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10 VIC., CAP. 7.

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1847.

RELIEF COMMISSION

10 VIC, CAP. 2

PART I—AN ACT TO AMEND THE TEMPORARY RELIEF OF DISTRESS ACT, 1845, AND TO REPEAL THE TEMPORARY RELIEF OF DISTRESS ACT, 1845.

PART II—LAWYER'S FEES AND COSTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS ACT, 1845.

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PART VIII—LAWYER'S FEES AND COSTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS ACT, 1845.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM AT ABBEY STREET.

FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS ACT, 1845.

1845.

Part I.

Temporary Relief of Destitute Persons in Ireland.

10 VIC., CAP. VII.

An Act for the Temporary Relief of Destitute Persons
in Ireland. [Passed 26th February, 1847.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act to facilitate the Employment of the labouring Poor for a limited Period in the distressed Districts in Ireland*; 9 and 10 Vict., c. 107. but by reason of the great increase of destitution sufficient relief cannot be given according to the provisions of the said Act, and it is necessary to make further provision for the relief of the destitute poor in *Ireland* for a limited time: and whereas the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* has appointed certain persons, by the title of Commissioners for Relief of Destitution in *Ireland*: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the said Commissioners, hereinafter called Relief Commissioners, or such persons as shall be hereafter from time to time appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to act as such Relief Commissioners, shall have authority to superintend the execution of this Act, and shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, a sufficient number of persons to be Inspectors, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and also a Secretary, and such officers and servants as shall be necessary for the due execution of this Act, and may from time to time, at their pleasure, remove any Inspector, Secretary, officer, or servant so appointed, and may pay and allow to such Inspectors, Secretary, officers, and servants, such salaries, wages, and allowances, and defray such other expences necessarily incurred in the execution of this Act, as shall be from time to time sanctioned by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Relief Commissioners, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to superintend the execution of this Act, to appoint officers and to pay salaries, &c., when sanctioned by the Treasury.

II. And be it enacted, That the names of the persons already appointed Relief Commissioners shall be published in the *Dublin Gazette* before they begin to act in the execution of this Act; and whenever any person shall be hereafter appointed, or shall cease to be a Relief Commissioner or Inspector,

Appointment of Relief Commissioners, &c., to be published in the Gazette.

notice thereof shall in each case be published in the *Dublin Gazette*.

Relief Committees to be formed under orders from the Lord Lieutenant.

III. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* to give orders for the constitution of a Relief Committee in any one or more Electoral Divisions of an Union formed for the relief of the destitute poor in *Ireland* in which it shall appear to him that this Act should be put in force, and such Relief Committee shall be constituted of such persons, or in such manner as the Lord Lieutenant, by any general order or orders to be from time to time published in the *Dublin Gazette*, or by any special order applicable to the peculiar circumstances of any one or more such Unions or Electoral Divisions, and to be published in the *Dublin Gazette*, shall from time to time direct: Provided always, that the Justices resident in such Electoral Divisions, if any, and the Guardian or Guardians of the poor elected for such Electoral Divisions, and one of the Inspectors to be appointed as aforesaid by the Relief Commissioners, shall in every case be constituted members of such Relief Committee: Provided also, that no Relief Committee constituted under this Act shall be continued after the first day of *November* in this year, unless for the purpose of settling and closing their accounts.

Justices, Guardians, &c., to be members of such Committee.

Relief Committee discontinued after Nov. 1.

Power to Relief and Finance Committees to appoint Assistants, &c. Salaries, &c., to be charged upon the rates.

IV. And be it enacted, That every Relief Committee or Finance Committee constituted under this Act shall appoint so many assistants and servants, and at such salaries and allowances, as shall be sanctioned by the Relief Commissioners, on the report and recommendation of the Inspector who is upon such Committee, and all such salaries and allowances shall be a charge upon the rates to be made and levied for the purposes of this Act.

Inspectors of Unions and Electoral Divisions to be appointed by Relief Commissioners.

V. And be it enacted, That whenever this Act shall be put in force in any such Union the Relief Commissioners shall appoint an Inspector to act for such Union, who shall be deemed to be also the Inspector for each Electoral Division of such Union, unless it shall appear expedient to the Lord Lieutenant that an Inspector shall be appointed to act specially for any one or more such Electoral Divisions, in which case such appointment shall be made accordingly.

Lord Lieutenant to appoint Finance Committees in every Union in which this Act shall be in force.

VI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in every case in which it shall appear to him expedient, to appoint, in every Union in which this Act shall be in force, a Finance Committee, which shall consist of the Inspector to be appointed as aforesaid by the Relief Commissioners for such Union, and of such Justices resident in the Union, or Guardians elected for the Union, or such other persons as the Lord Lieutenant shall think fit, not being less than two and not more than four persons in addition to such Inspector, and from time to time to dissolve any such Finance Committee and appoint another instead thereof, or where an Inspector shall have been specially appointed for one or more Electoral Divisions of an Union it shall be

lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to appoint such Finance Committee specially for such Electoral Division or Divisions, and in such case the Inspector to be appointed specially as aforesaid for such Electoral Division or Divisions shall be a member of the Finance Committee to be appointed for such Division or Divisions.

VII. And be it enacted, That in every Union in which this Act shall be in force the several Relief Committees shall from time to time make out lists of persons to be relieved under the provisions of this Act within each Electoral Division for which they severally act, according to such regulations and instructions as shall be from time to time issued to them for their guidance by the said Relief Commissioners, with estimates of the sums which shall appear to them to be needed from time to time to defray the necessary expences for the purchase, preparation, distribution, or sale of food, and such other relief as they shall be authorized by any such regulations or instructions to afford, and for providing and fitting up the necessary buildings and cooking utensils, and for payment of the persons employed in the purchase, preparation, distribution, or sale of food and relief as aforesaid, and shall from time to time send every such list and estimate to the Finance Committee acting for the Union or for such Electoral Division or Divisions, and shall state to the Finance Committee the time or times when in their opinion any such sum or any part thereof will be needed.

Lists of persons to be relieved to be made out, and estimates to be prepared, from time to time, by Relief Committees.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the Finance Committee shall examine such lists and estimates, and shall have authority to revise and amend the same, in any manner which shall appear to them expedient, and they, or two of them, of whom the Inspector shall be one, shall allow and sign every such amended list and estimate, and thereupon the Inspector of the Union, or Electoral Division or Divisions (as the case may be), shall report the amount of each allowed estimate to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and the time or times when any such sum or any part thereof will be needed, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant to cause a warrant to be issued under the hand of his Chief Secretary, Under Secretary, or Assistant Secretary, for the amount thereof, or such proportion thereof as the Lord Lieutenant shall approve, directed to the Guardians of the Poor for the Union to which such Electoral Division or Divisions may belong, requiring the Guardians, out of the monies collected for defraying the expenses incurred in the execution of an Act passed in the second year of the reign of Her Majesty, intituled *An Act for the more effectual Relief of the destitute Poor in Ireland*, to pay to such person as shall be named in the warrant to receive the same, on behalf of the Finance Committee acting for such Union, Electoral Division or Divisions, within a time or times to be mentioned in the warrant, the sum of money mentioned therein, such sum not being greater than the proportion of the amount set forth in

Power to Finance Committee to examine lists and estimates, and amend the same if necessary.

Lord Lieutenant to issue warrant to Guardians to defray expenses out of monies raised under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 56.

the estimate allowed and signed as aforesaid, which shall be specified by any regulations to be from time to time made by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that the Guardians shall pay over the said sum to the person mentioned in any such warrant, within the time or times mentioned therein.

Guardians to collect the money required with Poor Rates.

IX. And be it enacted, That the Guardians of any Union to whom any such warrant shall be directed shall pay the sum mentioned in the warrant, within the time or times mentioned therein, out of any monies in their hands collected for defraying the expenses of the last-recited Act, or so much of the sum mentioned in the warrant as the monies in their hands shall amount to ; and if there be no such money in their hands, or an insufficient sum, they shall levy the sum required as a part of the rates to be made and levied for defraying the expenses of the last-recited Act, and for that purpose shall proceed in the same manner and have the same powers, remedies, and privileges as are provided by the Acts in force for relief of the destitute poor in *Ireland* for levying money for defraying the expenses of the last-recited Act, and from time to time shall pay over the sums so collected to the person mentioned in the warrant ; and any rate made and levied for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed a rate made and levied for defraying the expences of the last-recited Act, and the same persons shall be liable, and the same hereditaments rateable thereunto, and all the provisions of the Acts in force for relief of the destitute poor in *Ireland* shall apply to the rates so made and levied as if they were made and levied under the authority of the last-recited Act, and the receipt of the person named in the warrant shall be a sufficient discharge to the Guardians for the sum so paid by them, and shall be allowed as such in auditing and passing their accounts.

Any rate made for the purposes of this Act to be deemed a rate made under the last recited Act.

If Guardians neglect or refuse to pay money authorized by this Act, Poor Law Commissioners may dissolve the Board, and appoint paid officers to carry the same into execution.

X. And be it enacted, That if the Guardians shall refuse or wilfully neglect to pay the sum mentioned in any such warrant, out of any monies in their hands as aforesaid, or to procure payment thereof to be made by any of the ways and means authorized by this Act, or, where such monies shall be insufficient, if they shall refuse or wilfully neglect to make and levy such rate as aforesaid, so that the sum mentioned in the warrant shall not be paid to the person mentioned in the warrant, within the time or times mentioned therein, or if the said Guardians shall fail in any respect duly and efficiently to discharge their duties in the execution of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners appointed for carrying into execution the said Act of the second year of the reign of Her Majesty, to declare such Board of Guardians to be dissolved, and thereupon to appoint such and so many paid officers as they may think fit to carry into execution the Acts in force for the time being for the relief of the destitute poor in *Ireland*, and this Act, and from time to time to revoke and de-

termine any such appointment, and from time to time as they shall see fit, to define and direct the execution of the duties of such officers, and the amount and nature of the security to be given by such of them as the last-mentioned Commissioners shall think ought to give security, and to regulate the amount of salaries payable to such officers respectively, and the time and mode of payment thereof, and such salaries shall be chargeable on and payable out of the rates levied for the relief of the destitute poor of such Union, and all officers so appointed, shall continue to hold their offices during the continuance of this Act, unless their appointment shall be sooner revoked and determined by the last-mentioned Commissioners.

XI. And be it enacted, That as soon as may be after making any rate for the purposes of this Act, the Guardians shall give notice in one or more newspapers usually circulating in the County, of the amount of such rate, and of the time when it will be payable, and of the place where the book containing the particulars of such rate may be inspected by the rate-payers.

After any rate made, notice to be given of the amount, and when payable, &c.

XII. And be it enacted, That the sums so paid over to the person mentioned in any such warrant, on behalf of the Finance Committee of any Union, Electoral Division or Divisions, and also all sums which shall be raised by voluntary contributions, shall be either paid over to the Relief Committee of the Electoral Division or Divisions on account of which they were severally demanded, at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by any instructions or regulations to be from time to time issued to them by the Relief Commissioners, or shall be employed by the said Finance Committee, pursuant to the like instructions and regulations, in procuring such food and necessaries as may be needed by any such Relief Committee, for enabling them most effectually to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Monies to be paid to Relief Committees, or expended in purchases for them.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the said Relief Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, shall be empowered from time to time to direct whether the whole or any part of the sum mentioned in any such warrant so issued on behalf of any Electoral Division shall be borne by and charged exclusively against such Electoral Division, or whether the whole or any part thereof shall be borne by and charged against the whole Union; and the Guardians shall charge the whole Union, and the several Electoral Divisions, accordingly; and in the absence of any directions by the said Relief Commissioners, the whole sum for which any such warrant shall issue on behalf of any Electoral Division shall be borne by and charged against such Electoral Division exclusively; and whenever any such directions shall be made, directing that the whole or any part of any sum mentioned in any such warrant shall be charged against the whole Union, such directions shall be annexed to the warrant, and sent to the Guardians therewith.

Charges may be apportioned between the Union and the several Electoral Divisions, with the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

Inspector to certify to the Relief Commissioners the amounts to be levied, and the sums paid.

Treasury may cause advances to be made for enabling Relief Commissioners to grant loans on the credit of rates in course of making and collecting.

As soon as Guardians shall have resolved on making Rate, Relief Commissioners may grant loans on the credit of the same.

As to the repayment of loans.

XIV. And be it enacted, That the Inspector of any such Union or Electoral Division or Divisions shall, from time to time, certify under his hand to the Relief Commissioners the amount of the several sums mentioned in such allowed estimates, and also the several amounts for the levy of which the Guardians shall have proceeded toward making rates, and the actual amounts which shall have been paid pursuant to the said warrants.

XV. And whereas it is expedient to give facilities for the advance of money on the credit of rates which are in course of collection, or which are to be made; be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, to cause to be issued, as a temporary advance, from time to time, at any time before the first day of *October* in this year, as they may find necessary, out of the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding three hundred thousand pounds, by way of imprest, to the said Relief Commissioners for the execution of this Act, to be by them applied by way of loan on the security of the rates made or to be made as hereinafter provided, for the purposes of this Act; and all such sums of money shall be repaid to the Consolidated Fund by the said Relief Commissioners, in such manner as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may direct, from and out of the rates to be levied in the Union on behalf of which such loan shall have been made.

XVI. And be it enacted, That as soon as any Board of Guardians shall have resolved on making any rate for the purposes of this Act, and the Inspector of the Union shall have certified under his hand to the Relief Commissioners that such resolution has been passed, and that to the best of his belief the Guardians are proceeding with all possible despatch to make and levy such rate, the Relief Commissioners may, if they shall think fit, make such loans on the credit of the rates so about to be made as shall be authorized by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

XVII. And be it enacted, That the amount of any such loan, or any proportion thereof which the Relief Commissioners shall think fit to advance, from time to time, shall be paid by the said Relief Commissioners to the person mentioned in the warrant to receive money on behalf of the Finance Committee of the Union, Electoral Division or Divisions, on whose behalf such money is to be paid, to be by them applied in the manner hereinbefore directed as to the sums received under any such warrant, and thereupon the Treasurer of the Union shall pay to the Relief Commissioners the rates levied in such Union, except such part as he shall be allowed to retain for the other purposes of the Acts in force for the relief of the destitute poor in *Ireland*, by any regulations to be from time to time made by the Relief Commissioners, until the whole amount of

the loan, or advances made on account of such loan, shall be reimbursed to the said Relief Commissioners; and any Treasurer of any Union who, after notice of any such loan or advance given to him in writing under the hand of any one of the said Relief Commissioners, shall pay away to any person other than the person appointed in and by such notice to receive the rates on behalf of the Relief Commissioners any part of any rate collected in such Union, beyond what he shall have been so allowed to retain by the regulations of the said Relief Commissioners, until the whole of such loan or advances shall have been reimbursed to the said Relief Commissioners, shall be liable to pay to the said Relief Commissioners the sum which he shall have so wrongfully paid away; and in case of non-payment thereof it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, on complaint of any one of the said Inspectors, to levy the amount so wrongfully paid away by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such Treasurer; and the receipt of the receiver mentioned in and by such notice shall be a sufficient discharge to the Treasurer for so much money as shall be paid by him to such receiver, and shall be allowed in auditing and passing his accounts.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That, on the application of the Relief Commissioners, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be empowered to cause to be issued and paid from time to time, as they shall find necessary, out of any monies which may be granted for that purpose, any sum or sums of money, under such regulations and conditions as the said Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall think fit, in aid of the rates so to be made as aforesaid or of voluntary contributions for the purposes of this Act, and all such monies shall be paid over to the Finance Committee of the Union, or Electoral Division or Divisions, on account of which it shall have been issued, and shall be applied and accounted for in like manner as the monies paid pursuant to any warrant as aforesaid.

On application of Relief Commissioners, Treasury may make grants in aid of rates or contributions for the purposes of this Act.

XIX. And be it enacted, That the said Relief Commissioners shall be authorized and required from time to time to make rules and regulations in regard to the proceedings of any such Finance Committees and Relief Committees, and in regard to the making out the lists of destitute persons, the making or revising and allowing estimates as to relief funds, the mode of application for relief, the mode of inquiry into the circumstances of the applicants for relief, the description of relief to be afforded, and whether by gift or sale, the mode of granting, ordering, and giving such relief, the keeping the accounts thereof, the security to be given by any person who shall receive any monies for the purposes of this Act, the making of reports, and such other matters as the said Commissioners shall deem necessary; and the relief to be furnished under this Act shall be administered subject to the rules and regulations so to be made by the said Relief Commissioners.

Rules and Regulations to be made by Relief Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

Relief to be administered subject to such rules, &c.

Guardians,
Officers, and
Members of
Relief Commit-
tees, &c., not to
be concerned in
Contracts while
in Office.

XX. And be it enacted, That no Guardian, paid Officer, Member of any Finance Committee or Relief Committee under this Act, or other person in whose hands the collection of any rates, grants, loans, or voluntary contributions, or the providing for, ordering, management, control, or direction of the relief of the destitute poor, under the provisions of this Act, shall or may be placed, shall, either in his own name or the name of any other person, provide, furnish, or supply for his own profit any materials, goods, or provisions for the use of the destitute poor under this Act during the time for which he or they shall retain such appointment, nor shall be concerned for his own profit directly or indirectly in furnishing or supplying the same, or in any contract relating thereto, under pain of forfeiting the sum of One Hundred Pounds, with full costs of suit, to any person who shall sue for the same by action of debt or on the case in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at *Dublin*.

Produce of sales
to be applied for
the purposes of
this Act, subject
to certain
regulations.

XXI. And be it enacted, That when, pursuant to any such regulations as aforesaid, any food or necessaries shall have been sold under the direction of any Relief Committee, the monies arising from such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act by such Relief Committee, subject to such instructions and regulations as they shall from time to time receive in respect thereof from the said Relief Commissioners.

No Grant or Loan
to be made by
the Treasury
after 1st October.

XXII. And be it enacted, That no warrant shall be issued under this Act, nor shall any grant or loan be made by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in aid of any rates to be levied under this Act, after the first day of *October* in this year.

Interpretation
of Act.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That in this Act the words "Lord Lieutenant" shall be construed to extend to any Lords Justices, or other Chief Governor or Governors of *Ireland*.

Act may be
amended, &c.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parlia-
ment.

Part II.

TEMPORARY RELIEF TO DESTITUTE POOR, IRELAND.

LETTER from the SECRETARY OF STATE for the HOME DEPARTMENT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Whitehall, 28 January 1847.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the arrangements which it will be necessary to make in order to bring into operation, at the earliest period, the system of temporary relief in Ireland, which it is proposed to substitute for the system hitherto adopted by means of employment on public works. I enclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of the Bill to be presented to the House of Commons, embodying such of these arrangements as require the sanction of the Legislature.

A Board will be forthwith constituted by your Excellency in Dublin, for the general superintendence of the plan about to be adopted. Major-General Sir John F. Burgoyne has been selected to preside over this Board, and he is now in communication with the Government, with a view to his being accurately informed as to the existing state of the country, and as to the details of the intended measures of relief. He will proceed in a few days to Dublin, with instructions to confer with your Excellency as to the duties with which he is to be entrusted, and to assist in those preliminary arrangements which your Excellency will direct to be made in order to prepare for the new organization for the purpose of relief.

In addition to Sir John Burgoyne, the Board will consist of the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, the resident Poor Law Commissioner, the Chairman of the Board of Works, the Inspector-General of the Constabulary, and the head of the Commissariat Department in Ireland.

The Board will act under directions from Her Majesty's Government, in communication with your Excellency, and instructions as to the issues of money will be addressed to it by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

It is intended that in every Electoral Division of the Unions in Ireland, in which it shall appear to you that extraordinary measures of relief are required, a Relief Committee shall be established, under instructions to be given for this purpose by your Excellency, who will be entrusted with a large discretion in the composition of it. It is proposed, that in all cases the guardians or guardian of the Electoral Division, and the magistrates resident within it, shall be members of the Relief Committee established in such Electoral Division, and your Excellency will nominate the other members from among the resident clergy, rate-payers, or such other persons as you shall think proper, with reference to the circumstances of each case. A certain number of competent officers will also be selected by your Excellency, from among those in the service of the Commissariat or Board of Works, who must be *ex officio* members of all Relief Committees, and who may be the medium of communication between them and the Central Board in Dublin. On the establishment of any such Relief Committee, the Relief Committee at present acting for any district comprised within the Electoral Division for which the new Relief Committee will have been constituted, will either be dissolved or will cease to act in that Electoral Division.

The duty of these Committees will be to ascertain, as far as possible, from time to time, the number of destitute persons within the Electoral Division for whom relief is to be provided: with reference to this duty, instructions will be furnished to them from the Central Board.

In order to provide the necessary relief, the Committees will be supplied with funds from the following sources: First, from the Rates assessed and levied within the Union by the Board of Guardians for the relief of the poor. Secondly, from voluntary subscriptions, either local or received from any general fund raised by charitable contributions. Thirdly, from grants of money from the Public Treasury, the amount of which will, as a general rule, bear a certain proportion to the aggregate amount derived from the two former sources; such proportion, however, being varied at the discretion of the Central Board, according to the exigencies of particular cases. Your Excellency will perceive that by the enclosed Bill it is proposed to render the rates levied under the Poor Law for the relief of the poor applicable to the contemplated purposes of relief. It is further proposed to authorize the Treasury to make advances to Boards of Guardians, charged on the security of the Rates, for the purposes of such relief.

If the plan were not to come into operation in any Electoral Division until the Guardians had actually levied and placed at the disposal of Relief Committees a certain sum from the Rates

of the Union, the relief which is intended to be given would be in most cases so long delayed as greatly to impair its usefulness and efficiency. At the same time, it is most important that whenever an advance from the Treasury is required, a sufficient Rate to meet the demands on the fund should be simultaneously struck, and that immediate steps should be taken for its collection. The reluctance of many of the Boards of Guardians to discharge this duty renders it necessary to take some additional power for enforcing its performance, and the Bill contains a provision by which, on the first dissolution by the Poor Law Commissioners of a Board of Guardians, they will be authorized to appoint a paid Board without the delay at present incurred by the necessity of having recourse to an intermediate election.

I proceed in the next place to state the nature of the relief which is to be afforded through the agency of these Relief Committees. It is intended that such relief should be given only in food, to be purchased by the Committees out of the funds at their disposal. Whenever it is practicable, such food will be sold; but gratuitous distribution will be sanctioned in cases in which no means of purchasing it exist. If flour or meal is sold, it will be necessary to adhere to the rule hitherto enforced, by which such food is required not to be sold at less than the cost price. But this rule will not be enforced in the case of soup, which is the kind of food which will chiefly be distributed by the Relief Committees. The mode of distribution will, in fact, be similar to that which is now in extensive operation, by means of Soup-kitchens established in many parts of the country, from which soup is supplied to large numbers of persons at a very moderate price. This mode of relief appears to be the most economical as well as the most efficacious which has yet been adopted, and by its general application, whenever required, through the agency now about to be established, Her Majesty's Government trust that the most effectual means within their power will be taken for relieving, on the most extensive scale, and at the least expense, the pressing and urgent wants of large numbers suffering from destitution, and who are not included in the direct means of relief hitherto adopted by the Government. It is unnecessary for me to point out to your Excellency that great care and prudence will be requisite in the administration of this relief. One main object of the proposed alteration of the system of relief, under the present circumstances of the country, is, to restore the ordinary relations between owners and occupiers of land and the labouring class, and to remove the alleged obstacles to the employment of labour in the cultivation of the land. It is of the greatest importance that this object should

be constantly kept in view, and that the relief to be afforded should not be an inducement to idleness, but should, if possible, be made a stimulus to labour. Gratuitous distribution should, therefore, not be sanctioned in any case in which it is ascertained that the persons applying for relief have the opportunity of obtaining employment and wages sufficient to provide themselves by their industry with the means of purchase. Upon this and other important matters of detail the Central Board will have to exercise a vigilant superintendence, and will issue from time to time such instructions to the Relief Committees as may appear to them to be required.

The Relief Committees, with a view to the calm and deliberate discharge of their duties, should only admit, and at their discretion, those persons from whom they may obtain information, or applicants for relief; their meetings will thus not be liable to the interruptions and disorder which have so frequently arisen from the indiscriminate admission of all persons at the Presentment Sessions. Such indiscriminate admission, therefore, should be forbidden by an order from your Excellency. Having stated the outline of the plan by which the Government hopes, with the sanction of Parliament, to provide a more effectual agency than at present exists for the mitigation of the suffering occasioned by scarcity in Ireland, I have to address to your Excellency some observations on a point of considerable importance. The proposed plan is intended to be a substitute for the mode of relief provided for by the 10 Vict., c. 107; but it is impossible that the change from the one system to the other can be carried into effect at once and simultaneously throughout the country. The vast extent of the relief works in progress renders this change one of no ordinary difficulty. The discharge of the large numbers of men now employed on public works must be effected with caution and by degrees; and in no case ought such works be stopped until the new machinery is constituted by which relief in the new form can be afforded. There are, however, some places in which, from the nature of the works or other circumstances, and from facilities of obtaining ordinary employment, the works may be discontinued at a very early period; there are others again in which the incomplete state of the works will require that they should be continued for a longer time; and there may possibly be cases in which it will be necessary that new presentments, if made, should be sanctioned, for limited objects, and with a view to the completion of some work of public utility, undertaken in the expectation of its being carried through by means of such presentments. It is not, therefore, proposed to repeal, or to restrict by law, the operation of the 10 Vic. c. 107, but your Excellency will cause it to be known

that Her Majesty's Government will, as a general rule, decline to sanction any new presentment under that statute, and that the system of relief works will be brought to a close at the earliest period which is consistent with those considerations which must be taken into account with reference to this matter.

I have only further to inform you that Sir John Burgoyne will be authorized, with the sanction of your Excellency, to select from among those at present employed in connexion with the relief works, a certain number of officers to be placed at the disposal of the Board, to proceed to any part of the country from which representations of urgent distress may be received, either for the purpose of local investigation, or of superintending or assisting in the measures which may be deemed essential for the relief of such distress.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Part III.

TEMPORARY RELIEF TO DESTITUTE POOR, IRELAND.

LETTER from C. E. TREVELYAN, ESQ., to the RELIEF
COMMISSIONERS.

Treasury, February 10, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to transmit to you a copy of a Bill now under the consideration of Parliament, for the temporary relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, and of a letter from Sir G. Grey to the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 28th ultimo, stating the intention of Her Majesty's Government, that you should be appointed Commissioners for carrying into effect the measures intended to be adopted when the above-mentioned Bill shall have become law.

In the execution of these functions, you will be guided by such instructions as you may from time to time receive from the Lord Lieutenant; but it is considered advisable that you should also be placed in possession of the view taken by Her Majesty's Government of the general principles by which your proceedings should be regulated, and of the general course of action which you will have to pursue; and that for this purpose this communication should be made to you from the department charged with the responsibility of superintending and checking the expenditure of the large sums devoted to the object of affording relief.

The plan at present in operation for the relief of the distress in Ireland, consists of two separate parts.

The first of these is a system of public works carried on under the Act 9 and 10 Vict., c. 107; but although this Act has, to a certain extent, answered its object, and a large portion of the population of Ireland has been preserved from famine by means of the employment afforded under its provisions, the operation of the Act has been attended with serious evils, and it has become indispensibly necessary to have recourse to some other remedy.

The causes of this result may be briefly stated as follows :

The Government never relied upon the Act 9 and 10 Vic., c. 107, as the only safeguard against the impending scarcity. It was never contemplated that so large a proportion of the labouring population would have been sent upon the roads and other public works as has proved to be the case, but it was supposed that the pressure of a great public calamity would have led to increased exertions on the part of the upper and middle classes of society, and that employment for the great majority of destitute labourers being provided in this way, a moderate number only would have been left to be maintained on the Relief Works.

It was also supposed that the applications for admission to the Relief Works would be closely scrutinized by the Relief Committees, and that it would not have been necessary to provide for any but really destitute persons under the Act.

The result, however, has been, that even the usual number of labourers has not been retained in private employment, the Relief Committees have, in too many instances, neglected the revision of the lists of applicants, and not only has the entire burthen of the prevailing destitution been thrown upon the Relief Works, but the resources which those works might have afforded, have frequently been misapplied, to the benefit of those who did not stand in need of assistance.

Another cause of the partial failure of the Act is the unexpected magnitude of the public calamity. Although upwards of two millions of persons, either directly or indirectly obtain assistance from the Relief Works, there are other multitudes who stand equally in need of relief. The Relief Works do not always furnish a subsistence even for those who are employed on them. The wages allowed have been higher than have been usually given for agricultural labour in Ireland, but at the present prices of food, they are insufficient for the support of a family; and instances of starvation daily occur, notwithstanding the assistance afforded by the works.

The dependence of the people on the Relief Works has also led to this formidable result. A large portion of the soil of Ireland is cultivated by cottier and conacre tenants, whose subsistence has hitherto been mainly derived from the potatoes grown by themselves. This numerous class has become destitute by the failure of the potato, and they and their families are now supported to a great extent by the Relief Works. If these people are retained on the works, their lands will remain uncultivated. If they were discharged from the Works without some other provision being made for them, they would starve.

The other part of the plan at present in operation consists

of a system of direct relief by means of the sale and gratuitous distribution of food. Relief Committees have been formed in most parts of Ireland, acting according to rules prescribed by the Lord Lieutenant. These Committees raise sums by the private subscription of parties locally interested, to which proportional additions are made on the part of the Government; and they likewise administer such funds as may be placed at their disposal from the produce of charitable collections in other quarters. The sums so obtained by them are laid out in the purchase of meal and other kinds of food, which are again retailed at cost price to those who have the means of purchasing, and are given gratuitously to those who have not. More lately the plan of establishing Soup-kitchens has been adopted by the Relief Committees, and it is now being rapidly extended throughout Ireland, it being found by experience that food given in this shape goes further and is more nourishing and reviving than in any other.

This part of the present plan, which consists in giving relief in a direct form, by means of the distribution of food, has been carried out with much zeal and activity in many parts of the country, and having been found very successful in mitigating the effects of the prevailing calamity, it has been made the foundation of the measures now about to be adopted.

Their Lordships have directed me to furnish this brief review of the measures which have been adopted up to the present time, because they are convinced that the same causes which led to these efforts falling short of the attainment of their object, would, if they continued, equally lead to the failure of any plan that could be devised. It is impossible for the Government, by any machinery that can be provided, to do the whole work; and it is indispensable for the safety of society, that persons of all orders and degrees in it, should energetically co-operate for the purpose of mitigating the common calamity. The State may provide the organization, and, to a certain extent, supply the pecuniary means, but it cannot exercise the superintendence and discrimination which can alone be supplied by those who are connected with the localities by property and residence.

To secure this general co-operation in the measures hereafter to be adopted, will therefore be an object which you will continually have in view, and you will avail yourselves of every suitable opportunity of impressing upon the public mind that the present system of relief will inevitably fail, if the whole weight and pressure of the existing calamity is suffered to centre upon it; and that severe and protracted suffering can be avoided, and society can be replaced in a self-supporting, and therefore in a safe and permanent condition, only by

the personal exertions on the spot, of the upper and middle classes, to check abuse and increase the productive powers of the country, and by the exercise of patient and persevering industry, and submission to the laws, on the part of the great body of the people.

One point of pressing importance is, that every practicable exertion should be made, while there is yet time, to prepare the land for the next crop; and the attainment of this object must mainly depend upon the influence to be exercised over the cultivators of the ground, by the resident gentry, the landlords, agents, and other persons interested in the land. Under the system of relief which it will be your duty to administer, the holders of small portions of land will be provided on sale, or if necessary, by gratuitous distribution, with the food required for their subsistence and that of their families, so that they will not, by the necessity of constantly working on Public Works, be prevented from carrying on the cultivation of their land; but the main duty of stimulating and encouraging the actual cultivators of the soil, from the large farmer to the holder of the smallest portion of land, to exert their utmost energies to obtain the largest possible amount of produce at the next harvest, and of assisting them with advice in regard to the altered modes of cultivation which the failure of the Potato Crop renders necessary, and with the capital and material of various kinds required for the successful prosecution of their labours, must be performed by the proprietors of the soil, who, possessing the principal beneficiary interest in it, will derive the principal benefit from whatever may be laid out upon it.

Another point on which you will make it your object to secure the co-operation of the upper and middle classes of society, is the proper formation and subsequent revision from time to time of the lists of persons entitled to relief. If, in the exercise of this important and responsible function, the members of the Relief Committees yield to intimidation or fail in the firm and impartial discharge of their duty, the whole country will become pauperised, and there will be a general pressure upon the Relief Act, to the neglect of other independent means of subsistence. All who are concerned in carrying the provisions of the proposed measure into effect, should recollect, that the system of Public Works having been found insufficient adequately to meet the evil, and the labour test having been rendered inoperative, owing to the superior attraction of money wages, a system of relief has, of necessity, been established, which has no precise limit except the extent of the admitted destitution. The only real check, therefore, to the unlimited extension and consequent certain

failure of the present plan, is to be found in the honesty and fidelity of purpose with which it will be administered by the members of the Relief Committees, who, from their local knowledge and connexions, have the means of properly discharging the trust reposed in them.

I am now commanded to proceed to the practical details of the duties with which your Commission is charged.

And first, as to the Public Officers through whose agency you will more immediately exercise your functions.

The Secretary and other members of the establishment of the Commissariat Relief Office, some of whom were employed under the late Commission, and all have had the advantage of Sir R. Routh's able superintendence, will also, in the main, compose the establishment of your Commission; and if, after the necessary arrangements have been made for carrying on the Commissariat duties, some additional assistance should be required, it will be readily given. Their Lordships have selected Mr. Bromley, of the Admiralty, to be Accountant to the Commission, for which important duty he is well qualified, both by his skill and ability as an accountant, and by the experience he acquired of the accounts connected with the Relief operations in Ireland, during the period he was in charge of them under Sir R. Routh.

The Inspecting Officers who will be employed under your Board will be selected by you from among those who are at present employed under the Commissariat Relief Office and the Board of Works; and their Lordships consider it to be of such paramount importance, that the utmost practicable degree of efficiency should be given to the new arrangement, that they particularly desire, not only that no person may be appointed to any office under the new commission, who is not fully qualified for it, but also that those officers who are believed to possess in the highest degree the qualifications necessary to ensure success, should be appropriated to this duty from the establishment of the Board of Works, even supposing their removal to be productive of temporary inconvenience to that Department.

One of the first objects which will engage your attention, will be the preparation of suitable instructions for the guidance of the Relief Committees to be formed by the Lord Lieutenant, in reference to which I am directed to make the following observations.

The agency of the Committees is to be chiefly directed to the object of providing food for the support of those who have no other means of subsistence.

The Committees must, therefore, form lists of the persons in their respective districts whose circumstances render it necessary for them to be supported in this manner. No persons should be placed on these lists who are possessed, either from property, or from the receipt of wages, of means sufficient to maintain their families, or who have it in their power to obtain work which would enable them to do so; and the Committees should make it their object to encourage the people to have recourse to any available means of earning their livelihood by honest labour, rather than to be dependent on gratuitous relief from the Public Soup-kitchen.

Care should be taken in selecting the places at which the Soup-kitchens are to be established, to make them as central as possible, with reference to the wants of the Destitute Persons who will have to be supplied from them; and every necessary precaution should be taken by the Relief Committees under the superintendence of the Union Finance Committees, to secure a sufficient stock of wholesome food.

One of the functions hitherto exercised by Relief Committees has been to lay in stores of Meal, which they have retailed at cost price to those who require it. This was rendered necessary by the remarkable absence, in some parts of Ireland, of the agency by which, in other countries, food is collected, stored, and re-distributed, through the Corn-factor, Miller, Baker, and small Shopkeeper, from whom, elsewhere, the labourer habitually purchases his weekly or daily supply of food.

It may be necessary for the Relief Committees as they will be reconstituted under the Act, to continue, in some cases, to give assistance of this kind for a time; but as the ordinary business of society cannot be permanently carried on by the artificial machinery of Relief Committees, it is desirable that the utmost practicable encouragement should be given to private persons to establish themselves in those trades by which the means of subsistence are brought within the reach of the people. With this view it is indispensable that in those cases in which the Relief Committees may continue for a time to provide Meal for sale, the rule that no sale should be made at less than cost price, including carriage and other necessary charges, should be strictly enforced; and it might assist the transition to a sounder and more permanent state of things, if the operations of the Relief Committees were conducted, as far as possible, in a wholesale manner, leaving the actual distribution of the Meal among the people to be effected by Retail Dealers.

In cases in which sufficient supplies of food are not to be obtained by purchase from private dealers, cooked food may be sold, even at reduced prices if necessary.

Of all the important duties which you will have to perform, the most critical and important is that which relates to providing the Funds by means of which the system of relief is to be supported.

To this part of the subject, therefore, your attention should be carefully directed; and you will keep this Board regularly informed of the difficulties which arise, of the manner in which you propose to meet them, and of any serious grounds of apprehension you may entertain for the future.

It is intended that these Funds should be provided, partly from the Poor's Rate to be levied in the Unions or Electoral Divisions, partly from subscriptions, and partly from donations from the Government. It may not in all cases be necessary to have recourse to a Rate, if Private subscriptions and Government donations alone, without any assistance from a Rate, according to the plan at present in operation, afford sufficient means of supplying relief. It is hoped that in many Electoral Divisions, this may, with proper exertion and liberality, be perfectly practicable. Rating will be necessary in cases where (owing to absence or neglect) the efforts are not adequate to what the occasion requires; but voluntary exertions to raise funds are far the best, and should receive every possible encouragement.

In those cases in which it is necessary to have recourse to the assistance of a Rate, the Inspecting Officer of the District must be instructed to impress upon the Guardians of the Unions, that the Rate should be enforced without delay, and the proceeds should be brought into use as they are realized, the necessary expenditure being, in the mean time, defrayed by means of subscriptions and donations, according to the existing plan. Throughout these operations it has been found that the best security against abuse has been the necessity of some present payment, and the funds which have been the most judiciously expended have been those, a portion of which has been raised by the parties expending them.

The levying of a Rate, however, is frequently attended with some delay; and in order to prevent the ill consequences which might arise from the want of available funds, you are authorized to make advances from the funds which will be placed at your disposal for this purpose.

You will make a special Report to this Board on every occasion on which you find it necessary to recommend a Loan in anticipation of a Rate, in which Report you will explain the circumstances on which your recommendation is founded.

With respect to the proportion which the donations are to bear to the other sources whence funds are to be derived for these relief purposes, regard must always be had to the circumstances

of the district, and its ability to contribute for the maintenance of destitution within its limits.

In the case of great destitution, donations equal in amount to the sum subscribed have been authorized; and in like manner you may grant sums equal to those raised by subscription or levied by Rate. In cases of extreme urgency you will not be confined to this proportion, but will be at liberty to give contributions in reference to the pressing claims of want and destitution; and, on the other hand, you will limit the Government donations to a less sum than what is equal to the contributions from other sources, where the necessity is not of so pressing a description.

The preparation of the instructions to the Inspecting Officers will also occupy your early attention, the main object being to explain to the Inspecting Officers in what manner they are to see that all the other rules and instructions under which the system is to be carried on, are properly attended to by the parties whose duty it is to carry them into effect.

In framing the instructions to the Inspecting Officers and Relief Committees, you will have due regard to the instructions under which the present Relief Committees and Inspecting Officers are acting; and you will embody in the revised instructions such portions of those now about to be superseded as may appear to you to be proper to be preserved.

The Board of Works will be instructed to bring the Relief Works under the Act 9 and 10 Vic. c. 107, to a conclusion, as soon as the state of the works and the other circumstances of each locality may admit. You will be in constant communication with that Board through its Chairman, Colonel Jones, who is a member of your Commission; and you will inform them, from time to time, in what Electoral Divisions your measures are sufficiently advanced to allow of the Relief Works being safely discontinued.

You will transmit to this Board, at the earliest practicable date after the termination of each month, a full Report of your proceedings in the execution of the Act during the previous month, and these Reports will be regularly laid before Parliament.

I am, &c.,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

Major-General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, K.C.B.

T. N. Redington, Esq.

E. T. B. Twisleton, Esq.

Commissary-General Sir R. Routh.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Jones, R.E.

Colonel Duncan Mac Gregor.

IRISH RELIEF ACT, 10 VIC., CAP. 7.

GENERAL ORDER.

The LORD LIEUTENANT has been pleased to order that the under mentioned parties shall be members of each Relief Committee, to be constituted under the Act 10 Victoria, c. 7, entitled "An Act for the Temporary Relief of Destitute Persons in Ireland :"—

1. The Justices resident in the Electoral Division or Divisions for which the Committee is constituted. (Sec. 3.)
2. The Guardians of the Poor for such Electoral Division or Divisions. (Sec. 3.)
3. The Relief Inspector of the Union in which the Electoral Division or Divisions is or are situate.
4. The Archbishops or Bishops of the Established and Roman Catholic Churches, resident in the Electoral Division or Divisions.
5. Justices of the Peace, being proprietors of land, or of any estate or interest therein, in such Electoral Division or Divisions.
6. Persons appointed by Justices of the Peace, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, to act in their place.
7. The Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Union in which such Electoral Division or Divisions may be situated.
8. The principal officiating Clergyman of the Established and Roman Catholic Church for each parish, any part of which is situate in the Electoral Division or Divisions, and the senior officiating Clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in the Electoral Division or Divisions; or such of their assistants, as with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, they may name to act in their place.
9. The three highest Poor Rate-payers resident in the Electoral Division or Divisions, not included in any of the foregoing heads.

By His Excellency's Command,

T. N. REDINGTON.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

4th March, 1847.

Part IV.

REGULATIONS FOR RELIEF COMMITTEES UNDER THE ACT 10 VIC., CAP. 7.

1. THE Legislature has placed the responsibility of providing means for the relief of destitute persons under the existing calamity, on Committees to be constituted for Electoral Divisions, subject to the regulating control of a Finance Committee for each Union. Means of relief to be provided.

2. The funds to be applied to the service will consist of local or other subscriptions, with donations from Government, and where these may be insufficient, of any monies in the hands of the Poor Law Guardians that can be so appropriated; also of rates to be laid on the Electoral Divisions where they may be needed; in aid of which rates, according to the exigency of the case, further donations will be contributed by Government.

3. The funds derived from subscriptions and donations that remain in the hands of the present Relief Committees, will generally be available for the Committees under this Act; but should there be any difficulty owing to the different arrangement of districts, the Commissioners recommend that they should be allocated to the new districts, in proportions, under the arbitration of those Finance Committees acting for the greater part of the old district.

4. Relief is to be given exclusively by the distribution of food; gratuitously to those who are absolutely destitute, and by sale at reasonable prices to those who are employed or have means of purchasing. Relief to be in FOOD ONLY.

5. A Government Inspector will be appointed to each Union; he will be an ex-officio member of every Committee constituted under the Act, within the Union; he will aid the Committees, especially those of Finance, with his advice and exertions, to cause the provisions of the Act to be carried out in the most effective manner, and will be the medium of communication between these Committees and the Commissioners. Government Inspector.

6. The Electoral Division Committees, which will be the active relieving bodies, will each, in the first instance, elect a Treasurer from their own body, and appoint a Clerk, who will give his full time to make up lists of the poor, to keep accounts, and generally for office or other work, at such moderate salary as the Committee may suggest, and as shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners. Each Relief Committee to appoint a Clerk.

Other assistance
to be provided,
as necessary.

Lists of persons
requiring relief to
be prepared.

Gratuitous relief
to be given to
three classes.

Cheap food to be
sold to the
fourth class; but
no other assist-
ance to be
afforded.

Persons receiving
wages, or refusing
hire, to be
excluded from
gratuitous relief.

Revision of Lists.

7. Every other assistance that will be absolutely required, must be provided from time to time as the necessity for it shall arise, subject in every case of what may be deemed standing establishment, to the express sanction of the Finance Committee.

8. The first duty of the Electoral Division Committees will be to draw up lists of the persons requiring relief, in the forms furnished to each Committee, in as perfect and complete a manner as possible, and with a strict and uncompromising regard to truth.

9. The persons requiring assistance may be classed under the four following heads, each of which will have to be dealt with on distinct principles.

1st. Destitute, helpless, or impotent persons.

2nd. Destitute able-bodied persons, *not* holding land.

3rd. Destitute able-bodied persons—holders of small portions of land.

4th. The able-bodied, employed at wages insufficient for their support at very high prices of food.

10. To the three first named classes it is necessary to extend gratuitous relief.

11. With regard to the fourth class, that of employed labourers, assistance can only be afforded by selling food of a cheap description; for it must be a fixed rule to refuse to them and their families any gratuitous supplies. If this were once to be deviated from, and wages were to be made up from any general funds, it would be the foundation for an evil of the greatest magnitude. Gratuitous relief being procured and distributed with the great economy demanded at the present crisis, the wages that a man ought to be paid for a reasonable day's work, will place him and his family in a better condition than those who are dependent on gratuitous relief; and as it may be expected that all the next agricultural produce will fetch high remunerating prices, it would be particularly unreasonable to provide in any way from a public fund towards the obtaining of that produce. No business ought to be carried on that cannot support itself.

12. The Commissioners consider this rule, of not allowing gratuitous relief to be in aid of wages, so essential, that they must require the most watchful and strict revision of the lists, for the purpose of at once striking off the names of all persons who shall be employed for hire either on public or private works;—or who shall refuse employment at a reasonable rate of wages.

13. The second class should be considered as temporary, being subjected to a careful revision; and the fact of non-employment may be ascertained by requiring the daily

attendance of the able-bodied member or members of the family at the food depôt.

14. The net annual value of the holdings of occupiers of land, according to the Poor Law valuation, might form one criterion of the claim to relief for individuals of the third class, and be regulated by the Finance Committee according to the condition of the several districts. Should any individual exceptions be recommended by the Electoral Division Committee, it should be on strong grounds that must be fully explained.

Inquiry as to holders of Land.

15. To entitle any holder of land to gratuitous relief, it should be absolutely required of him to proceed diligently with the cultivation of his holding, or of its preparation for cropping; and a fixed time should be given to him for the purpose, as a check against his leaving it to be imperfectly tilled by the females of his family, or by occasional work himself, while he may be in some other employment for wages; when he has executed that duty, he must be considered as falling into the second or fourth class.

Conditions on which holders of land are to be relieved.

16. These lists are to be made out in duplicate, and one must be forwarded to the Finance Committee, assembled at the chief town of the Union, accompanied by an estimate of the amount that will probably be required to provide for the extent of relief in the ensuing fortnight, including the cost of the means of preparing and distributing food, also of establishment, and every other local expense whatever; showing also the manner in which they propose that the funds should be provided. The fortnightly revision of these lists and estimates must in like manner be submitted to the Finance Committee. The Relief Committees will also offer suggestions as to the mode in which they consider the supplies can be best obtained and distributed.

Relief Lists, and Estimates of Expense, to be forwarded to Finance Committee.

Revised Lists, and further Estimates, to be forwarded every fortnight.

17. The Finance Committees will take every means in their power to verify and correct these lists, and when approved return them to the Relief Committees, on which will depend the possibility of providing in any degree for the existing deficiency of food. Any fraud attempted in them must be considered as a crime of the deepest character, tending to increase the effects of the present state of destitution.

Finance Committee's revision of Lists and Estimates.

18. The rated value of the holdings of small farmers and occupiers, will be examined by the Clerks of the Unions, and certified by them upon the lists.

19. The Finance Committee will then revise all the estimates and calculations, and decide on the amount to be provided for a given period, which should not be less than three months, if a rate is to be struck.

20. On the signing of the amended list and estimate, the Inspector of the Union is to report to the Commissioners the

Inspector's Report.

amount, and when funds are required from the Board of Guardians of the Union, the Lord Lieutenant will be moved to cause a Warrant to be issued for the amount, or such proportion as His Excellency may approve, requiring the Board of Guardians to pay the sum mentioned within a stated time, to the person who shall in the Warrant be named to receive it. If the Guardians shall not have money in hand sufficient for the purpose, they are to levy the sum required as part of the Poor's Rates. [See Part V.]

The description of food best suited for districts, to be early considered.

21. The Finance Committee will, at a very early period, take into deliberate consideration, the manner in which food, of the kinds best suited to the purpose, and most easily obtained, can be provided—either by adopting the recommendations of the Relief Committees, or what they may consider more eligible.

How food is to be provided.

22. It is probable that the more the provision can be sought for in mass, and for large quantities under one arrangement, the cheaper will be the supply, and the less liable to occasional deficiencies. When the Relief Committees are to provide the materials for the food, they will be supplied by the Finance Committee with the money; and when the latter shall order and collect the materials for the food, it will be distributed to each Relief Committee under the arrangement which the superior body shall direct. In either case, the subsequent distribution will be arranged by the Relief Committee according to the lists, and to the regulated quantity for each individual.

23. It is impossible to prescribe minutely, what may be the arrangements for providing, preparing, and distributing food, best suited for each locality; but the following are some of the principles which will apply to all.

24. One of the first and most important matters to be attended to, by whatever Committee is to provide the food, will be to make arrangements by which the supply shall be *continued*. This must be done, either by the actual gradual collection of depôts, or by engagements that may be relied on for supplies.

25. The food which is most economical and nourishing, is soup made after any of the known receipts, together with a portion of bread, meal, or biscuit:

Rations.

26. One ration may consist either—

Of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread,

Or 1 lb. of biscuit,

Or 1 lb. of meal or flour of any grain,

Or 1 quart of soup thickened with a portion of meal according to the known receipts, and one quarter ration of bread, biscuit, or meal in addition.

—Persons above 9 years of age to have one ration, under 9

a half ration,—in the day. In all cases, where practicable, the food should be given out in a cooked form; and should be varied occasionally, from bread rations to soup and bread, or meal and rice porridge with bread.

27. The distribution of food to a large number of people is attended with many difficulties, and these are somewhat increased when soup is substituted for dry food, still the soup is so advantageous that it should be adopted wherever it may be at all possible.

Soup should be adopted when practicable.

28. No person can on any account whatever be permitted to receive food gratuitously unless named in the list of destitute persons.

Gratuitous relief only to persons named in lists.

29. No rations are to be advanced in anticipation, except to the helpless poor, and the advance must not extend beyond the fortnight for which the relief has been allowed in each particular case.

Rations to be advanced only to the helpless poor.

30. In order to husband the resources of the Committees, the sales should be limited to those on a list of persons considered to have a claim, who will be allowed to purchase the number of rations set against their names, which will be on the same scale, per individual of the family, as defined for gratuitous distribution, provided sufficient remains after the gratuitous relief of the day.

Sales to be limited to persons on the lists.

31. The articles of food for sale should be also of the same nature as what are given free.

32. The cost of hiring a Clerk to conduct the business of the sale, and of his Assistants, should be considered as part of the outlay which is to be covered by the price charged for each ration.

Cost of Sale Clerk, &c., to be included in price of food, with other charges.

33. No sale, except of soup, should be made at less than cost price, including carriage, with other necessary charges of buying and selling.

34. With a view of remedying the serious evil of crowds assembling round the depôt, all struggling for precedence, and many detained for long periods, perhaps during whole nights, the lists should be made out numerically, in which order the persons should be called. A card, printed in black, must be given to each person, who answers when called, with the number of rations to be delivered to him marked upon it, and the card is to be given up on receiving the rations. A card, printed in red ink, is to be used for the rations sold. The cards will not only be a check upon the rations delivered and the amount received, but preserve order and decorum at the depôt, by not allowing too many at the same time to be present in the soup kitchen. To facilitate this the building should be so arranged as to admit the people at one door, and let them out at another.

The lists to be numerical. Persons named to be called in that order, and to be provided with cards for the rations.

35. Any person not appearing when called must remain till the end.

36. The helpless poor should be first called, then the able-bodied out of employment, who must attend in person, on each day of distribution; and only in case of illness, which must be verified by some certificate or otherwise, is a member of his family to receive that day's allowance.

37. Every possible precaution should be taken to prevent false personation among the applicants at the depôt, at which place the presence of one or more members of the Committee would be most desirable.

38. Any member of the family might be allowed to receive the rations of a small farmer, during the time allowed for the tillage of his holding.

39. Where two or more Electoral Divisions are united under one Committee, the lists, estimates, funds, ratings, and all accounts must be kept distinct for each.

If more than one Electoral Division in a relief district, separate accounts, &c., to be kept.

40. The several Committees will meet between 9 o'clock, A.M., and 5, P.M., as often as they shall find it necessary, not being less than once a-week, or on Sunday, for the despatch of business; at which meetings three shall be a quorum. Minutes of the proceedings will be entered in a book kept for the purpose.

Meetings of the Committees.

41. The meetings of the Committees are not to be open to the public generally, but merely to such individuals as, for obtaining information, the Committee may desire to be present. The Act of Parliament, books for minutes and accounts, as well as various forms, and other documents, will be forwarded to each Committee for their guidance.

Correspondence.

42. All correspondence with the Commissioners must be carried on through the Finance Committee; and forms will be supplied, on which communications or inquiries are to be made, for the purpose of confining correspondence to limits compatible with the despatch of business.

Books, &c., to be supplied by Commissioners, and open for inspection.

43. The books, correspondence, papers, and accounts of the Relief Committees must at all times be open to inspection by the Commissioners or the Government Inspectors, who should be furnished with copies of any documents or accounts they may require.

Subscriptions and donations in aid.

44. Donations in aid of Subscriptions will be made by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and it will be necessary in every case to transmit to the Relief Commissioners a list of the Subscriptions actually collected, with a certificate to the following effect affixed to each list, signed by the Clerk of the Committee, and Chairman for the time being:—

We certify that all the Subscriptions set forth in this list

have been collected from the persons named as Subscribers and paid to the Treasurer of the Relief Committee, and that there is not included in it any sum contributed from funds applicable to charitable purposes, except as expressly set forth.

45. In cases where any deviations from these Instructions may be considered advantageous, they may be proposed for the sanction of the Commissioners, on a full explanation of the circumstances.

46. In conclusion, the Commissioners would urge upon the Committees, that the difficulties of meeting so extensive a calamity as has befallen this country are enormous; and it is only by the most strenuous, uncompromising, and disinterested co-operation of every individual who has the power to contribute in funds or by personal exertions, that even a partial alleviation can be afforded. It is hoped, therefore, that great efforts will be made to remove every impediment to the carrying out of the provisions of the Act of Parliament in the most effective manner; always bearing especially in mind, that since the funds that will be available for Relief in each Union must be strictly limited to a certain definite sum, every farthing of money or atom of food applied unduly, would be so much abstracted from a famishing population.

By order,

W. STANLEY,

Secretary.

Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle,

8th March, 1847.

MEMORANDUM

OF THE

DUTIES TO BE PERFORMED BY RELIEF COMMITTEES,
AT THEIR FIRST MEETINGS.

1. To elect a Chairman from their own body.
2. To appoint a Clerk at such a Salary as shall be sanctioned by the Relief Commissioners, on the report and recommendation of the Inspector, who is Member of the Relief Committee. (Act, sec. 4.)
3. To make out a List of Persons to be relieved within each Electoral Division, for which the Relief Committee acts, according to the Form already issued by the Commissioners. (Sec. 7.)
4. To frame Estimates of the sums which shall appear to the Relief Committee to be needed from time to time, to defray the necessary expenses for the purchase, preparation, distribution, or sale of Food. (Sec. 7.)
5. To frame Estimates of the sums which will be needed for the providing and fitting up the necessary buildings and cooking utensils. (Sec. 7.) N.B.—In many instances, the buildings and cooking utensils of the present Relief Committees will be found available, and this point should be carefully considered in framing the Estimates under this head.
6. To frame Estimates of the sums which will be needed for payment of the persons to be employed in the purchase, preparation, distribution, or sale of Food. (Sec. 7.)
7. To forward to the Finance Committee the above List and Estimates, with a notification of the time or times when, in the opinion of the Relief Committee, any sum, or any part thereof, in accordance with the Estimates, will be needed. (Sec. 7.) To state also the manner in which it is proposed that the funds should be provided.
8. *Until the above duties specified in Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 have been performed, the Temporary Relief measures cannot be brought into operation.*

It is at the same time to be distinctly understood that the duty of collecting and distributing Food is to be performed by the Relief Committees and not by Government; and attention should therefore be directed with the least possible delay to securing regular supplies of Food for each Electoral Division.

Part V.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR FINANCE COMMITTEES, UNDER THE ACT 10 VIC., CAP. 7.

1. The Finance Committees, composed of resident gentlemen having a great interest in the welfare of the Districts, are intended by the Legislature to be the superintending controlling bodies over the proceedings of the numerous Electoral Division Committees.

2. It is to them that the country must look for the working out of this measure, with the utmost practicable relief to the really destitute, and with the least possible injury to the great interests of the community.

3. The failing that may be expected to be the most prevalent in the Electoral Division Committees will be naturally too great an extent of liberality, and a timid or more culpable neglect of a rigid restriction of gratuitous relief to those who have most strictly a claim to it. It will be, therefore, one of the most arduous duties of the Finance Committee, to take every measure in their power, and to seek for every possible information that may enable them to scrutinize and revise the lists for relief.

4. Having ascertained the estimated wants of their Union for a given period by the returns made to them, the Finance Committee should take a comprehensive view of the best and cheapest means by which the requisite supplies could be procured, whether by a general arrangement by their own body for the entire district—which will have the advantage of a more wholesale dealing for them—or by leaving its management to the Division Committees. In either case, the Division Committees will be instructed, as far as shall be necessary, on the course to be pursued.

5. The Finance Committees are requested particularly to direct their attention to principles of action on the part of the community, on which depend a great deal of the amount of present suffering; and will, it is hoped, use their utmost influence to cause them to take a right direction for the future welfare of the country.

Firstly—Any impression which may have arisen, in consequence of the new Bill for the Temporary Relief of the Destitute Persons in Ireland, that individuals and associations, especially those of the localities, may discontinue their voluntary efforts, should be strenuously counteracted. If such a principle were to be extensively acted upon, the relief would no doubt eventually fail. Neither would it be consistent with the feelings of humanity to leave a population, in the lowest state of want, to the limited pittance

that could alone be doled out under a provision by law ; a course that would tend to raise up feelings of despair and alienation, if not animosity, as the natural consequence in the minds of the suffering poor at finding themselves thus abandoned.

Secondly—A feeling may arise among the labouring classes, that it is now less necessary for them to rely on their own energies, as they may in future expect to obtain support from the public. Independent of the degradation that every individual must incur who, by *reason of his own neglect or idleness*, requires subsistence from the public, he should be made aware how miserable and scanty that subsistence must be, if it can be continued at all, and how unmanly it is to abandon his independence, and all hopes of bettering the condition of his family.

Thirdly—There may be an attempt, on the part of farmers and occupiers of more land than they can cultivate by their own labour, to make out the amount of wages which ought to be paid to their hired labourers by the gratuitous distribution. This has been adverted to in the Instructions to the Relief Committees, and however plausible may appear to be the pleas in favour of it, should never be admitted, even under the present circumstances. It is pregnant with danger, and has already been the cause of very great evils in England. If such a system were allowed, it would become general ; and the injustice of thus defraying, generally by the public, part of the cost of the produce of a business, in contemplation of profits, would tend to far greater injury than would arise from even partial non-employment, in the few cases where the entire family could not earn the day's wages of one efficient labourer.

Fourthly—The despondency at the loss of the potato, it is understood, has, in some instances, led to a reckless spirit of neglect of the cultivation of many of the small holdings, partly arising, perhaps, from a want of knowing in what manner to procure a crop that shall be a substitute. This is a matter of considerable difficulty, and is only to be dealt with in detail, according to the especial circumstances that in each district lead to this neglect. It is an object of vital importance to prevent, as much as possible, any available land remaining unproductive ; and even should there appear to be difficulties respecting the provision of seed, it is incumbent on the Committees, as well as on all persons of property and intelligence in the country, to exert every influence in their power to provide a remedy for the evil, by inves-

tigations and endeavours to remove whatever may be its cause.

6. The system of public relief works, so injurious and demoralizing, when carried to the extent that, owing to peculiar circumstances, they have now reached, must be discontinued forthwith, and labour must be reinstated in the wholesome condition of being applied solely to objects that shall be indisputably worthy of it, and of being only paid for in proportion to the full value of work done. Under those conditions, it will be most desirable to encourage it in the greatest degree, both by public and private works, arranging for reducing the operations on the former during the periods when labour is wanted for tillage.

7. It is, however, from private employment in the cultivation and improvement of land that the greatest benefit is to be derived; and the members of the Finance Committee are earnestly requested to promote this desirable object by every legitimate means—by their own example—by their personal influence—and by endeavouring to convince employers of labour that it is for the common interest of all to prevent the peasantry from acquiring a habit of dependence on gratuitous relief.

8. The Finance Committees will fix days for periodical meetings for despatch of business, which should not be less frequent than once a week.

9. The Poor Law establishment will be directed to render them every accommodation and assistance in its power. Any other establishment expenses that may be necessary for carrying on the duties will be paid out of the Relief Fund, and must be on the most moderate scale, and submitted previously for the sanction of the Commissioners.

10. The Commissioners will receive with respect any suggestions for carrying out the relief measures which the Finance Committees may be inclined to submit to them through their inspecting officers, and will actively co-operate in all that shall be in their power, and that may appear to them to be really beneficial.

ON THE MANNER OF KEEPING THE ACCOUNTS.

11. The duplicate Relief List must be transmitted by the Relief Committee to the Finance Committee every fortnight, with the several alterations and additions that they may have considered it necessary to make. The Finance Committee must verify and correct this list when considered necessary, approve of it by the signature of the Chairman after the last name on the list, and return it to the Relief Committee. See Form A.

12. The Relief List for sale of rations to poor families See Form B.

whose earnings are insufficient to purchase enough food, on account of the high prices, must be prepared in duplicate by the Relief Committee, and sent every fortnight to the Finance Committee for approval, both as to the number of rations, and the rate at which each ration is to be sold during the ensuing fortnight.

See Form C.

13. The Account Book of rations sold, and the amount received for the same, which is to be kept by the Clerk to the Relief Committee, must be inspected, from time to time, by the Finance Committee, or their Clerk, to ascertain that the number of rations issued to any individual, and the rate charged for rations, corresponds with the Relief List approved of for the time by the Finance Committee; also, that the daily receipts are correctly charged in the fortnightly accounts of the Relief Committee.

See Form D.

14. An estimate of the amount required by each Relief Committee must be forwarded to the Finance Committee acting for the Union, every fortnight, showing the value of the provisions (required to provide the necessary number of rations) authorized to be issued by the Relief List, which must be ascertained by adding the totals of the several pages together; with the cost of the establishment, and every other local expense whatever; showing also the manner it is proposed the funds should be provided. The Finance Committee must revise these estimates and calculations, and decide on the amount to be provided.

See Form E.

15. The Clerk of the Finance Committee is to collect the several estimates when so revised, and form them into one general estimate, for transmission, accompanied by the Relief Committee's estimates, to the Relief Commissioners, stating the time when the amount will be required; which general estimate must be signed by two members of the Finance Committee, one being the Government Inspector.

See Form F.

16. The Finance Committee must require from the Relief Committee a separate account every fortnight, for each Electoral Division within its province, to accompany the estimate before stated, showing the receipts and payments within the fortnight, and the balance remaining in hand (if large, the issues from the Finance Committee must be regulated accordingly), which account must be supported by proper receipts and documents, bearing due authority for the sums paid. The Clerk to the Finance Committee must examine very closely the several items of this account, and point out to his Committee any unusual or unauthorized expenditure, in order that explanation may be called for from the Relief Committee. The account and vouchers must be retained by the Finance Committee until required by the Relief Commissioners.

17. The Treasurer of the Union will be the Treasurer

for the Finance Committee, but must keep the two accounts separate and distinct; to whom will be remitted, from time to time, such sum or sums of money as the Relief Commissioners may think fit, founded upon the foregoing estimates, whether as loans on the credit of rates, or as grants in aid of rates or contributions for the purposes of the Act. Such officer will therefore be the person to be named in the Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant referred to in the 8th clause of the Act.

18. The Treasurer may only make payments out of such money under the signatures of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, for the time being, and of the Government Inspector, jointly—retaining the direction as his authority for the issue, and taking the receipt of the party to whom he pays the amount, according to the same regulations as required under the Poor Law Act, as a voucher to obtain credit from the Relief Commissioners.

19. The Treasurer of the Union, acting as Treasurer for the Finance Committee, will be required to transmit monthly to the Relief Commissioners, in Dublin, an account, within three days after the expiration of each calendar month, showing his receipts and payments on account of the Committee, and the balance remaining in his hands, which account must be accompanied by complete vouchers in support of his receipts and payments; a duplicate thereof must be sent to the Finance Committee, which is to be signed by the Chairman, and also forwarded to the Commissioners. The Clerk of the Finance Committee must keep an account book of the receipts and payments, as a check upon the Treasurer, with which he is to compare the duplicate account. See Form G.

20. When the Guardians shall not have money in hand sufficient to meet the amount mentioned in the Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, referred to in Part IV., but shall have resolved on making a Rate for the purposes of the Act, the Government Inspector of the Union shall certify to the Relief Commissioners, that a resolution has been passed, and that, to the best of his belief, the Guardians are proceeding with all possible despatch to make and levy such Rate; when the Commissioners will, if they shall think fit, make such loans on the credit of the Rates so about to be made, as shall be authorized by the Lords of the Treasury. See Form H.

21. In transmitting to the Relief Commissioners the respective estimates and accounts, as well as observations arising out of them, it is requested that the word "Finance" be inserted at the left-hand corner of the address on the letter.

By Order,

W. STANLEY,
Secretary.

FORMS

REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING INSTRUCTIONS.

FORM A.

Finance.

FORM A.—FINANCE.

10 Vic., Cap. 7.

RELIEF LIST,

Electoral Division of _____ *UNION.*

INSTRUCTIONS.

The Clerk to the Relief Committee is to enter in this List, from time to time, applications made for Relief, together with the particulars of each case, as required by the headings of the respective columns; he is to be most careful in classing the applicants under the two sections of the List, of "Helpless Poor" and "Able-bodied Poor"; and the required particulars having been submitted to the Relief Committee, the admission of the party or family to relief, shall be notified by inserting the date from which the relief is to be allowed, and the signature of the Chairman affixed thereto.

The names of individuals comprised in families must be inserted in the List in succession; thus—

Murphy, Patrick,

_____ Rachael, wife,

_____ William,

_____ Jane,

} Children.

} with the requisite particulars of each member of each family.

The number to be inserted in the first Column will be against "Murphy, Patrick," but not against his dependents.

If the age is not exactly known, it must be given as correctly as may be.

In setting down the Calling of the Applicant for Relief, the name of the particular branch of Labour which he has exercised must be inserted and the party for whom he worked.

In the first section of the List for Helpless Poor, cases arising from Infirmary of Mind or Body are to be inserted, but the nature and extent of the infirmity is to be designated; as "Lunatics," or "Idiots," or "Deaf and Dumb," or "Crippled," or "Helpless from old age," &c.

Small holders of land shall be allowed a fixed period for tilling their land, during which time gratuitous relief shall be afforded to them and their families.

The Clerk of the Union is to compare the Valuation for Poor Rates in force in the Union with the entries herein, and place his initials at the foot of the Column of each page, altering the entries where it is necessary.

The names are to be revised once every fortnight, and when relief is to be continued the number of rations assigned to each applicant for the ensuing fortnight is to be inserted, together with the initials of the Chairman.

The first fortnight is to be considered as having commenced on Monday, the 15th March, the second from Monday the 29th March, and so on, as shown by the specimen.

If fraud or personation is detected, the supply of rations must be withheld, and the case reported to the Relief Committee.

To deter dishonest persons who are in employment and earning a livelihood, from representing themselves as destitute and from applying for relief, every person numbered on the second part of this List, (except the small farmers as above stated,) must apply *in person daily* for his Rations, or send a Medical Certificate of illness.

No Rations are to be advanced in anticipation, except to the helpless Poor, and the advance must not extend beyond the fortnight for which the relief has been allowed in the particular case.

Double Rations may be issued on Saturdays.

The Duplicate of this List is to be sent every fortnight to the Finance Committee for approval.

Electoral Division of _____ Union.

BY

Clerk to Relief Committee.

The amount received for Sales is to be accounted for *daily* to the Relief Committee, which must be checked by the number of Rations allowed to be issued, and the rate to be charged per Ration, as shown by the Relief List of Sales.

[illegible]

NORR.—Heads of Families and Adults are only to be Numbered.—Wives, and Children under 15, are not to be Numbered.

NAMES OF APPLICANTS.			Age.	RESIDENCE. State Townland, where or with whom.	Employment or Calling. By whom usually employ- ed.	IF ADULT, Widower, Single, Married, Widow, or Widower.		IF Able Bodied.	HELPLESS OR IMPOTENT. If partially or wholly disabled, and the description of disability.	Number of Acres of Irish Acres of holding.	Number of Acres of Arable land included.	Valuation for Poor Rates.	From what date Relief allowed.	Signature of Chairman, Relief Committee.
No.	Heads of Families and Adults.	Christian Names of Wives, and children under 15 years depen- dent on them.				IF CHILD, whether Orphan, Deserted, or Illegitimate.								
												£	1847.	
SPECIMEN—HELPLESS POOR.														
1	Donovan, Bridget,	—	72	Spaw, with son Thomas Donovan, . . .	—	Widow, .	No		Helpless from old age,	—	—	—	17 March,	John Burke,
2	Smith, James, .	—	12	Blennerville, . . .	—	Deserted, .	—		Crippled, . . .	—	—	—	17 „	John Burke,
3	Brady, William, .	—	25	Tralee, High-street, with sister Jane O'Gorman,	Beggar, . .	Single, .	No		Idiot, . . .	—	—	—	17 „	John Burke.
SPECIMEN—ABLE-BODIED POOR.														
1	Grogan, Patrick, .	—	47	Tralee, Water-lane, .	Labourer for Mr. Duggan, .	Married, .	Yes		—	—	—	—		
	Martha, Wife,	45							—	—	—	—		
	Patrick, .	14							Lame, . . .	—	—	—	17 March,	John Burke,
	Jane, . .	12							—	—	—	—		
	James, . .	10							Crippled, . . .	—	—	—		
	John, . .	5							—	—	—	—		
2	Sullivan, Thomas,	—	50	Castle Island, . . .	Farmer, . . .	Married, .	Yes		—	3	1	3	17 March,	John Burke,
	Kitty, Wife, .	45							—	—	—	—		
	Thomas, .	10							—	—	—	—		
3	O'Maley, William,	—	24	Killfin, with Tim. Leary,	Labourer for J. Donovan, esq.,	Single, .	Yes		—	—	—	—	17 March,	John Burke,
4	O'Neill, Timothy,	—	40	Currens, . . .	Shoemaker, .	Single, .	Yes		—	—	—	—	9 May,	John Burke,
														Total,

Union.

Destitute Persons in the Electoral Division of

NUMBER OF RATIONS TO BE DELIVERED DAILY TO HEADS OF FAMILIES AND ADULTS IN THE FOLLOWING FORTNIGHTS.																							
1st Fortnight.		2nd Fortnight.		3rd Fortnight.		4th Fortnight.		5th Fortnight.		6th Fortnight.		7th Fortnight.		8th Fortnight.		9th Fortnight.		10th Fortnight.		11th Fortnight.			
No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.	No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.	No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.	No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.	No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.	No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.	No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.	No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.	No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.	No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.	No. of Rations.	Initials of Chairman.		
16 to 28 March.		29 March to 11 April.		12 to 25 April.		26 April to 9 May.		10 to 23 May.		24 May to 6 June.		7 to 20 June.		21 June to 4 July.		5 to 18 July.		19 July to 1 August.		2 to 15 August.			
1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.		
5½	J. B.	5½	J. B.	5½	J. B.	5½	J. B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3	J. B.	3	J. B.	3	J. B.	3	J. B.	3	J. B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	1	J. B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12½	—	12½	—	12½	—	11½	—	6	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—		

FORM D.—FINANCE.

FORM D.
Finance.ESTIMATE of the Sums required by the _____
Relief Committee for the Fortnight ending _____ 1847.To provide Materials for the supply of the following
Rations daily, less the quantity now on hand, viz. —

No.

1st List.—Destitute Persons, . . . Rations,

2nd ,, —Sale to persons in employ- }
ment (on account of high prices) } ”

Total Number, . . . ”

As per estimate of quantities, to be furnished if }
required, }For the Weekly Pay of the following Persons, em-
ployed under the direction of the Committee, viz. :—

£

Abate:—Balance remaining in hand, arising from }
sales, &c., as shown by accompanying Account, . }Net Amount required by the _____ 1847, to be }
provided as shown on the back hereof, . . . }{ Chairman,
Relief Committee.

1847.

To the Finance Committee acting for the

Union,

County _____

FORM F.

FORM E.—FINANCE.

Finance:

ESTIMATE of Sums required by the following Relief Committees
within the _____ Union, for the Fortnight ending _____ 1847.

For the Relief Committee of	.....	
For Do. ....	.....	
For Do. ....	.....	
For Do. ....	.....	
For Do. ....	.....	
For Do. ....	.....	
For Do. ....	.....	
For Do. ....	.....	
For Do. ....	.....	
For Do. ....	.....	
<i>Total,</i>			
_____ 1847.			

We hereby Certify that we have revised and amended the several enclosed Estimates received from the respective Relief Committees within this Union, where found necessary; and that the Sum of _____ will be required by the _____ 1847, to be provided for in the manner stated upon each.

{ Two Members of
the Finance Com-
mittee (one being
the Government
Inspector.)

To the Relief Commissioners.

FORM G.—FINANCE.

The Treasurer of the Finance Committee of the _____ Union, in Account current with the Relief Commissioners,
from _____ to _____ 1847.

[illegible]

NOTE.—This Account, showing the balance remaining, must be signed by the Treasurer, and sent *Monthly*, within three days after the expiration of the calendar month, to the Relief Commissioners, accompanied by complete Vouchers in support of the Receipts and Payments; a duplicate must be sent to the Finance Committee for the approval of the Chairman, who will transmit it to the Relief Commissioners. A statement of the balance in hand is to be forwarded every Saturday, addressed to "The Accountant, Relief Commission, Dublin Castle."

FORM H.—FINANCE.

FORM H.
Finance.*Act 10 Vic., cap. 7.*

INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATE THAT BOARD OF GUARDIANS HAVE RESOLVED ON MAKING A RATE.

I hereby Certify that the Board of Guardians for the _____
 Union have passed a Resolution for making a Rate, in pursuance
 of Act 10 Vic., cap. 7, and, to the best of my belief, they are pro-
 ceeding with all possible dispatch to make and levy such Rate.

Given under my hand at _____

this _____ day of _____ 1847.

{ Signature of Government
 Inspector for the

{ Union.

To the Relief Commissioners.

Form H
Finance

Act 10 Vic, cap. 7.

INSTRUCTORS CERTIFICATE THAT BOARD OF GUAR-
DIANS HAVE RESOLVED ON MAKING A RATE.

I hereby certify that the Board of Guardians for the
Union have passed a Resolution for making a Rate, in pursuance
of Act 10 Vic, cap. 7, and to the best of my belief they are pro-
ceeding with all possible dispatch to make and levy such Rate.

Given under my hand at

this day of 1847.

Signature of
Inspector

Witness

To the Right Committee

MEMORANDUM

OF THE

DUTIES TO BE PERFORMED AT THE FIRST MEETINGS
OF FINANCE COMMITTEES.

-
1. To select a Chairman from their own body.
 2. To elect a Clerk, who may be paid a small Salary, which should be reported to the Relief Commissioners for approval.
 3. To consider whether it would be desirable to unite any two or more of the Electoral Divisions in one Relief District, and report their opinion thereon to the Relief Commissioners, through the Inspector.
 4. If there is any Electoral Division in the Union for which no Relief Committee has been formed, or can be conveniently formed in accordance with the General Orders of the Lord Lieutenant, published in the *Dublin Gazette*, to consider whether it would be desirable that a Relief Committee should be appointed for such Electoral Division, under any Special Order, and if so, how such Relief Committee should be constituted; and to report thereon to the Relief Commissioners, through the Inspector.
 5. To examine Lists provided by Relief Committees, of the persons to be relieved in each Electoral Division, together with the Estimates founded on such Lists.

If no such Lists have been made and no such Estimates framed, the Finance Committee should take special steps to stimulate the exertions of the Relief Committees; as without such Lists and Estimates the Act cannot be put in operation for the affording of Relief.

MEMORANDUM

OF THE

PUTTER TO BE PERFORMED AT THE FIRST MEETING
OF FINANCE COMMITTEES

1. To select a Chairman from their own body.

2. To elect a Clerk, who may be paid a small salary, which should be reported to the Relief Commissioners for approval.

3. To consider whether it would be desirable to unite any two or more of the Electoral Divisions in any Relief District, and report their opinion thereon to the Relief Commissioners through the Inspector.

By Authority—ALEXANDER THOM, 87, Abbey-street, Dublin.

4. If there is any Electoral Division in the Union for which no Relief Committee has been formed, or can be conveniently formed in accordance with the General Order of the Lord Lieutenant, published in the Dublin Gazette, to consider whether it would be desirable that a Relief Committee should be appointed for such Electoral Division, under any special Order; and if so, how such Relief Committee should be constituted; and to report thereon to the Relief Commissioners through the Inspector.

5. To examine Lists provided by Relief Committees, or the persons so relieved in each Electoral Division, together with the Estimates forwarded on each List.

6. If no such Lists have been made and no such Estimates forwarded, the Finance Committee should take special steps to stimulate the exertions of the Relief Committees; or without such Lists and Estimates the Act cannot be put in operation for the purpose of Relief.