

On Saturday Next, THE 16th FEBRUARY INST. AUCTION of Stock, Calf Cows, Sheep, Horses, Post Carriage, Open Bazaar, Gig, &c. &c. at the FARMING REPOSITORY, Henry-street, Limerick. JOSEPH & JAMES MARSHALL, Auctioneers. Feb. 13.

FARMING SOCIETY FOR THE COUNTIES OF LIMERICK, CLARE, AND TIPPERARY. THE Spring Show of Stock will be held at Limerick, on SATURDAY, the 23d March next. The Prize List will be found in the circulars of the Society, By Order of MICHAEL FURNELL, Esq. D. L. Caherilly. JOSEPH MARSHALL, Secretary. February 13.

Tineranna, Killaloe, County Clare. AUCTION OF EXCELLENT GROSS TIMBER, On FRIDAY, the 22d February inst. SIMON G. PURDON, Esq. HAS instructed the Subscribers to Sell by Public Unreserved Auction, as above, about 300 Fine Trees: consisting of Elm, Lime, Ash, Larch, Pine, Alder, Sycamore, Spruce, Birch, Beech and Poplar. The Timber will be assorted in such a manner as will afford every facility to Purchasers of all classes—for instance, the Gross by themselves, and so with the Roofing Timber, and all the other descriptions. Lough Dergh beech skirts the Demesne; and the Lot will be arranged near a small shipping quay, so as to afford every inducement to Buyers from Tipperary and Limerick, as they can be removed by water at a mere nominal expense. JOSEPH & JAMES MARSHALL, Auctioneers, COMMERCIAL MART LIMERICK. Feb. 13.

Freehold Property for Sale BY AUCTION. JOHN SEYMOUR BEGS to inform Capitalists and others, that he has been favoured with instructions to Sell by Auction at the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, Limerick, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1839, the large square of buildings occupying one half the the South-West side of Lower Cecil-street, known as the NORTHUMBERLAND BUILDINGS: comprising the Ground Rent of the Three Shops with their respective Apartments in Lower Cecil-street, occupied as the Wine Establishment of JOHN PERROTT, Esq. and EDWARD WERRALL, Shoe-maker; a Dwelling House in Henry-street, in the possession of EDWARD T. DARTNELL, The Meat Shambles in which there are Twenty Butcher Stalls, with places for the sale of Fish, Fowl and Vegetables, and a Shop for the retail of Butter, Bacon, Cheese and Groceries—all well enclosed in a Square, and with Two Pumps giving a plentiful supply of pure spring water; Also, the Two Large Rooms on the first floor in front to Cecil-street, each Room upwards of 80 feet long, and one 50, the other about 30 feet wide. The Title is simple and clear, and shall be clear of all incumbrances. For further particulars apply to JOHN MARK, River Lawn, Castle Connell, or to THOMAS E. MARK, Esq. Solicitor, Great St. Street. At same time will be offered for sale if purchasers attend, the Extensive and substantial built Bleach Mill and Premises of River Lawn, on the River Shannon, five miles from Limerick and one from Castle Connell, where there is a daily post. The Machinery is worked by metal wheel 10 feet diameter by 10 feet, and has a never failing supply of water in the driest Seasons; there is upwards of 24 Eng. acres of land tastefully planted, with sundry Cottages, Gardens and Offices, all enclosed from the road by a wall upwards of ten feet high. The Premises can be viewed by application to JOHN MARK, as above; or to W. E. MARK, at the work, and further particulars given. The postage of all letters to be paid. Sale at One o'Clock. JOHN SEYMOUR, Auctioneer, City Sales Room, & 11, Shannon-street. Limerick, Feb. 13.

Important to the Public. RADICAL CURE FOR CORNS, Without Cutting, or the least Pain. DR. J. EISENBERGH, from Vienna, has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and inhabitants of Limerick and its vicinity, that he understands the TOTAL ERADICATION OF CORNS, BUNIONS, NAILS, and every hard or soft substance on or between the toes, without cutting, by means of an Elixir of his own composition. The operation is performed in the short space of two minutes, without the least pain, and the patient may resume his dress and occupation, with the satisfaction of carrying the corn or root in his hand. Dr. J. E. is in possession of a great number of flattering testimonials granted to him in foreign parts, and by distinguished physicians and surgeons. He has also received several testimonials from respectable gentlemen in Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, Bath, and other cities in England, whom he has perfectly cured, and which can be seen at his residence. Dr. EISENBERGH engages if any person suffers pain in extracting his corn, to return the fee. Dr. E. respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Limerick, and the public generally, that Corns once eradicated by him never grow again, as usually when operated upon by unskilful practitioners. The Doctor will give attendance daily, from ten to one in the morning, and from two until seven in the evening, at his residence. Dr. EISENBERGH begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Limerick and its vicinity, that owing to numerous engagements in London, an early application to him is desirable. Dr. E. would also give this public advice to Ladies and Gentlemen labouring under corns, that on no account should they be cut; J. E. having had several cases where by being cut in the hopes of relief, they have really become more troublesome and difficult of extraction. All letters post-paid will be instantly attended to. 18, PATRICK-STREET, ONE DOOR OFF DENMARK-STREET. February 13.

DEATHS. Sunday morning last, at Lisheen, near Cashel, the residence of her husband, Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, Bart. Lady Fitzgerald, of fever taken after her accouchement. At Cahircivine, Kerry, of fever, Lieut. W. E. Brady, Chief Constable of Police, formerly stationed in this City. He was an active and intelligent officer. At the Crescent, Henrietta, infant daughter of Wm. Piercy, Esq. At Tramore, Mrs. Talbot, wife of George Talbot, Esq. On Monday last, at his house in Stephen's-green, the Right Hon. William Saurin, who many years filled the office of Attorney General for Ireland. Mr. Saurin had been for some time in a declining state of health; but his demise was sudden and unexpected. He died without a pang, and resigned his gentle spirit into the hands of his Maker, without a groan. Although in the 83d year, he retained to the last moment the full possession of his faculties, and maintained to the end that sweetness of temper and amiability of disposition, which never forsok him during the stormy scenes in which he was for so many years a prominent actor. At the Glebe House, the Rev. Robert Kirchhoff, many years Rector of the Parish of Clondrohid. At Old Market-place, Cork, Mr. Michael Ahearn, Victualler. At Raheen House, county Cork, the residence of her brother-in-law, E. H. Good, Esq. Miss Sarah Ballard. At South Terrace, Cork, John Roche, Esq. of the firm of Samuel Abbott & Co. At Fairbrook, Rathfriland, Mrs. Emma Murphy. In Cork, Mrs. O'Driscoll, widow of Mr. George O'Driscoll, of this City, Distiller. In Tralee, Margaret, widow of Mr. John Harman. Eliza, wife of Mr. Samuel Morrison, bookbinder, Waterford. Ellen, daughter of the late Mr. William Looby, Tralee. At Guelph, Upper Canada, George Thomas Lamprey, Esq. late Colonel of the 6th Gore Militia, and formerly Captain of the 82d Regiment, in which he served during the Peninsular war, under Sir J. Moore and the Duke of Wellington. He was brother of the late Alderman Lamprey, of Dublin. Charles Kelly, Esq. of Glencara, county of Westmeath. The Rev. John Ellison, Rector of Killymaid. In Lower Gloucester-street, Mr. Richard Stapleton. In Harrington-street, at the residence of her mother, Harriett, wife of the Rev. Fortescue Gorman. Elizabeth Blakener, relict of the late James Hogg, of Gilstown, county Roscommon, Esq. In Grosvenor-street, Frank Southerton, Esq. Admiral of the white squadron of her Majesty's fleet, aged 73, formerly M. P. for the county of Nottingham. At Bayleat, Surrey, at an advanced age, Isabella, relict of the late John Glegg, Esq. of Baldock, Herts. Jane, eldest daughter of R. Nott, Esq. of Camberwell. At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Mr. John Farley, aged 82, superannuated cooper from the Victualling Department. At Calais, Augustus L. Whitmore, Esq. late of Furnival's Inn, and Stockland, Devon. At Portsmouth, of inflammation of the brain, Anna Warden, the only and beloved child of Major Stoyte, 24th Regiment, aged eight years and ten months. At Tunbridge-wells, Mary, wife of William Congreve, Esq. of Aldermaston-house, Berkshire, and daughter of the late Sir Wm. Pepperell, Bart. At the apartments of Lieut. Frederick Bedford, in Greenwich Hospital, Lieut. Wm. Mazott, R. N. his son-in-law, many years one of the harbour-masters of the port of London. At Dover, Eliza, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin. At East Dalwich, Surrey, Thomas James, only child of Lieut. Col. James Smith, Madras cavalry. At Huchessontown, Allan Pinkerton, Esq. aged 79. At Nicolson Square, Edinburgh, after a short illness, the Rev. John Thomson. He was an excellent Oriental scholar. At South-street, Finsbury-square, Ellen Julia, wife of Captain John Rhodes Pidding, of Forest Hill, Sydenham, Kent. Lately, at sea, of Mowbray, Francis Campbell, of the 26th Scotch Cameronians, eldest son of Mr. John Campbell, mail-contractor, Kilmarnock. In Upper Canada, of fever, caught in the discharge of his duties as Colonel of the 1st Prescott Militia, George Hamilton, Esq. of Hanksbury, son of the late Charles Hamilton, Esq. of Hamwood, county of Meath. At Cawnpore, Sarah, wife of Dr. Graham, East India Company's Artillery, widow of Major Casement, and sister of Col. Chadwick, a native of Tipperary. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Adeline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Kennedy, Esq. of Dunbrody, county Wexford. At Berkeby, aged 96 years, Hugh, only son of Captain Thomas Munro, late of the 42d Highlanders.

at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and let by Public Cant to the highest bidder for seven years, pending this matter, either together or separately, all that and those the several Buildings, Tenement, and Premises, situate in Lower Cecil-street, in the City of Limerick, now and for years last past, used as a general Meat, Fish, Fowl, and Vegetable Market, together with the Stalls and Standings of said Market; also all and those the large Commodious and Extensive Buildings and Rooms, situate in said street, commonly called and known by the name of the NORTHUMBERLAND BUILDINGS, together with all the rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Dated this 31st day of August, 1838. For RODERICK CONNOR, Esq. THOMAS GOOLD.

The above Premises are well worth the attention of such persons as may feel disposed to speculate on a certain profit at a small outlay. They are situate in the most rising part of the City of Limerick. For further particulars application to be made to JAMES M'HAON, Esq. the Receiver, Upper Mallow-street, Limerick, who will receive written proposals for said premises, or any portion thereof, and will submit same to the Master for his approval. The Tenant will have to take out leases, and enter into security, as in such cases usual. ROBERT WOGAN and Co. Solicitors for the Petitioner. The above Letting is adjourned to THURSDAY, the 6th day of December next, at the time and place above mentioned.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1838. RODERICK CONNOR.

The above Letting of the several Buildings, Tenements, and Premises, situate in Lower Cecil-street, in the City of Limerick, used as a Meat, Fish, and Vegetable Market, with the Stalls and Standings of said Market, is adjourned to SATURDAY, the 16th day of February, Inst. at the time and place above mentioned.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1839. RODERICK CONNOR.

IMPORTANT AND MOST EXTENSIVE Unreserved Auction Of Musical Instruments of every kind, Music, Ruled Paper, &c. &c. &c. ON MONDAY, THE 18TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, Mr. James Corbett, Proprietor of the extensive Establishment, Crescent, and 101, George's-street, Limerick, being about to reside in Dublin, has instructed Jos. & James Marshall TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his last T named central Music Ware-rooms, the entire Stock of both Concerns.

The Piano Fortes consist of Grand, Bicolor Grand, Semi Grand, Rocket Grand, Grand Square, and Grand Square, with transverse strings; Cabinet, Cottage and Picolo, Upright and Square Piano Fortes, comprising as large an assortment of first-rate Instruments as are to be had at any Concern in the South of Ireland, and having very recent improvement. Harps, Pedal, Double and Single Action, by the first makers; Finger and Barrel Organs, one of the former a particularly fine Instrument, and from its great power and sweetness of tone, well suited to a place of Worship. Valuable and extensive assemblage of Violins, Tenors, Violincellos, Double Basses, Flutes, Guitars, among which are some New Patterns, Spanish Panormos, Accordians, &c. Every description of Instruments for a full Military Band, including several fine Clarionets, French Horns, &c. Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings. MUSIC.

Songs, Duets, Glee, Quartettes, Waltzes, Overtures, &c., among which are all the recent fashionable productions of Herz, Thalberg, Balfie, &c.; Ruled Music Paper. These will be sold in pleasingly arranged Lots. Books of Instruction for every Instrument. Several Second-hand Pianos and Harps. It is enough to say of the Harps and Piano Fortes, that they were personally selected within a very recent period, with the best care of the talented professor, whose property they are. The Extensive Premises at the Crescent are to be Let, and afford a rare opportunity to any industrious professor of talent, as the Ware-rooms are established in the most respectable hiring trade, and the Pianos for Hire in the Country, may be had at a Valuation. On View a week prior to Sale. After Sale of Musical Instruments, and Music, the Interest in the Lease of the House to be Sold by Auction, of which particulars in next Chronicle. January 26.

Daily Steam Communication TO KILRUSH AND TARBERT. THE City Dublin Steam Packet Company's Vessels, GARRYOWEN and KINGSTOWN, ply daily to and from Limerick and Kilrush, Tarbert, Foynes, Glynn, &c. &c. The intended hours of departure for the present week are as follow:— FROM LIMERICK. FROM KILRUSH. Feb. 14th, Thursday, 7 0 Morn. .... 11 0 Morn. 15th, Friday, 8 0 Morn. .... 9 0 Morn. 16th, Saturday, 8 0 Morn. .... 12 0 Noon. FOR CLARE. The CLARENCE Steamer Sails every Wednesday and Saturday, as usual, and returns every Monday and Thursday. FROM LIMERICK. February, Saturday, 16th, 9 30 Morning. FROM CLARE. February, Thursday, 14th, 6 30 Morning. " Monday, 18th, 8 30 Morning. Information as to rate of Freights, Fares, &c. will be given by the Agents of the Company, W. G. SIBTHORPE, Limerick. P. B. O'BRIEN, Kilrush. February 13.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, LIMERICK. TO BE LET, FROM THE 29th SEPTEMBER, NEXT, THE Premises at present held by the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, comprising a SUITE OF ROOMS, Measuring 50 feet long, by 27 feet wide and 16 feet high, together with SEVERAL ROOMS of different sizes, immediately adjoining these Premises from their situation in the neighbourhood of the Custom-house, Excise-office, Post-office, Stamp-office, Corn Markets, &c. &c., require no comment as to their admirable position for commercial purposes. Should a Tenant prefer offering for the LARGE READING ROOM, now occupied by the Proprietors, the Committee will treat for its Tenancy from same period. Proposals (post-paid,) addressed to Mr. WILLIAM CARROLL, Secretary, will meet immediate attention. November 21.

That, your Petitioners cannot view, without apprehension, the efforts now making by the manufacturing classes in England, to obtain a Repeal of the Laws imposing a duty on Foreign Corn. That, under the protection of the Corn Laws, the cultivation of land, for the growth of corn, has gone on rapidly and annually increasing in Ireland, affording occupation and means of livelihood to a vast agricultural population, composing at least three-fourths of the entire population of this island. That, since the enactment of the existing laws, the sale and export of the increasing productions of this country, have mainly contributed to the commercial and agricultural prosperity of Ireland. That the principal and most thriving manufacture in Ireland, being that of flour and oatmeal for export to British markets, fostered and encouraged under the present Laws, has increased and prospered to a very great extent, owing to the protection thereby afforded; and that very large sums of money have been expended in the erection of Corn Mills, and in the putting up of expensive Machinery, for the improvement of the manufacture. That under the protection of the present laws, the capital and industry of the farmers and landlords in Ireland has been expended and exercised in reclaiming and bringing under cultivation the inferior soils heretofore unproductive, and the agriculture of the country generally has been so extended, that, notwithstanding the very low price of corn for some years, the value of agricultural produce exported from Ireland has been nearly doubled in the last 20 years, whereby extensive employment has been afforded to numerous population, enabling them to become consumers of an equally increased quantity of British manufactures, and at the same time affording a regular and certain supply of corn to the manufacturing districts in Great Britain in return. That, the consequence of the withdrawal of the present protecting duties against the importation of foreign corn, would have the most disastrous effects in Ireland, by throwing out of employment a numerous population of agricultural labourers, now employed on secondary soils, where no reduction of rent could be made, sufficient to enable the farmers to compete with the growers of foreign corn in the English markets, and which, must consequently be crowded into pasture lands. That, the decrease, and your petitioners fear, the total cessation of the trade in corn, for export to Great Britain, consequent upon the repeal of the present laws, would also throw out of employment thousands of poor labourers, and would injure and totally destroy the present extensive trade of the retail shopkeepers, which depends chiefly on supplying the wants of the agricultural population in the neighbourhood. That the effect of a repeal of the present laws, as far as regards Ireland, would be to throw the country back again into the condition in which it was fifty years ago, before she became a corn-growing country, but with the exception, that she then possessed many profitable manufactures which no longer exist. That the repeal of those laws would also tend to diminish the value of all property in towns, both as residences and ware-houses, to such a degree as to amount to the confiscation of a large portion of the capital of the trading community, while the effect would not be less disastrous to the landlords, and to farmers who hold their land under long leases, in addition to their great loss of income in the reduction of the price of grain would, under the operation of the new Poor Law Bill, be subjected to an additional and overwhelming amount of poor rates, for the support of an agricultural population reduced to destitution by the sudden withdrawal of their only means of subsistence. That your petitioners cannot consider without the greatest apprehension and alarm, the accumulated and sudden distress which would be so severely felt among all classes in this country, if they should be deprived of the principal source of their industry and prosperity, by a repeal of the present protecting duties on corn. That although your petitioners feel they are more imperatively called upon to represent to your honourable House, the effect which the Repeal of the present laws would have on so important a portion of the empire as Ireland, they would at the same time, respectfully submit their opinion, that it would not be for the permanent interest of the manufacturing population of Great Britain themselves, to look for a precarious, although occasionally, abundant supply of corn, from the Continental nations (which must be always dependant on the friendly dispositions and domestic wants of Foreign Courts) at the risk and expense of drying up the source of a regular and constant supply, from an integral portion of the British empire. That your Petitioners having respectfully submitted to your honourable house the in expediency of a repeal of the present Corn Laws, as regards Ireland, and the empire at large, would now call your attention to the injustice of such a course. That Corn being the staple produce of Ireland, and the principle source of her present growing wealth, your petitioners humbly submit that the people of Ireland, being an important part of the united kingdom, are entitled to (at least) an equal protection in the cultivation of their staple produce as the Colonies of the British empire. Your Petitioners therefore, respectfully pray that your honourable House, taking into your consideration the effect of the present Corn Laws, as regards Ireland in particular, will refuse to pass any act which would lessen the protection afforded by the existing laws. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— Proposed by the Knight of Glin, seconded by John Blennerhasset, Esq. Resolved—that we strongly recommend, that meetings be held as speedily possible, in every parish in this County, for the purpose of sending forward petitions against the repeal of the Corn Laws. Proposed by The O'Grady, of Kibballyown, and seconded by Michael Furnell, Esq. of Cahireilly:— Resolved—that this Meeting do request our Chairman to intimate its sentiments, soliciting the support of our County and City Representatives, to their Petition against the repeal of the existing Corn Laws, and also of Lord Adare, and all other Members of Parliament, connected with our county, as well as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Noble Lords, Lansdowne, Clare Limerick and Gort. Proposed by Joseph Gubbins, Esq. of Kilfrush, and seconded by Henry Maunsell, Esq. of Limerick. Resolved—that we pledge ourselves to withdraw our countenance at future elections from any representative who shall refuse to support the prayer of our petition. (The Petition is most numerously signed.)

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That the principal and most thriving manufacture in Ireland, being that of flour and oatmeal for export to British markets, fostered and encouraged under the present Laws, has increased and prospered to a very great extent, owing to the protection thereby afforded; and that very large sums of money have been expended in the erection of Corn Mills, and in the putting up of expensive Machinery, for the improvement of the manufacture. That under the protection of the present laws, the capital and industry of the farmers and landlords in Ireland has been expended and exercised in reclaiming and bringing under cultivation the inferior soils heretofore unproductive, and the agriculture of the country generally has been so extended, that, notwithstanding the very low price of corn for some years, the value of agricultural produce exported from Ireland has been nearly doubled in the last 20 years, whereby extensive employment has been afforded to numerous population, enabling them to become consumers of an equally increased quantity of British manufactures, and at the same time affording a regular and certain supply of corn to the manufacturing districts in Great Britain in return. 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That the repeal of those laws would also tend to diminish the value of all property in towns, both as residences and ware-houses, to such a degree as to amount to the confiscation of a large portion of the capital of the trading community, while the effect would not be less disastrous to the landlords, and to farmers who hold their land under long leases, in addition to their great loss of income in the reduction of the price of grain would, under the operation of the new Poor Law Bill, be subjected to an additional and overwhelming amount of poor rates, for the support of an agricultural population reduced to destitution by the sudden withdrawal of their only means of subsistence. 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That Corn being the staple produce of Ireland, and the principle source of her present growing wealth, your petitioners humbly submit that the people of Ireland, being an important part of the united kingdom, are entitled to (at least) an equal protection in the cultivation of their staple produce as the Colonies of the British empire. Your Petitioners therefore, respectfully pray that your honourable House, taking into your consideration the effect of the present Corn Laws, as regards Ireland in particular, will refuse to pass any act which would lessen the protection afforded by the existing laws. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— Proposed by the Knight of Glin, seconded by John Blennerhasset, Esq. Resolved—that we strongly recommend, that meetings be held as speedily possible, in every parish in this County, for the purpose of sending forward petitions against the repeal of the Corn Laws. Proposed by The O'Grady, of Kibballyown, and seconded by Michael Furnell, Esq. of Cahireilly:— Resolved—that this Meeting do request our Chairman to intimate its sentiments, soliciting the support of our County and City Representatives, to their Petition against the repeal of the existing Corn Laws, and also of Lord Adare, and all other Members of Parliament, connected with our county, as well as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Noble Lords, Lansdowne, Clare Limerick and Gort. Proposed by Joseph Gubbins, Esq. of Kilfrush, and seconded by Henry Maunsell, Esq. of Limerick. Resolved—that we pledge ourselves to withdraw our countenance at future elections from any representative who shall refuse to support the prayer of our petition. (The Petition is most numerously signed.)

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That, your Petitioners cannot view, without apprehension, the efforts now making by the manufacturing classes in England, to obtain a Repeal of the Laws imposing a duty on Foreign Corn. That, under the protection of the Corn Laws, the cultivation of land, for the growth of corn, has gone on rapidly and annually increasing in Ireland, affording occupation and means of livelihood to a vast agricultural population, composing at least three-fourths of the entire population of this island. That, since the enactment of the existing laws, the sale and export of the increasing productions of this country, have mainly contributed to the commercial and agricultural prosperity of Ireland. That the principal and most thriving manufacture in Ireland, being that of flour and oatmeal for export to British markets, fostered and encouraged under the present Laws, has increased and prospered to a very great extent, owing to the protection thereby afforded; and that very large sums of money have been expended in the erection of Corn Mills, and in the putting up of expensive Machinery, for the improvement of the manufacture. That under the protection of the present laws, the capital and industry of the farmers and landlords in Ireland has been expended and exercised in reclaiming and bringing under cultivation the inferior soils heretofore unproductive, and the agriculture of the country generally has been so extended, that, notwithstanding the very low price of corn for some years, the value of agricultural produce exported from Ireland has been nearly doubled in the last 20 years, whereby extensive employment has been afforded to numerous population, enabling them to become consumers of an equally increased quantity of British manufactures, and at the same time affording a regular and certain supply of corn to the manufacturing districts in Great Britain in return. That, the consequence of the withdrawal of the present protecting duties against the importation of foreign corn, would have the most disastrous effects in Ireland, by throwing out of employment a numerous population of agricultural labourers, now employed on secondary soils, where no reduction of rent could be made, sufficient to enable the farmers to compete with the growers of foreign corn in the English markets, and which, must consequently be crowded into pasture lands. That, the decrease, and your petitioners fear, the total cessation of the trade in corn, for export to Great Britain, consequent upon the repeal of the present laws, would also throw out of employment thousands of poor labourers, and would injure and totally destroy the present extensive trade of the retail shopkeepers, which depends chiefly on supplying the wants of the agricultural population in the neighbourhood. That the effect of a repeal of the present laws, as far as regards Ireland, would be to throw the country back again into the condition in which it was fifty years ago, before she became a corn-growing country, but with the exception, that she then possessed many profitable manufactures which no longer exist. That the repeal of those laws would also tend to diminish the value of all property in towns, both as residences and ware-houses, to such a degree as to amount to the confiscation of a large portion of the capital of the trading community, while the effect would not be less disastrous to the landlords, and to farmers who hold their land under long leases, in addition to their great loss of income in the reduction of the price of grain would, under the operation of the new Poor Law Bill, be subjected to an additional and overwhelming amount of poor rates, for the support of an agricultural population reduced to destitution by the sudden withdrawal of their only means of subsistence. That your petitioners cannot consider without the greatest apprehension and alarm, the accumulated and sudden distress which would be so severely felt among all classes in this country, if they should be deprived of the principal source of their industry and prosperity, by a repeal of the present protecting duties on corn. That although your petitioners feel they are more imperatively called upon to represent to your honourable House, the effect which the Repeal of the present laws would have on so important a portion of the empire as Ireland, they would at the same time, respectfully submit their opinion, that it would not be for the permanent interest of the manufacturing population of Great Britain themselves, to look for a precarious, although occasionally, abundant supply of corn, from the Continental nations (which must be always dependant on the friendly dispositions and domestic wants of Foreign Courts) at the risk and expense of drying up the source of a regular and constant supply, from an integral portion of the British empire. That your Petitioners having respectfully submitted to your honourable house the in expediency of a repeal of the present Corn Laws, as regards Ireland, and the empire at large, would now call your attention to the injustice of such a course. That Corn being the staple produce of Ireland, and the principle source of her present growing wealth, your petitioners humbly submit that the people of Ireland, being an important part of the united kingdom, are entitled to (at least) an equal protection in the cultivation of their staple produce as the Colonies of the British empire. Your Petitioners therefore, respectfully pray that your honourable House, taking into your consideration the effect of the present Corn Laws, as regards Ireland in particular, will refuse to pass any act which would lessen the protection afforded by the existing laws. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:— Proposed by the Knight of Glin, seconded by John Blennerhasset, Esq. Resolved—that we strongly recommend, that meetings be held as speedily possible, in every parish in this County, for the purpose of sending forward petitions against the repeal of the Corn Laws. 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That the principal and most thriving manufacture in Ireland, being that of flour and oatmeal for export to British markets, fostered and encouraged under the present Laws, has increased and prospered to a very great extent, owing to the protection thereby afforded; and that very large sums of money have been expended in the erection of Corn Mills, and in the putting up of expensive Machinery, for the improvement of the manufacture. That under the protection of the present laws, the capital and industry of the farmers and landlords in Ireland has been expended and exercised in reclaiming and bringing under cultivation the inferior soils heretofore unproductive, and the agriculture of the country generally has been so extended, that, notwithstanding the very low price of corn for some years, the value of agricultural produce exported from Ireland has been nearly doubled in the last 20 years, whereby extensive employment has been afforded to numerous population, enabling them to become consumers of an equally increased quantity of British manufactures, and at the same time affording a regular and certain supply of corn to the manufacturing districts in Great Britain in return. That, the consequence of the withdrawal of the present protecting duties against the importation of foreign corn, would have the most disastrous effects in Ireland, by throwing out of employment a numerous population of agricultural labourers, now employed on secondary soils, where no reduction of rent could be made, sufficient to enable the farmers to compete with the growers of foreign corn in the English markets, and which, must consequently be crowded into pasture lands. That, the decrease, and your petitioners fear, the total cessation of the trade in corn, for export to Great Britain, consequent upon the repeal of the present laws, would also throw out of employment thousands of poor labourers, and would injure and totally destroy the present extensive trade of the retail shopkeepers, which depends chiefly on supplying the wants of the agricultural population in the neighbourhood. 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