

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We have been favoured with Papers received by the Brig Maria, Captain Barnes, arrived on Friday last, in 26 days, from St. John's, from which we have made the following extracts.

SUPREME COURT, ST. JOHN'S, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1821.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The King v. Thomas Munden.

Thomas Munden stood indicted for the murder of Thomas Neil, on the 12th August last, at Black Island Tickle, on the Labrador—Plea, Not Guilty.

The Attorney-General stated the case.—The Prisoner and his family, with a number of servants, amongst whom was the deceased, sailed from Brigus about the middle of June, for the Labrador, where they arrived about the 23rd of July, to pursue the business of the fishery.

While there, the deceased became covered with sores, from being continually exposed to the salt water, in hauling the cod seine; and, being unable to work in consequence, Prisoner beat him severely, and continued to ill-use and debar the deceased of his proper food and comfort—by reason whereof he sickened, and lingered, until the 12th August, when he died, as laid in the indictment. The Attorney-General then proceeded to call witnesses.

John Kennedy, sworn and examined.—Witness was a servant of the Prisoner last summer, and went with him to the Schooner Mary Anne to the Labrador, to carry on the fishery. Many other persons went with Prisoner, besides witness—amongst them, Thomas Neil, the deceased, was shipped servant. All the shipped servants were well in health. They arrived at the Labrador on the 23rd July last, and on the Wednesday following went out fishing. On the Monday following that Wednesday, deceased, not being used to pull an oar, was not so well able to row as the rest; Prisoner struck deceased with an oar—he took the small oar he used to row with himself in the bow of the boat, and struck deceased with the handle, on the head—he struck him two or three different times, but witness to the best of his knowledge does not think the blows could cause his death; this was about the 8th July. In a fortnight or three weeks after this deceased took sick and was unable to work. Prisoner said, if he would not work, he should have no grub, and accordingly kept deceased from his meals. To witness's knowledge, the day before he died, the Prisoner kept deceased from his meals. In consequence of being deprived of his food, deceased was unable to work.

Cross-examined.—Prisoner and his son, the witness, Timothy Crimmin, and Wm. Munden, were in the boat the day Prisoner struck the deceased. To the best of witness's knowledge, Prisoner beat deceased several times, between that time and his illness; it was because he could not row well.—The times he struck deceased, to witness's knowledge, were always in the presence of the usual crew before stated were present; he usually struck deceased with the oar and the boat-hook. Deceased never complained before he was struck. Two or three meals were kept from deceased before he died. Witness and deceased were sent up a hill for houghs the day before he died. Witness returned with his load, but deceased being unable to bring any, Prisoner went up for him, and brought him down on board the schooner, and told his wife not to give him any thing to eat, as he would not work. Prisoner did not send deceased back for houghs, but made him bring down the trifle he had cut, and when he came down, he held them up and said, "Here is a pretty day's work for a man." He got no dinner that day. He was left up the hill, when witness got his dinner. He ate his supper, however, with witness, about 12 o'clock at night, and died the following day about night-fall. Deceased was a good deal afflicted with water-wells; it was that which first made him ill; he complained of his legs being swollen. They all kept on their boats for a week together, and never took them off till they got time to sleep; when they took occasional naps, they kept on their boats. Witness was himself unwell, and had words with Prisoner about not working.—Witness got nothing himself to eat the day after deceased was buried. There was a man of war at Damoon, about a mile or thereabouts from Prisoner's schooner. Her boat came to Prisoner's boat, but witness cannot say whether Captain Martin was in the boat. Witness gave no information to them. Prisoner told witness, if the Clunker came along there, he would get him flogged and transported, so he said nothing of what had happened till he got home. When witness returned to Brigus, he had a difference with Prisoner about his wages. He afterwards told Walter Whelan of what occurred at the Labrador, who recommended witness to give information to a justice. He did so, and gave it to Mr. Cozens, who refused to have anything to do with the business, as he said Prisoner was a dealer of his. Witness afterwards brought Prisoner before Mr. Bloom, for his wages, and informed him of the treatment of the Prisoner to deceased. Witness never told Patrick Power he should not have given the information if Whelan had not persuaded him to do so.

By the Court.—Never heard the deceased complain of the blows he received; but heard him say, the day before he died, he was so harassed he could not live. He ate his meals heartily before he died, as heartily as witness. Witness saw no

marks on deceased's head; there were some marks on his bosom, which witness does not know how he came by, unless it was when Prisoner threw him on the deck of the Schooner. The day before he died, Prisoner took deceased on board the vessel to work about fish; and as he was getting up the side, Prisoner gave him a kick in the thigh, he then scrambled in upon the deck. Deceased not being able to cut the throats of the fish fast enough, Prisoner took him up by the breast and collar, and slapped him down upon the deck, and threw a bucket of water on him, upon which the deceased said, ah! On going ashore, deceased shivered a good deal, and witness told him he did not mind he would die. Prisoner said, while the four bones of him were together he would get his work out of him. This was while they were going ashore to get the houghs, the morning before he died. None were present but Prisoner and his wife, deceased and witness. Deceased did not fall away till he got sore legs; he then fell away more and more every day, and got very thin before he died.

Timothy Crimmin, sworn and examined.—Witness was a servant of Prisoner's last summer at the Labrador. Neil, the deceased, was a servant also. They arrived at the Labrador in the beginning of July, and in a few days after commenced fishing. Thomas Neil was taken ill about the latter end of July. The salt water was the first cause of his illness, and produced water wells upon his body; the sores filled all his arms and round his thigh. Witness thinks it was because he was not used to the salt water. Prisoner used to drive deceased hard about his business, day and night, because he could not work. Saw Prisoner strike him with the oar because he could not row. The day before Neil died, Prisoner sent him to the woods to get houghs, and told him he should get his grub unless he got houghs. On the day of deceased's death, when witness came in from fishing, saw deceased standing close by the splitting board, at the stage-head—he would have fallen down, but he supported himself against a post. Prisoner's wife desired witness to take him away; that he was a drunken sot. Witness took him away, and laid him beside a bulk of fish; it was then raining hard; witness's boots were full of water, and he was very cold; cannot say whether deceased was drunk or not. Witness went to the house, and got his dinner, and on his return, seeing the deceased in the same situation, witness took him on his back and carried him to Prisoner's house, where he laid him before the fire. While there, he could not sit up; and witness, seeing him change colour, said to Prisoner, "Skipper, he is dying;" but Prisoner said, "no, he is drunk."

Cross-examined.—Prisoner struck deceased, with his (deceased's) own oar, without taking it out of the row-lock—he raised it up and struck with it; deceased rowed the after oar, and the Prisoner the bow oar. The Prisoner came aft and struck the deceased; the blow was forcible, but does not think it could cause his death. Witness never saw Prisoner strike deceased at any other time; but saw him shove him, at different times. Witness knows of deceased's being twice deprived of his dinner; it might be oftener, but witness does not recollect it. Witness does not think he said any thing to the deceased when he removed him on his back; heard him groan; does not think he said any thing. Saw a man-of-war's boat at the stage—the officers sat one night at Prisoner's house—but cannot tell whether this was before or after Neil's death. Witness gave no information until he was summoned at Harbour-Grace by Kennedy (the last witness). Had no words with Prisoner about his wages; demanded them, but Prisoner said he would not pay till the fish was out of the schooner; witness therefore applied to Mr. Bloom, who ordered his wages to be paid. This was before the information was given.

By the Court.—Witness thinks it was hard on him and being put to work when he was sick and being put to work when he was sick and being denied his meals; but only knows of two meals being withheld, at different times.

Here the case for the Crown closed, and the Prisoner proceeded to call witnesses for the defence.

William Munden, sworn and examined. Witness was a shipped servant of Prisoner's last summer, and went with him to the Labrador. Is no relation of his. Was employed as one of the crew in the God-rine Skiff, which never went out without him. Neil, the deceased, sometimes went in the skiff. Witness never saw Prisoner strike deceased with an oar, nor does he think such a circumstance could have happened without his knowing it. Deceased used like the rest of the crew. Witness never knew of his being kept without his meals. Breakfasted with him the morning he died, which was on a Saturday; he ate, as usual, heartily. He was particularly uncleanly in his person, and had many sores and ulcers about his body. He usually lay down just as he came ashore, wet and dirty, without changing. Witness slept in the same tilt with the deceased, and has known him to keep on his boots a fortnight or three weeks together, with sore legs. In consequence of his being unwell, he was kept about the house, and sent for sticks to light the fire, and such like employment. The day before Neil died, the crew were ashore washing fish; Prisoner was so employed; witness came in with the same about 11 o'clock; Prisoner had been out in the skiff—deceased was left ashore. As soon as they came in, all hands went to breakfast, Prisoner and witness among the rest; after which they were employed in the

land-wash till 4 o'clock, washing fish; Prisoner was with them, and set on board the schooner splitting fish at all. Neil was sent to get houghs, and Kennedy was lame and doing nothing. On the day of Neil's death, the Prisoner sent his two daughters to call him to dinner, when deceased said he could not get his shoes; he was down in the stage at the time; he had not been in the skiff for the week preceding. Witness saw deceased after his death; his legs were full of sores, but not so much swollen and inflamed as when he helped him to pull his boots off, a few days previous. The day he died was cold and wet.

To question by the Jurors.—Witness saw the body, but saw no marks of violence upon it. Never heard Neil's death attributed to the Prisoner until they returned from the Labrador. Never heard deceased speak of ill usage from the Prisoner.

John Munden, sworn and examined.—Witness is a son of the Prisoner's, and went with him to the Labrador. Was one of the crew of the God-rine Skiff. Neil went with them. Never saw Prisoner strike deceased with an oar or otherwise. Deceased was not in the skiff the week that he died. Witness heard deceased tell his father, if he had more wages he would do more work. The deceased was dirty in his person, and had many sores about him.

Edward Hart, sworn and examined. Witness was at the Labrador with Prisoner last summer—Neil was there also—they were both servants.—Neil could not do his duty like another man; he could not get his meals with the rest. Witness was mostly at sea, but never saw deceased struck or ill used by the Prisoner. Saw him the day of his death—he was lying by the side of some fish-trials—it was a heavy day, and very wet. Witness was there when Prisoner sent his two daughters to call him to dinner, and heard him say he could not find his shoes. After this, Prisoner went out, and seeing deceased still lying by the side, told Cammin to carry him up to the house, and lay him on his chest alongside the fire. Witness is sure deceased was not drunk at the time. Saw him just as he was dying, a little previous to which he was very feeble. Witness cannot tell whether it was cramp or what else that caused his death.

Nathaniel Munden, sworn and examined. Witness fished on an adjoining room to the Prisoner's at the Labrador last summer, and saw Neil, the deceased, every day; he was particularly dirty and neglectful. Witness saw Neil the day he died—it was a wet cold day. Witness sent his people some rum in the stage, and deceased, being there, drank part of it.

Cross-examined.—Witness is Prisoner's brother, and saw him every day. Did not observe that his conduct to Neil was different from what it was to his other servants. Witness assisted in putting deceased into his coffin; could not touch any part, from his hips downwards, for sores, they were so thick; they seemed to be old sores, as they had eaten into his flesh pretty deep.

Here the evidence for the defence closed, and Mr. Simons, who was counsel for the Prisoner, addressed the Jury at some length; after which, His Honour the Chief Justice read over the evidence, and stated the law on the case. Murder, he said, was killing with malice aforethought. The killing might be either immediate or consequential, but death must ensue and be the result of the malicious acts of the accused. He regretted that some medical gentlemen was not in attendance, when the evidence was given, to say whether the disease with which Neil was afflicted might not have been sufficient to cause his death. There were two points for inquiry—first, whether there was the ill-usage charged in the indictment; and second, whether such ill-usage could have caused his death? With respect to the first, there was a slight contradiction as to the oar with which the deceased was beaten, and though he thought there was some truth as to his being struck, yet he imagined it could not have been with any great violence, otherwise it would have attracted the attention of the whole boat's crew. Moreover, there were no marks; and, as regards the deprivation of food, it was not proved; while, on the contrary, it was in evidence that the deceased ate heartily the night before he died. The general impression therefore of the Court was, that the indictment had not been made out, and that the death of Neil might have been the consequence of the natural disease which it was proved he laboured under, and which there was no proof of being increased by any acts or ill-usage on the part of the accused. It was, however, for the Jury to say, and he left it entirely with them. The Jury retired for a few minutes, and returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the accused was discharged.—Royal Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1821.

TRIALS FOR FORGERY.

The King v. Francis Smith.

The indictment contained two Counts—1st, for forging an order for money, £1 11s. 6d. in name of George Stickle, on William Thomas, with intent to defraud said George Stickle;—2d, for forging as above, but stating the intent to defraud William Thomas and Henry Thomas. Plea, Not Guilty.

The Attorney-General stated the case.—About the beginning of October last, Prisoner desired a person (whose name Patrick Murphy, to assume the name of Patrick Doyle, and present the order laid in the indictment to Messrs. William and Henry Thomas for payment. The Prisoner had first written the order in Murphy's presence. Mur-

phy accordingly presented the order, and it was paid, and the money was by him handed to the Prisoner. Patrick Murphy sworn and examined.—Witness lives in the King's Road, in this town. Knows Prisoner at the bar. Knew him always as Francis Smith; never knew him by any other name. Sailed two Summers in a boat with him, and Prisoner used to reside in witness's house. About beginning of October, Prisoner requested witness to take an order to William Thomas, and to pass himself as Patrick Doyle. Prisoner wrote the paper, which he carried, and told witness he would receive thirty-one shillings and six pence. In consequence of this direction, witness went to William and Henry Thomas's shop, and presented the paper or order to one of the Clerks, for which he received the money; he received a Spanish dollar, a shilling and six pence. Witness was desired by the Clerk who paid him the money to give a receipt; he made his mark to the paper that was presented to him. Witness then went away with the money and delivered it to Prisoner, who appointed to meet him in the Lower Street. Witness received nothing from Prisoner for what he had done. Prisoner took the money and carried it away.

Cross-examined.—Cannot swear to his mark, nor to the paper produced. Served with Prisoner in the fishery on the French Shore. Never had any difference with him.

By the Court.—Witness made his cross upon the same paper which Prisoner gave him, and which he carried to Thomas's and got the money for.

William Dwyer sworn and examined.—Witness is groom to Messrs. William and Henry Thomas. On the 9th of October last, an order was presented in the name of Stickle, for £1 11s. 6d.; the order now exhibited in Court is the order so presented. Witness paid the money stated in such order to a person who called himself Patrick Doyle. Thought he paid it on account of Stickle, as they had dealings with him. Knows nothing of Prisoner, and Messrs. Thomas have no dealings with him, witness believes. It is certain at the time the order was presented they had many of Stickle's in their hands. Witness believes that Stickle, in whose name the order purports to be, cannot write.

Here the case for the Prosecution closed. Prisoner called no witnesses, and being asked if he had any defence to make, said he had none, but left the case to the Court.

The Chief Justice defined the offence laid in the indictment, and stated the difference between the two counts. Forgery at common law was a misdemeanor; but particular statutes, which now embraced nearly every case in which the crime of forgery might be committed, made forgery a capital offence. The Prisoner was indicted under the 7th Geo. III. chap. 22, entitled by 45 Geo. III. chap. 89, sec. 1, which inter alia enacts that, "if any person shall falsely make any document or order for payment of money, &c. with intention to defraud any person or persons, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony without benefit of Clergy." There were two questions for the Jury to consider—1st, did the Prisoner make the instrument laid in the indictment? 2d, was the instrument laid in the indictment "an order for payment of money," with intention to defraud either of the parties laid in the indictment? The Chief Justice applied the evidence to the first point; and observed upon the second, that it was made a very nice point by the Jury, as to what was an "order" within the statutes. Of this point, if there should be any thing in favour of the Prisoner, he would have the benefit, in another stage, should the Jury be of opinion that the case for the Crown was made out.

The Jury retired for a short time, and returned the following Verdict, "Guilty upon both counts, and recommended to mercy."—Mercantile Journal.

The same Francis Smith was afterwards tried on another indictment, for forging an order for a barrel of flour and 60lbs. weight of butter, in the name of George Stickle, upon William Thomas, with intent to defraud the said George Stickle; and also, in a second count, with intent to defraud William and Henry Thomas.

The principal witness in the case was the same Patrick Murphy, who proved the writing of the order by Prisoner—the delivery of same by witness—and the receipt of the flour and butter from Mr. Thomas's store-keeper.

The delivery of the goods was also proved by John Rendell, the store-keeper. The Prisoner called no witnesses. The Chief Justice's charge was to the same effect as in the preceding trial, and the Jury, after a short consultation, found the Prisoner Guilty on the second count, and acquitted him of the first.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

The King v. Lewis K. Ryan.

The Attorney-General moved for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against D-fendant, an Editor and Publisher of The Sentinel paper, for an alleged libel on the High Sheriff, published in The Sentinel, dated 29th September last, under the signature of "Cary-cornth."—Rule granted; returnable in four days.

Mr. Dawson rose and requested to be informed on whom the rule was to be served? as Mr. Ryan had called for the West Ladies' preceding day.—Mercantile Journal.

WATERFORD.

Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERREN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

ROACH LIME, AT THIRTEEN PENCE per Barrel, delivered by boat in the River Suir—FOURTEEN PENCE per Barrel in the Barrow—and TEN PENCE in the Kilns. Apply to THOMAS JACON, Jun. Millers, or Bridge-street, Waterford, Waterford, 24 Month 1st, 1822.

TO BE LET, For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, A NEW BACON STORE, with suitable OFFICES and DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situated at 80 A-BRILL-HILL, in this City, lately occupied by P. and F. SMITH. For Particulars, apply to CRAS and CRAS, SANCTI TAVOR, Waterford, or 4, Talbot-street, Dublin, November 19, 1821.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE PARTNERSHIP which heretofore existed between WILLIAM O'NEILL and THOMAS KEHOE, under the Firm of O'NEILL and KEHOE, of the City of Waterford, Merchants, is, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED. Given under our Hands this 14th day of January, 1822. WILLIAM O'NEILL, THOMAS KEHOE.

THOMAS AND RICHARD KEHOE, WHO OFFER FOR SALE, 11 Cloths Black and Green TRIGS, (just made.) 27 Hds. Muscade SUGAR, 6 Hds. REFINED DO., 6 Do. MOLASSES, 8 Hds. PEPPER, 15 Bags New MUSTARD, 20 Barrels Rhine and Mustard RAISINS, 10 Bags CANDY; FINE, with three Sticks of SPICES, Spanish and E. I. INDIGO, DISTILLERS' FLAIR, TAR, ROSEIN, &c. &c. will be disposed of for the most advantageous terms. THEY MAY ALSO BE SEEN, IN PROOF OF OLD CORK WHISKEY, Which they will dispose of genuine, in any quantity, to accommodate Home-keepers and Masters of Vessels. Waterford, January 21, 1822.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies in any County at large to be therein specified, is or are in a state of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police. And by a further Act made in the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases,'" it is enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any Part or Parts of any County or Counties, or of any County of a City or County of a Town, in such Proclamation to be specified, is or are in a state of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police: And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Parish of CARISTOWN, in the County of Dublin, and the Parishes of ANCASTLE, CARISTOWN and PIERCEWATERLAND, in the County of Meath, are also that part of the Townland of BELLEFLORE, in the Parish of DULEEK, and County of Meath, denominated BELLEFLORE'S HILLS, are in a state of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police: And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Parish of CARISTOWN, in the County of Dublin, and the Parishes of ANCASTLE, CARISTOWN and PIERCEWATERLAND, in the County of Meath, are also that part of the Townland of BELLEFLORE, in the Parish of DULEEK, and County of Meath, denominated BELLEFLORE'S HILLS, are in a state of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police: Now we the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Acts, and the Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Parish of CARISTOWN, in the County of Dublin, and the Parishes of ANCASTLE, CARISTOWN and PIERCEWATERLAND, in the County of Meath, are also that part of the Townland of BELLEFLORE, in the Parish of DULEEK, and County of Meath, denominated BELLEFLORE'S HILLS, are in a state of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 25th Day of January, 1822. MANNING, C. ERSE, FRANCIS DE MONTMORINCY, CHARLES KILMURPHY, CASTLEMEAD, NICHOLSON, CASTLEMAINE, DENIS BROWN, G. ROYAL, W. DOWNES, W. McMAHON, S. O'GRADY, D. BAIRD, JAMES FITZGERALD, ST. GEORGE, D. DALY, Wm. C. PLEUNKETT, J. RABRIE, HENRY GOULBORN. God save the King.

SHIP AMAZON, A CONSTANT TRADER, WILL SAIL FROM HENCE, FOR BALTIMORE, IN AMERICA, ON THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT. For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS NAVINS, WHO HAS FOR SALE, 100 Thousand White Oak Hhd. and Barrel STAVES, 100 Hds. New FLAX-SEED, Which he will sell on encouraging terms. Waterford, 1st February, 1822.

£8000 & £5000 TO BE LENT, ON APPROVED SECURITY. Apply to CHARLES MANSELL, Esq. Rossville, Talbot-street, Dublin, 27th January, 1822.

WATERFORD FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY. THE FRIENDS of this Establishment are respectfully informed, that their Orders for all kinds of CUT and ENGRAVED GLASS will be executed and carefully packed at the Old Ware House on the Quay, at Reduced Prices, for READY MONEY. Waterford, 1st Month 29th, 1822.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION. WHEREAS by the Act of the 10th Geo. III. chap. 112, section 12, all CORN or GRAIN, or MALT, which shall be found in any KILN or MILL, on which such Licence or Receipts as required by the said Act shall not have been delivered, becomes forfeited—and the Person keeping such Kiln or Mill, means, Privileges, and all appearing to the Commissioners of Excise, that the Corn or Malt intended to be used for the Purpose of ILLICIT DISTILLATION is in general dried and ground in such unregistered Kiln or Mills: The Commissioners hereby give Notice, that they have strictly enjoined their several Officers to seize all Corn, or Grain, and Malt, which shall be found in any such Kiln or Mill after the expiration of ONE MONTH from the Date of this Notice; and the Person keeping any such Kiln or Mill shall be prosecuted for the same; and the Proprietor of any Kiln or Mill, upon the seizure of such Corn or Malt, shall be bound to deliver, during his Name and Signature legally painted thereon, pursuant to the Directions of said Act, will be proceeded against for the Penalty incurred by such Default. Dated at the Excise-Office, Dublin, this 14th day of January, 1822. By Order of the Commissioners, EDWARD HARDMAN.

PUBLIC DINNER IN DUBLIN. PARTY TOASTS.

We would only weaken the effect of the following by offering a word of observation—further than this—that the majority of the people who were concerned in the transactions described must have been person holding offices under the Crown, from which they are liable to be dismissed at pleasure. There is no reason to believe that these persons are inspired by zeal which the consideration of a good office is incapable of restraining. Indeed, it is a thousand to one, that the removal of freedom from all official careers, or a ready forgiveness:—(From Saunders's News Letter.)

A dinner, in commemoration of his Majesty's accession to the Throne, took place on Tuesday last, at Morrison's Grand Rooms, (Alderman Nugent in the Chair). Which, we are informed, was uncommonly attended. The following toasts were given on the occasion—a correspondent of celebrity has sent them for publication:—

Our most gracious and most venerated King; may his enemies and calumniators be convinced, by his conformity with his Coronation Oath, he ever will adhere to those principles which placed his illustrious Family on the Throne. The Duke of York, the Protestant Protector of our Glorious Constitution in Church and State, as by Law established, and the Army of the British Empire. The Duke of Cumberland and the rest of the Royal Family. Our illustrious Countryman, Marquis Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland—a Nobleman equally distinguished for transcendent talents as for his intellidible executive impartiality. The Glorious, Pious, and immortal Memory of the great and good King William the Third. The Protestant Ascendancy in Church and State. Lord Liverpool and his Majesty's Ministers, who adhere to the Protestant Constitution, and the rest of the Royal Family. Right Hon. Henry Goddard. Victories of Delley, the Boyne, and Aughrim—may they ever be remembered by the descendants of the Conquerors. The Lord Mayor, and the Protestant Corporation of the City of Dublin. Earl Talbot. The Prime and the Church of Ireland. Right Hon. Robert Peel.

Right Hon. William Sturton, the distinguished champion of our King and Constitution, and our Church; the energies of whose enlightened and comprehensive mind were ever to be directed to the maintenance of our Constitution and our Liberties. Lord Rosslyn, the universally respected supporter of our glorious Constitution, and the Orangemen of England. The glorious Majority of 33 in the House of Lords, who defeated all the machinations of the Popish Advocates. Sheriff Whelan, and the Independent Commons of Dublin. Alexander Dalry and the Police of the City of Dublin. Lord O'Neill and the Orangemen of Ireland. The King's command, Conciliation—May the Roman Catholics see it, is not demanding further privileges, and the Protestants, by foregoing past discriminations. The memory of our late pious and virtuous Sovereign, George the Third. The Duke of Wellington, and the Heroes of Waterloo, Sir David Barr, and the Arms serving in Ireland. Sir George Hill, and the Primitive Bury of Henry. The Memory of the Right Hon. George Ogle. The Memory of John Gilllet. The Memory of Sir James Callaghan. The Memory of the late Daniel Ryan, who unfortunately perished in support of the loyal Protestants of Dublin.

SCANDALOUS FABRICATION. The following paragraphs appeared on The Patriot of Thursday:—

"A fact has been communicated to us on most respectable authority; we shall simply state it. When the second attack was made on the unfortunate Mr. Briceton, on Saturday last, he was surrounded by a number of the Insurgents, one of whom desired him to bless himself; this he could not do—and they immediately despatched him. His fellow-traveller was more fortunate. On being commanded by the assassins to perform the same ceremony, he acquitted himself to their satisfaction, and to this single circumstance, (obscure as authority) he owes his life."

The Dublin Evening Post has published the following observations on the above abominable statement:— "It is not enough that a cruel murder is committed, a murder most wanton, unnecessary, and inhuman—it is not enough, that we are condemned to the misery of recording such deeds of blood, but, for the third or fourth time, the ingredient of Religious animosity is dropped into our cup. Why is this so? Why is a gratuitous falsehood put forward on the present occasion, in order to give a deeper dye, a more desperate character, to the distribution of the Seditious Pamphlet? The Patriot is, we call on this Paper, with all due seriousness, to give up his authority. He owes this surrender, we repeat it, to himself."

"It is hard to prove a negative, but we assert that the paragraph is totally void of foundation—nay, it is destitute even of probability. It is well known that Mr. Briceton was saved in the first attack by the strenuous and timely interference of the Parish Priest. It is also quite ridiculous to suppose, that any man in the South of Ireland could not bless himself. We will even venture to say, that Birmstone or Lox could, if put to their triumps, make a shift to go through with the ceremony. Does not The Patriot know, that the conduct of the Catholic Clergy has been exemplary—that there has been scarcely a Barony Meeting through the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, or indeed, in any disturbed District, or any District menaced with disturbance, in which the thanks of the resident Nobility and Gentry have not been voted to the Catholic Clergy, for their incessant and laborious attention to their duties? Has not the Patriot seen frequent instances of this? Is there a Provincial Journal which reaches its office, that does not contain some mention of the good effects produced by the Addresses and Remonstrances of the Parish Priests of Ireland and their Conductors? Should The Patriot have closed its columns to this, and have gone out of its way, as it seems to us, to assert, on respectable authority, a gross and mischievous fabrication. Gross we have shown it to be, on its very face; mischievous we think it will appear to the Editor himself, on consideration. We do not choose to follow this matter up—but, in the name of the Government, the Country, and of Truth, we call upon The Patriot as he values his own Character, and the Peace of the Kingdom, to give up his authority. When this is done, we shall know how to deal with it—if it be not done, we must regard The Patriot as the author."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. COUNTY TIPPERARY. (From the Clonmel Advertiser of Feb. 2.)

The other divisions of the 1st Veteran Battalion, (as alluded to in our last), under the command of Colonel Ross, from Naas, and the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, under the 1st Battalion Colonel Norcott, from the North, are on March this week through Clonmel, with routes for the County of Cork. The Veterans have not yet got any of their regiments, except watch-coats, but are complete with arms and accoutrements, and appear to be, with some few exceptions, a fine body of men.

We are enabled to give a most satisfactory and particular account of the extraordinary large force opposed to the deluded Insurgents in the two disturbed Counties of Cork and Limerick, viz:— 6th Dragoon Guards, 31 Light Dragoons, 6th (Innsbriken) Dragoons, 15th Foot, 28th Do., 39th Do., 46th Do., 47th Highlanders, 93rd Highlanders, 94th Foot, 99th Highlanders, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, One troop of Horse Artillery—and Two Demi-brigades of Foot Artillery.

Upon a consideration of the extent of the force here enumerated, it will be seen to a demonstration, that Government has bestowed every possible attention on the existing circumstances of the Country, and afforded a most respectable force for the suppression of Insurgency—when the extensive reductions in the army last Autumn are taken into account. On Tuesday, at two in the afternoon, the troop of the 16th Lancers, quartered for some time past in Caher Barack, received a route for Pethard, in this County, to be stationed there—and marched thither at four o'clock the same evening. On the night following, that of Wednesday, about ten o'clock, the sentinel of the 3d Light Dragoons (a small party of which has remained in charge of the heavy baggage of that regiment since it marched last October from Caher to the County Limerick) heard some men talking outside the barrack wall, and saying, that as the Lancers had gone, it was a good time to get into the barrack; this the sentinel reported to the Sergeant of the guard, who doubled the sentinels in consequence. In a short time afterwards, two men made their appearance on the walls—when one sentinel fired at them, and another snapp'd his piece, but missed fire—and the two men who had appeared on the walls withdrew, as well as 15 to 20 other persons, who, it is said, were outside one of the gates, and were soon after pursued by a party of the 3d, who sallied out from the barrack, but who could not come up with them.

On hearing of the circumstance, Capt. Hughes, of the Caher Rifle Corps, immediately ordered the bugles to sound, and had the entire Corps under arms in fifteen minutes, from which he despatched a Sergeant and 12 men to the support of the party of the 3d Dragoons in the barracks, where they remained all night; he also sent patrols in different directions on the roads around Caher—who returned, reporting all was quiet—and no regiment in the line could turn out with greater alacrity. In the mean time, it is believed, that the attempt on the barrack was with no other view than to rob it of bedding and other barrack furniture. On Thursday a route was received for a Sergeant and 12 of the Caher Corps, to occupy the Caher Cavalry Barracks, till the arrival of the 6th Dragoons, of which regiment, it seems, it is to be the head-quarters. About two o'clock yesterday morning, Edward Ryan, lately wounded in an attack on the house of William Morris, at Wilmar, near Carrick-on-Suir, (as mentioned in a former number of this Paper) died in the goal of Clonmel. An Inquest was yesterday held on the body in the goal, before the Mayor of Clonmel, when the Jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased came by his death in consequence of two gun-shot wounds received previously to his being committed to the goal of Clonmel." On Wednesday evening, as three persons were serving processes for tithes in the Parish of Bally-beacon, they were pursued by some fellows with their faces blackened—who overtaking one of them, obliged him to eat thirteen of said processes, being all in his possession; the others were followed to Kilgrouge, where they took shelter. This affair gave rise to a rumour regarding the taking of arms in the neighbourhood above-mentioned on said day—which rumour was groundless. For some nights past large parties of midnight reformers have been seen in the vicinity of Ninemile-House: Yesterday evening, in the open day, about half past three o'clock, a detachment of them made a descent on Killeeny, Co. Kilkenny; which five or foot and one on horseback remain'd a few hundred yards in the rear, three of said reformers entered the house of Mr. Patrick Phelan, at said place, knocked down Mrs. Phelan with their blunderbusses, locked up Mulraby, servant, in a room by himself, and robbed the house of a gun, a bayonet, a sword, ten sovereigns in gold, and some plate—and next proceeded to the house of Mr. James Pringle, an under-agent of Lord Ormond, whom they also robbed. Mr. Phelan was engaged at a farm at some distance, or this would not have occurred: at any rate, the wretched ruffians would not have escaped, with impunity.

