DUBLIN CITY REGISTRY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ALL Persons professing Repeal Principles, and who may be entitled to be admitted to the Freedom of the City of Dublin, are requested to send in forthwith the particulars of their claims to the Committee Rooms, Corn Exchange, when the necessary steps will be taken to facilitate their Admission and Registry as Parliamentary Electors.

T. M. RAY, Secretary.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.	MON.
3 per Ct Cons.	94⅞	94⅞ 95	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛	96
Reduced do ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per Ct Stock	96½ mo	96½ mo	96⅝ op.	97 op	97 mo.	97 11/12 m
3½ Debentures.	—	—	—	—	—	—
L Annuities ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock ..	—	—	—	—	202	202
R. Canal Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
G. Canal Stock	—	—	8	—	—	—
Do Debs 5pr ct	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do Debs 5pr ct	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do Debs 4pr ct	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do Debs 4pr ct new	—	—	—	—	—	—
City do 4 pr ct	87	—	—	87	—	87
Do do 4 pr ct new	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 pr ct Bal Off Debs with Gov Security	—	—	—	—	—	96
per cent Pipe Wat Deb....	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 per cent Pipe Wat Deb, new	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dub & Kingstown Railway Debs 4 pr. ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—

DUBLIN DAILY SHARE LIST—MONDAY.

DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.	Amount per Share.	Paid up.	City of Dub. Merchants' Association List.	Stock Exchange List.	Royal Exchange Share List.
IRISH RAILWAYS.	£	£			
Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush	25	1¾	—	—	—
Ditto Extension ..	25	1¾	—	—	—
Belfast and Ballymena ..	50	7½	—	—	6¼
Belfast and Ballymena, and Londonderry and Coleraine Junction ..	25	2½	—	—	1½
Belfast and Co Down ..	50	2½	—	—	—
Belfast and Hollywood ..	10	1	—	—	—
Bandon and Bantry	25	1¾	¼⅝	—	—
Cork and Bandon ..	50	5	—	—	—
Cork and Bandon and Kinsale Junction ..	20	1½	—	—	—
Cork, Pas, and Kinsale..	20	2½	—	—	¾
Cork and Killarney ..	50	2½	—	—	—
Cork and Waterford ..	25	1½	—	—	¼⅝
Cork and Youghal ..	50	2½	—	—	—
Cork & Passage In Line	50	3	—	—	—
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	20	2½	—	2	2¼
Dublin & Armh (Inland)	25	1¾	—	—	—
Dublin, Tullamore, and Parsonstown Junction	20	2	½	—	—
Dublin and Enniskillen	50	5	—	—	—
Dublin & Bel Extension	25	2½	—	—	—
Dublin and Bel Junction	50	10	—	—	7
Dublin, Belfast, & Coleraine Junction ..	50	2½	1 0 0	1	1
Dublin and Drogheda ..	75	65	—	75	—
Drogheda Thirds ..	25	10	—	—	—
Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniskerry	25	2½	⅜	⅜	—
Dublin and Kingstown..	100	100	—	—	—
Ditto Halves . ..	50	5½	—	—	16
Ditto Quarters	25	2½	—	—	8¼
Dublin and Sandymount.	20	2½	—	—	⅜
Dundalk and Enniskillen	50	7½	2½⅜⅜⅜	—	—
Enniskillen and Sligo ..	50	2½	—	—	—
Galway and Ennis ..	50	2½	—	—	—
Gt Co Down Bel Newry	50	2½	1½	—	1¼⅝
Great Munster Railway..	50	2½	—	—	—
Great Sthrn and Western	50	15	—	17½	—
Ditto Extension ..	50	15	—	—	—
Great Southern and Western and Waterfd and Limerick Junction, Clonmel to Thurles ..	25	2½	¾	—	¾⅞
Great Southern & Western Extension from Templemore to Nenagh and the Shannon ..	15	1½	—	—	¼
The Midland Gt Western Railway and Royal Canal Company ..	50	10	—	—	—
Ditto, Extension to Sligo	50	2½	—	—	—
Do. Extension to Galway	25	2½	—	—	—
Irish Gt Western, Dublin to Galway ..	40	4	—	—	—
Irish North Midland ..	25	1¾	—	—	—
Kilkenny Junction ..	25	1¼	—	—	—
Killarney Junctions	50	2½	1½⅜	1⅝	1½⅜
Limerick, Ennis, & Killaloe Junction ..	50	5	—	—	—
Limerick and Ennis....	25	2½	—	—	—
Limerick and Tarbert Exten with a Branch to Rathkeale & Ncastle	50	2½	—	—	—
Limerick Wrn Railway..	—	2½	—	—	—
Lderry and Coleraine....	50	2½	—	—	—
Lderry and Enniskillen..	50	5	—	—	—
Larne, Bel, & Ballymena	20	2½	—	—	—
Larne and Carrickfergus	25	2½	—	—	—
Nenagh to the Shannon..	—	—	—	—	—
Newry, Armagh, and Londonderry Junction	25	2½	—	—	—
Newry, Banbridge, and Belfast Junction ..	50	2½	—	1¾	2
Newry and Enniskillen..	50	2½	—	—	—
Newry, Warrenpoint, & Rostrevor	20	2	4¼	4¼	4¼¼
New Ross, Carlow, and Kilkenny Junctions ..	20	1½	—	—	—
Sligo and Shannon ..	25	1½	—	—	—
Ulster	50	32	—	—	—
Waterford and Limerick	50	12½	—	—	—
Waterford and Kilkenny	20	3	—	—	—
Wat & Kil Ex to Carlow	20	1	—	—	—
Wexford and Carlow ..	20	2	—	—	—
Wex, Wat, & Valentia..	25	1½	—	—	—
Waterford and Tramore	20	2	1⅜	1⅝	1½
Waterford, Wexfd & Dub	25	1½	⅝	⅝	⅝⅜
Thur, Ck-on-Suir Clml, and Nenagh ..	20	2	—	—	—
Wex, Car, & Dub Jn N Shs	20	2	—	—	⅝
BANKS, &c.					
Hibernian Bank ..	100	25	29¼	—	—
Provincial Bank ..	100	25	—	—	—
Royal Bank	50	10	—	—	—
National Bank	50	22½	—	—	—
London and Dublin Bank	50	10	—	—	—
National Insurance Co....	250	30	—	—	—
Patriotic ditto	100	10	—	10¼	—
MISCELLANEOUS.					
City of Dub Stm P Shares	100	100	—	—	—
Ditto	50	50	—	—	—
City of Dub Steam of 1836	50	50	—	—	—
Steam Ship Building Co.	50	50	—	—	—
Ditto Ditto Scrip	50	25	—	—	—
British and Irish Steam..	50	50	—	—	—
Dublin & Glasgow Steam	50	45	—	—	—
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company ..	50	50	—	—	—
Ditto New Shares ..	50	10	—	—	—
Dub & L'pool St Sh Com.	20	2½	—	—	—
Senator Steam Ship ..	—	90	—	—	—
Mining Co. of Ireland ..	25	7	—	—	—
Gen Min Com of Ireland	25	1	—	—	—
Wicklow Copper Mine	5	5	—	—	—
Dub & Ktwn Coal Con Co	10	1	—	—	—
Dublin Coal Ship Com..	—	1	—	—	—
Alliance Gas	20	5	—	—	—
Hibernian Gas	—	49	—	—	—
Dublin Consumers' Gas	25	2½	11s 6d	2¼	12s 6d
National Glass Company	25	2½	—	—	—
Royal Irish Glass Com..	20	2	—	—	—
Royal Irish Railroad Carriage Company ..	—	2	—	—	1s 6d

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

The business done in this market on yesterday was as follows:—

Clonmel and Thurles, 16s; Cork and Waterford, 6s; Great County Down, 1¼; Irish North Midland, 6s 6d; Waterford and Tramore, 1 31/32; Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin, 12s; Patriotic Insurance Company, 10¼; Consumers' Gas Company, 2½.

The Freeman's Journal

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1846.

REMEMBER THE 30TH OF MAY, 1844!

FOOD, NOT PHYSIC.

Physic is a good thing in its way, but of all substitutes for food, physic is the worst. Sir James Graham, however, thinks otherwise, and has already prescribed venesection and catharics, "*ad libitum*"—which, being translated, means "as the Lord Lieutenant may direct"—as the sovereign cure for Irish hunger. Where Sir James graduated we have no means of ascertaining, and how he became acquainted with the healing art we know not, if, indeed, it be not that having undertaken to legislate for the faculty, he now fancies himself qualified to practice upon the community. We, however, will have none of his San Gradoism. The Irish people want something besides "bleeding and hot water;" they want food, wholesome nutritious food—their disease is *hunger*—the remedy is *food*.

We place before our readers to-day a document, the importance of which it is impossible to overestimate. It is the abstract from the return made by one hundred and nine medical superintendents of public institutions in the four provinces, upon which Sir James Graham bases *his* remedy for hunger. With hardly an exception, the faculty in Ireland recommend *food* as the true remedy—the remedy not only for the pangs of hunger, felt by the most destitute, and for the "diarrhœa," "dysentery," "cholic," and other painful affections induced by the use of unsound food, but as the only feasible means of averting the threatened scourge—epidemic typhus. Where the epidemic has already commenced its slow and stealthy march, the medical gentlemen recommend, and we think wisely, the erection of temporary asylums for the afflicted. But even the medical officers who have had to report the first appearance or even the rapid spread of the disease as some have had, call out food! food!! food!!!—food to strengthen the vital powers, and prevent the generation of disease—food to give vigour to the constitution and enable it successfully to combat disease and to resist infection where it exists. This is the *first* "prescription." Hospitals to sever the diseased from the healthy is their *second*.

What, however, does the Home Secretary? With these documents in his hand he comes down to the house with his remedy—he prescribes the physic, but he omits the food. Can it be that we are kept in the dark as to the extent to which disease has spread, and that the better informed Home Secretary fancies that the time for food has passed, and that physic is alone applicable now? The accounts before us show that though in many districts medical aid is already wanted, the timely administration of food will, under Providence, avert the threatened plague. Our private information confirms this view of the *present* condition of the country. How soon the calamity shall pass into the second stage—that of disease—or into the third—that of devastating plague—GOD alone can tell. The experience of the past, however, tells us too plainly that the transition from one stage to the other is rapid, and, once commenced, almost irresistible. The experience of the past century, which our distinguished countryman, Dr. Corrigan, has condensed within an hour's range, proclaims aloud that *now* is the time to resist the progress from stage to stage—that if food be now administered health and life may be preserved, but that if it be long withheld results too appalling to contemplate will of necessity follow.

Three months ago we called on the minister to make provision for the scarcity. He now comes to tell us that he must provide physic for the disease superinduced by want. The apathy of the past and the criminal neglect and folly of the present almost indicates the necessity of praying that the time may not come when the minister having done nothing to feed the hungry or to heal the sick, shall require to come down to the house with a project to make provision for the burial of the dead.

We commend the medical reports to the serious attention of the public. Too much time has been lost; something should even now be done and done quickly to force the government to give food in some shape, but in any shape *food*, lest our people perish.

AMERICA—THE OREGON QUESTION.

Nothing could have occurred more calculated to embarrass commercial as well as political speculation than the non-arrival of the American mail by the Cambria. We ourselves feel considerable disappointment, and we are sure our readers more than fully participate our feelings that we should have been unable to place before them the matured and well-considered views of *our New York Corresponden* whose opinons upon the state of the relations of England with America events have invariably confirmed. We cannot but deem it very strange that the steamer should have been suffered by the agents who regulate her movements to take her departure from Boston without waiting a few hours extra for the most important, valuable, and interesting portion of her usual cargo—namely, the mails, journals, passengers, and remittances from the southern and western states—that is, in truth from the whole American union; for at present advices have reached England from a very few of the north-eastern states alone. The New Englanders are, however, likely to make "a good thing" of this circumstance. This is the latest period at which orders for the "spring trade" could be sent to England, in order to have the goods arrive out in time for the storekeepers, who visit New York and other cities about this season—of course, not a single southern order has come by the Cambria. The Bostonians, we may be sure, have not failed to use this advantage, and neither will they hesitate to use the farther advantage which the possession of the goods, on their arrival out, will give them. But the fortune of the English manufacturers is far different. The spring trade will have produced them comparatively few orders, and their warehouses will be glutted with the goods which would, in the ordinary course of events, have found their way to the emporiums of New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans.

What effect this may have upon the English manufacturers we know not; that the effect may be embarrassing we believe, and that belief is strengthened by the opinion expressed in the following extract of a letter, with which we have been furnished, written by a member of one of the most eminent firms engaged in the international trade of England and America:—

"Liverpool, March 14.

"The Cambria is in this morning after a rough passage. She got in the ice the day after leaving Halifax, and was detained some time by it. She left Boston without bringing the southern mail, which were probably delayed by ice in the east river, and the effect of the non-arrival of remittances to many parties here may be very serious. No newspapers have come, but from verbal report, the war spirit would seem to be calming, and our next advices will probably be more pacific."

IRISH LANDLORDS—IRISH DISTRESS.

A remarkable letter from the pen of Mr. J. A. O'Neill will be found in our subsequent columns, forming a component portion of the proceedings of the Repeal Association. This document is characterised by two features eminently worthy of approval—frankness and generosity. Mr O'Neill acknowledges the frightful prospects of famine and pestilence which impend upon us. Indeed, as an active and zealous member of the much-maligned Mansion-house Committee, Mr. O'Neill was amongst the earliest to proclaim the approach of destitution, and to anticipate the ravages of its concomitant disease. In the spirit of a man and of a Christian he acknowledges his obligations to assist the poor and the needy, but with the candour of an honest Irish gentleman, he avows his incapacity to do what his sense of justice, and the impulses of humanity, convince him are just and necessary. Mr. O'Neill says—"I acknowledge the responsibility of my position as an Irish landlord and as a Christian gentleman. The present is a period when we should not speak of benevolence and charity, but when we should show that we are ready to share our wealth with the poor, whom want and disease are about to crush into the earth. But I cannot be expected to give, and I cannot give what I have not. I have not ready money, and I cannot contribute it." Nothing can be more candid than this, nor let us add, more just. We are not the apologists of Irish landlords, but justice forbid that we should hesitate to state what is fair in their behalf. We believe them to be as a class improvident—extravagant—spendthrift in many instances; but much of these habits we should be able to show is the inevitable result of the *position* in which English policy has placed them, and therefore, we hold that in an emergency like the present, they have strong and indefeasible claims upon an English government for the means of discharging their duties to society and to God. *As a body*, we believe the Irish landlords are in the position in which Mr. O'Neill describes himself to be—without capital; but he and they have abundant *security* on which capital may be safely lent by the state, which can secure to itself competent interest and timely repayment. Under these circumstances it is not unreasonable that they should look to the government for the means of meeting the demands upon them, consequent upon the exigencies of the time—demands which they seem not indisposed at present to withstand. Now is their time to speak out; let them frankly avow their circumstances. Let them publicly meet, embody their sentiments, and convey them to the knowledge of the legislature. They may rely upon it that the people, naturally susceptible of the emotions of gratitude will appreciate such a course, and that the legislature will hesitate to obstruct the progress of benevolence by a refusal of their not unreasonable prayer.

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)

[Owing to the Post-office regulations, which forbid the delivery of English letters on Sunday evening, the following communication, which should have come to hand in time for yesterday's publication, did not reach us till after our entire impression had been struck off:—]

London, Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Last night Mr. Smith O'Brien appeared in his place in the House of Commons, and in making some observations on Sir Jas. Graham's proposal to bring in a bill for the construction of fever hospitals in Ireland, in anticipation of the spread of that fearful malady in the ensuing season of want, he stated, what it would not be amiss if every Irish member should individually repeat, that the Irish people wanted work, not alms, that they claimed justice, not solicited benevolence, from the Imperial parliament. The hon. gentleman expressed himself strictly within parliamentary rules, but with great earnestness and directness of manner. As was to be supposed, however, the accents of national independence from the mouth of an Irish representative fell unwelcomely on English ears, and Peel, availing himself, as he always does, of an abstract feeling to keep himself well with the house, leaped up in reply, and appealed to the house whether it had not done all in its power to promote remedies for the peculiar and pressing distresses of Ireland. Now "the house," as every one knows, has a tolerably high opinion of its own humanity, and never refuses to "hear, hear," to its own praises; and in this instance Sir Robert, very artfully continued to place himself in the attitude of the defender of its reputation, and to put Mr. O'Brien in the position of its assailant. But nothing could be more unfair, as nothing could be more expert, than this mode of proceeding in the prime minister. Mr. O'Brien, so far from assailing the house, had confined himself to the expression of Irish opinion in respect of the bills past, and moneys voted to Ireland by the house; and these, he only contended, would not be held as obligations conferred on the other side of the channel, but rather as the disbursement of dues too long withheld. By comparing the two speeches you will perceive still more fully the fact I state, that the English premier took a most unfair advantage of the Irish patriot. Of course the example thus set by the Leviathan was followed by the small fry. The Earl of March, and Lord Claude Hamilton were conspicuous among the minions—the latter adding to his other strong personalities a vituperative charge of "fraud" and "disability" against Mr. O'Connell for collecting and not publicly accounting for the outlay of the Repeal rent. But his lordship took good care not to utter these aspersions until after Mr. O'Connell had retired from the house at the usual time of evening when most members withdraw for dinner. The only speeches delivered subsequent to Mr. O'Brien's, calculated to impress favourably the people of Ireland, were those of Mr. John O'Connell and Mr. Poulet Scrope. Both speakers glanced at the statement of Mr. O'Brien, and defended that gentleman from the false charge laid at his door.

Mr. John O'Connell, with his usual acumen and ability, exposed the sophistry of the Prime Minister, demonstrating that he altogether evaded the arguments of Mr. O'Brien, though dexterously enlisting the prejudice of the house against the speaker. He dwelt at some length on the propriety of the absentee tax suggested by Mr. O'Brien, occasionally reminding the minister with much effect that he seemed not to remember *that* portion of the speech of the member for Limerick. In the course of his speech the member for Kilkenny protested against increasing the burdens of the poor occupiers, as proposed by Sir James Graham's measure, and showed that there were precedents in the years 1822 and 1832 for providing medical relief, Board of Health expenses, &c., by advances from the consolidated fund instead of by a direct and immediate tax.

Mr. Scrope, who spoke at considerable length, and with great force and effect, argued that a law similar to that existing in England should be enacted for Ireland, whereby it should be provided that no man could starve so long as there was bread in the parish, or the means to procure it. This, he reasoned, would be the best property tax, and absentee tax, and he added his conviction, that the land in Ireland was not, as had been so often stated, overburthened by taxation. Lord John Russell also took a striking view of the imperative necessity of local exertion in Ireland, for the relief of the spreading destitution.

The remainder of the evening was mainly occupied in the discussion of the several items of the new tariff. In the divisions which took place on two or three of them, the ministry, as you will perceive, had ample majorities; and there seems every plobability that the original measure will pass the Commons with very few amendments. The general impression now is that it will also be carried at once through the Lords, if Lord Stanley's rumoured amendment of a low fixed duty do not cause it to be ousted there.

FOREIGN GRAIN.

On the motion of Lord George Bentinck, a return has just been presented to parliament, giving the number of importers of foreign grain at present in bond, together with the quantities imported by each individual.

The following are the main results:—

Number of importers	... ...	617
Wheat, quarters in bond	... ...	1,117,071
Barley, do	... ...	8,912
Oats, do	... ...	88,327
Indian corn, do	... ...	43,248
Oatmeal (hundreds)	... ...	668
Wheaten Flour, do	... ...	703,961
Beans (quarters)	... ...	9,455
Peas do	... ...	4,805

Thus it will be perceived into how few hands the foreign corn imported has passed originally—nay, the whole quantity may *now* be in the hands of 100 individuals, who, when the duty is reduced, will net a very handsome profit by the remission.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Marchioness (Dowager) of Sligo and the Ladies Elizabeth and Harriet Browne are at present staying in Dublin.

Sir Roger Palmer, Bart., has left Cheltenham for Portland House, Park-place, London.

Lord Downes has arrived at the Bilton Hotel from Bishop's-court.

THEATRE ROYAL.

If Miss Cushman did not realize all we expected of her in the character of *Lady Macbeth*—as where is the actress or actor who ever embodies the full conception, the imagined perfection which the poetry of Shakspeare suggests—yet her performance far excelled that of Miss Faucit or of Mrs. Kean. The latter actresses, especially Miss Faucit, sunk completely under the character. Her genius, essentially tender and feminine in its nature, had no sympathy with the unquenchable ambition and daring spirit of *Lady Macbeth*—whilst if any fault was to be found with Miss Cushman, it was that she rather exaggerated the masculine tendencies of the character, and in such scenes as where she wrenched the daggers from *Macbeth* after the murder, and in the banquet scene, she appeared not only to sway him mentally, but physically.—We have not space to-day to analyze her performance of the character, and can only say it was marked throughout all the scenes, but more especially in the sleeping scene by great power and met with unbounded applause. A new piece entitled, a "*Lesson for the Heart*," was played for the second time at the end of the tragedy. It is one of the best pieces of stage morality we have seen for a long time, consigning one of these heartless ruffians, a male coquet, to deserved contempt, in a light, well written, and laughable one act piece, admirably acted by Miss S. Cushman, well supported by Penson and Bland.

Mrs. Lee, John-street West, has collected and handed to us six shillings for the widow and orphans of Bryan Seery.

The fair of Claremorris, on Wednesday, was well supplied with stock of every description; the demand and prices good; work horses in request at a considerable advance in price.

DISEASE (IRELAND).

[The following Parliamentary document has been just issued:—]

Abstracts of the most serious representations made by the several medical superintendents public institutions (fever hospitals, infirmaries, dispensaries, &c.) in the provinces of Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught.

(PRESENTED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.)

Castle, Dublin, 7th March, 1846.

SIR—The commission having given their deep and serious consideration to the last reports from medical dispensaries, &c., in confirmation of the increase of fever and dysentery throughout the country, respectfully lay before his Excellency the accompanying abstracts taken from those statements, and solicit his Excellency's attention to this alarming exigency.

The commission do not venture to propose any distinct measure, but merely to urge the general necessity that his Excellency should have the means of directing medical inspection or attendance immediately as the localities require it, so as to avert the progress of disease, and adopt such other sanatory regulations as may secure the public health.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. P. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Richard Pennefather, Esq., Under Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

ULSTER.

ANTRIM—Randalstown, H Veeson, Medical Officer.—"Jaundice and diarrhœa exist from unsoundness and insufficiency of food. Breaking out of disease apprehended where destitution exists."

ARMAGH—Verner's Bridge, Arthur Ardagh, medical officer.—"Diarrhœa to a considerable extent exists in district, produced from constant use of diseased potatoes. If provisions keep high, fever and other diseases are feared to break out."

Poyntz Pass, William Moorhead, M D—"Fever and influenza have increased in the proportion of four to one within last two months; but not entirely attributable to insufficiency and unsoundness of food."

Markethill, Joseph M Lynn, M D—"Fever, diarrhœa and dyspepsia have increased considerably, and are in many cases traceable to the use of unsound potatoes. It is very probable that fever will break out and spread, especially among the lower orders. It would be of the utmost importance for every dispensary to have a small fever hospital attached. District is six miles from the hospital of union workhouse."

CAVAN—Belturbet, W M Wade, M D—"Dyspepsia, diseases of alimentary canal, dysentery and diarrhœa are caused by unsound food Cottiers are without even tainted potatoes for food. Many unemployed poor of district are in a starving condition. Breaking out of disease apprehended with certainty from destitution arising from scarcity of food; 'it cannot be otherwise.' Suggests employment and the erection of a fever hospital to diminish the probability of disease. District is seven Irish miles from Cavan Hospital."

Arvagh, William Myles, Medical Officer—"Apprehends breaking out of disease from destitution, arising from want of food. Bowel complaints, painful and violent griping, with other violent symptoms, continuing eight to twelve hours; caused by the use of unsound potatoes. Suggests employment of the poor, and formation of storehouses for oatmeal to be sold at reasonable prices."

Ballyjamesduff, George Nixon, M D—"Apprehends fever in district; strongly recommends establishment of a fever hospital, and the placing of funds in the hands of the clergy and district medical officers for relief of the poor, who cannot obtain admission into the poor-house.

Mullagh, Edward Kellett, M D—"Five hundred able-bodied men and an equal number of women, besides many small farmers, are seeking employment. Apprehends breaking out of disease where scarcity exists; the people being unemployed are unable to purchase food. Outbreak of fever frequent in summer months, and spreads rapidly for want of an hospital, the want of which is keenly felt by labouring population. Suggests employment for the poor."

Kingscourt, R. Malcomson, M D and Surgeon—"Three thousand and sixty persons relieved at dispensary within five months past. Five or six thousand poor unemployed. Breaking out of disease apprehended in the spring and summer. Suggests the erection of a fever hospital in district where destitution is heavily felt, and is the only available means of preventing the spread of contagion. Medical district of officer embraces a diameter of twelve miles from his residence.

Shercock, James Adams, Medical Officer—"Inflammation of stomach and diarrhœa are frequent, and attributable to the use of bad potatoes. Influenza now epidemic, but will not say it is so from insufficiency of food. Increase of fever is expected in April, or sooner. Suggests that fever hospitals be erected on every three square miles of district."

Swanlinbar, Winslow Finlay, Medical Officer—"Several cases of typhus fever have recently appeared; insufficiency of food the cause in some instances. Fever will break out to a frightful extent in the event of scarcity of food. Suggests local fever hospitals to be established for the removal of cases as they occur."

DONEGALL—Donaghmore, R M Tagard, M D—"Influenza, scarlatina, small-pox, and, much above all, stomach and bowel disease exist, varying to fatal inflammation. Diseased potatoes may be the existing cause. Apprehends the spread of disease, particularly fever; provisions being likely to be dear and scarce, and the supply of fuel scanty. Suggests temporary hospital relief, and that non-contagious medical and surgical cases be admitted to workhouse hospital without the 'workhouse test.'"

Moville, John Irvine, surgeon, R N—"Typhus fever prevails, but not as an epidemic. Apprehends the breaking out of fever from destitution, arising from failure of potato crop."

MUNSTER.

CLARE—Newmarket-on-Fergus Dispensary, J P Evans, Esq, M D—"A large proportion of poor attacked with cholic, purging and vomiting, after eating bad potatoes; the entire population of village living on unsound potatoes."

Tulla Dispensary, J Fraser, M D—"Fever patients have increased nearly two-thirds, compared with last year.—Many of the poor unemployed; potatoes daily getting worse."

Scariff Dispensary, B D Egan, Esq, M D—"Four-fifths of poor unemployed. The disease of potato crop daily progressing. No potatoes in market for sale."

Kilkee Dispensary, John Griffin, M D—"A peculiar form of low fever prevalent for the last three or four months, to be attributed, in some degree, to the use of unsound potatoes. Fully three-fourths of the labourers unemployed for the last three months. An outbreak of disease apprehended, if measures to avert the threatened famine be not adopted."

Ennis Gaol and Fever Hospital, G W O'Brien—"Diarrhœa has slightly appeared from the use of unsound potatoes. A great number of poor unemployed in district. No doubt but pestilence will manifest itself in the absence of prompt relief measures."

CORK—Boherboe, Kanturk—"Fever and diarrhœa doubled, and attributed to the use of unsound potatoes. Gastric fever much increased. An outbreak of disease apprehended from scarcity of food."

Ballinspittle—"An increase of disease, attributed to the use of unsound potatoes. Fever and dirrhœa increased during the last month. An increase of fever much dreaded, from its passing through the whole family, if once admitted."

Crookhaven, James M'Cormick—"An immense number unemployed, without food, clothing or fuel. Typhus fever and dysentery will become extensive, if relief be not afforded.

Fermoy Fever Hospital, Charles Murphy—"The increase of fever so alarming here, that a special meeting of the subscribers is to be called for its consideration. A great many unemployed, and the distress consequent is alarming. The spread of contagious fever apprehended.

Ballyhooly Dispensary, J P Edgar, M D—"Patients at dispensary increasing in number. Typhus fever and other diseases increased, in consequence of the use of bad potatoes. Daily application for relief at dispensary, formerly eight or ten, has latterly increased to fifty or sixty, in consequence of the use of unsound food. Visiting calls, eight or ten daily. An outbreak of fever apprehended, in consequence of the unsoundness and scarcity of food. Suggests immediate employment, and the erection of a fever hospital at Ballyhooly."

Mitchelstown Fever Hospital and Dispensary, E O'Neil—"Typhus and other fevers prevalent, and relapses frequent. Bowel complaints more prevalent within the last month. Patients at fever hospital have increased one-third compared with other years. Numbers unemployed."

Glownton, U W Purcell—"Dyssentery latterly prevalent from the use of unsound potatoes The number of patients in district have increased forty per cent., attributed to the same cause. Fears in a few months there will not be a sound potato in half the district."

Watergrass Hill, David Barry—"Gastric affections more prevalent than for the last ten years. Bilious affections alarmingly prevalent from the use of unsound potatoes. Numbers unemployed. Cholera or low fever must be the result of the existing necessity of those dependent on unsound potatoes."

Kinsale Fever Hospital, E Bishop, M D—Fever has been prevalent for the last eight months from the unsoundness and insufficiency of food. Many in want of employment. An outbreak of disease generally apprehended."

Macroom Dispensary, Warren Crook, M D—"Disease has considerably increased during the last fortnight. The number of patients in district greatly increases of late. Fever certainly consequent on the use of unsound potatoes. A considerable number unemployed in the district."

Timolague, Francis Pfolliot—"Bowel complaints much more prevalent than usual, attributable to the insufficiency and unsoundness of food. The number of patients much increases from same cause. An immense number of unemployed poor in district in the deepest poverty. If some decisive relief be not afforded, the amount of disease, consequent on the want of food, cannot be conjectured."

Tralee Infirmary—Francis Crump, Esq, M D—"Fever and dysentery becoming more prevalent; also scarlatina, measles and hooping cough severely prevalent, but not attributed to unsoundness of food. A vast number unemployed in district, some poor in the country working for 4d. a day, without diet.

Tralee Fever Hospital, Jeremiah Segrue, Esq, M D—"The number of patients have much increased. The admissions in January 1845, 16. In January 1846, 141. The increase cannot be attributed to the quality of food. A considerable amount of poor unemployed. A great increase of fever apprehended as consequent on the use of unsound food."

Tarbert, W W Kennedy, Esq—"Disease apprehended as consequent on the destitution arising from the insufficiency of food."

Sneem, G H Doran, Esq—"The number of patients have increased as ten to one, attributed to the quality of food. An extension of fever apprehended. Suggests the erection of a fever hospital as a means of preventing the extension of contagion."

Ardfert, Thomas Mahony, Esq.—"From the increased disease in potatoes, scarcity and its consequent evils will prevail, if other food be not substituted."

Gunsboro' Dispensary, J M'Crystal, MD—"Fever and small-pox have increased, though not attributed to the use of unsound food."

Caherciveen Fever Hospital and Dispensary, James Barry, MD—"Fever and diarrhœa more prevalent than usual, from the unsound potatoes. A very great number of unemployed poor in district; disease apprehended."

Castle Gregory, J W Basteed, Esq.—"A considerable number of labourers are unemployed. A great scarcity apprehended, and consequently a spread of typhus fever and dysentery."

Dingle, Robert Hickson, M D, George Williams—"A great increase of fever and small-pox. The number of patients at dispensary increased one-third. A thousand labourers unemployed in district. Fever very rife. No fever hospital within thirty miles Suggests the giving of employment and the establishment of a fever hospital; the poor in district having generally but one bed, and therefore obliged to sleep together."

Tralee Gaol, Francis Crumpe, M D—"Fever and dysentery increasing from the use of unsound potatoes. The number of patients at dispensary have increased. Great numbers unemployed in district. Fever and bowel complaint dreaded."

LIMERICK—Pallaskenry Dispensary—"States that bowel complaints have appeared, which he attributes to unsoundness of food. A great number of unemployed poor in district. Believes the potato crop to be getting worse."

Kilpeacon Dispensary—"States that fever and dysentery have appeared within the last month or six weeks. Increase of dysentery cases attributed to unsound potatoes. A considerable number of unemployed poor in this district. Apprehends disease to considerable extent."

Murroe Dispensary—"States that fever of a fatal character is more prevalent than usual, which he attributes to the use of unwholesome food, extreme wetness of the winter, together with bad night covering and confined air. Potatoes not fit food for man or beast. Two-tenths of labourers unemployed; dreads the breaking out of disease.

Kilfinan Fever Hospital—"States that fever has increased; stomach complaints are very prevalent, which he attributes to badness and insufficiency of food. A great many unemployed poor in district. Apprehends the breaking out of disease to some extent."

Kilmallock Dispensary—"States that fever and small-pox have lately appeared, which seem to have been generated by the use of diseased potatoes. A considerable number of persons unemployed. Apprehends the breaking out of disease. States that no effectual medical relief can be afforded from dispensary unless it be supported out of consolidated fund, or by a rate on property."

Clarina Dispensary—"States that a few cases of bowel affection have appeared, which has been attributed to the use of unsound potatoes. A considerable number of unemployed poor in district. Apprehends a scarcity of food about the middle of May."

Patrick's-well Dispensary—"States that there is more sickness this year than usual: that unless public works are provided, the poor will be destitute. Apprehends the breaking out of disease consequent on scarcity of food."

Newcastle Fever Hospital—"States that there are nearly double the number of fever cases in district. Apprehends disease consequent on scarcity of food."

TIPPERARY—Clonmel Dispensary, J M'Doutley, M D, Surgeon—"Typhus fever, the principal epidemic, is increasing, and attributed principally to the cold and moisture of the season."

WATERFORD—Bonmahon Dispensary, Geo Walker—"A great increase of fever in district. From 150 to 200 unemployed in the village of Bonmahon. A considerable increase of fever apprehended from the scarcity and high price of food"

Lismore Fever Hospital, M Quinland, Esq., M D—"The disease in potato crop extending. The poor will be in a deplorable state for want of food, or means of purchasing it, during the months of April, May, June, and July."

Tramore, G. Waters, Esq., M D—An increase of bowel complaint, attributed to the use of unsound food. A great number of poor unemployed; fever apprehended as the concomitant of poverty."

Portlaw, James Martin, Esq—"A great prevalence of gastric fever, with a tendency to relapses. An increase of fever dreaded as consequent on the daily increase of disease in the potato crop."

TIPPERARY.—Carrick-on-Suir Dispensary and Fever Hospital, John Purcell, Esq—"Fever very much on the increase Fever and dysentery prevalent in district, and attributed to the use of white potatoes, and uncleanly habits of the lower order of the population. A very great number of unemployed in district. Fever certainly anticipated."

Thomastown Dispensary, John Ryan, M D—"Fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa increased, and attributed to unsoundness of food. The number of patients considerably increased. Typhus fever apprehended as consequent on famine."

Thurles Fever Hospital, M. J. Quinlan—"Fever more prevalent in district for last few months than usual. Number of patients in district much increased from constant rain, insufficiency of food, and bad covering. Labouring classes wretchedly off for want of employment. Fever of a malignant type apprehended as

"(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.)." Freeman's Journal, 17 Mar. 1846. British Library Newspapers, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/Y3204556791/BNCN?u=bayreuth&sid=BNCN&xid=501abe30. Accessed 15 Oct. 2020.