,	North Dunkerron,	Monday, — 17th.
Cahirciveen,	Iveragh,	Wednesday, — 19th.
Sneem,	South Dunkerron,	Friday, — 21st.
Kenmare,	Glanerough,	Saturday, — 22nd.
Killarney,	Magonihy,	Monday, — 24th.
Tralee,	Trughenackmy and County at Large,	Wednesday, — 26th.

The Court will sit each day at 11 o'clock, A.M., precisely.

It is particularly requested to be understood that I cannot, for the future, prepare any Applications for Rents of Sessions Houses, Remuneration of Medical Attendants at Inquests, or Bridewell-keepers' Salaries, unless at the special desire of the Applicants; nor can I lay any Application for any such purpose before the Justices and Cess-payers at Presentment Sessions, unless the same are made, signed, and lodged in like manner as Application for Public Works.

All Applications, whether for Public Works, Dispensaries, or any other purposes which are to be considered at the Usual or Ordinary Presentment Sessions, must be lodged with me at my Office, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th APRIL next.

HENRY M'CAN, Grand Jury Secretary.

Tralee, 14th April, 1847.

TO BE LET,

Either Furnished or Unfurnished, for the Summer Months, or for such longer term as may be agreed upon, either with or without the Land,

HILLVILLE,

THE Residence of JAMES JOHN HICKSON, Esq., (who comes to reside in Tralee), situated within 16 miles of Tralee, 8 of the market town of Dingle, and 4 of the post village of Castlegregory.

The House, which contains good sized Parlour and Drawing Room, four large Bed Rooms, large House Closet, Servants' Rooms, Pantries, &c., &c., (and is distant from the Sea less than a quarter of a mile), is fit for the immediate reception of a Gentleman's Family. The Ground, of which there are 10 Plantation Acres, immediately attached to the House, is of an excellent quality, and suited for the production of every description of Crops.

The Offices, consisting of roomy Coach House, Three Horse Stable, Cow House for 12 Cows, Dairy, Store House, and Steaming House, (with steaming apparatus complete), are in excellent repair.

The whole would form a most desirable Residence, being situated in a very picturesque part of the Country, which is well stocked with Game, and where Fishing (both River and Lake) can be had of a first class description, and in abundance.

☞ A right of Turbary will be given.

Application to be made to JAMES J. HICKSON, Esq., Nelson-Street, Tralee. April 3, 1847.

KILLARNEY UNION.

AT a Meeting of the FINANCE COMMITTEE of the Killarney Union, held on the 13th instant,

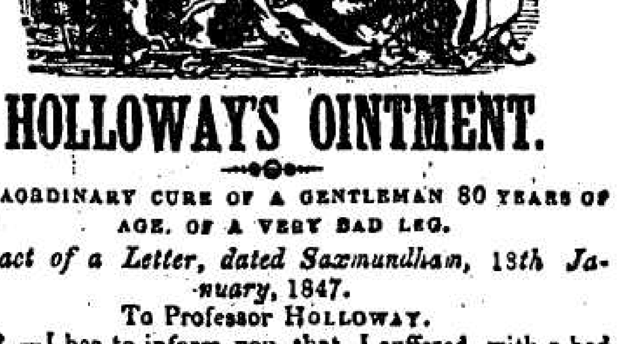
DANIEL CRONIN, Jun., Esq., in the chair,

the following Resolution was adopted:—

"Resolved—That as the entire and satisfactory working out of the New Relief Act mainly depends on the upright and honest exertions of the various Electoral Division Committees, and as the Finance Committee of the Killarney Union must depend in a great measure upon them for the accuracy and trustworthiness of each list of the destitute to be furnished by them, the Finance Committee do now most urgently press on these bodies to lose no time in forwarding to them their various estimates."

April 14, 1847.

THE GREATEST CURES OF Any Medicines in the Globe.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A GENTLEMAN 80 YEARS OF AGE, OF A VERY BAD LEG.

Extract of a Letter, dated Saxmundham, 18th January, 1847.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I suffered with a bad leg for some years, and had been under the hands of a respectable Surgeon here for some months, without getting any relief, so that at last I mentioned to the Surgeon that I should like to try your Pills and Ointment, and he said "*do so, for I do not see any chance of your getting better without my using the knife, to get a proper discharge.*" By taking your Pills and using your Ointment, I got immediate relief, and in a short time a complete cure, for which, I thank God, and to you, Sir, I return my sincere thanks. It is generally known about here, and is called a surprising cure.

(Signed) RICHARD STOPHER.

☞ The above gentleman is now so hale and strong, even in his 80th year, as to be able to discharge the duties as Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, at Saxmundham.

AMPUTATION OF TWO LEGS PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter, dated Roscommon, February 19, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs, one with *eight* Ulcers on it, the other with *three*, they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of either one or two alternatives—to have both Legs amputated, or die!—On his way home he met a gentleman in the coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means alone.

(Signed) CHARLES TULLY.

Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

A CURE OF A DESPERATE SCORBUTIC ERUPTION OF LONG STANDING.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton, the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness, and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal Medical men, as also those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief, at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as thoroughly cured; I can now sleep all the night through, and the pains in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

A CURE OF A DREADFUL AND DANGEROUS CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

In the following remarkable case the Lady had been both deaf and blind from the virulence of the complaint.—February 19th, 1847.

Mrs. Gibbons, of Tivoli Place, Cheltenham, was for two years so dreadfully afflicted with Erysipelas that she became (however extraordinary it may appear) both blind and deaf, from the severity of the disease, and during the whole of the time she was attended by several of the most eminent medical men in Cheltenham, without receiving any benefit whatever, and, as a last resource she tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which in two months perfectly cured the dreadful complaint, and likewise restored her to health.

☞ Mrs. Stoyle, the very respectable Landlady of the Newmarket Inn, Cheltenham, can bear witness to this cure. It can also be authenticated at the Stationers, No. 10, Arcade, High-street, Cheltenham.

IN ALL DISEASES of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiegofoot, Yaws, and Coco bay, and all Skin Diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Prodrietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilised World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. March 17, 1847.