

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,853.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1822.

PRICE FIVE PENNY

MR. THEODORE HOOK.

Extracts from a Copy of a Report of the Commissioners of Colonial Audit to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, dated 22d October, 1821.

My Lords—Pursuant to your warrant, dated 18th February, 1820, we have the honour to transmit the state of the attested account of T. E. Hook, Esq. as Treasurer of the Mauritius, from the 9th October, 1813, when he entered upon that office, to the 28th of February, 1818, when the charge of the Treasury was taken from him.

This account has been framed either from the official books of the Mauritius Treasury, signed by Mr. Hook, his admissions before us, or calculations necessarily resulting from established data.

Your Lordships are already informed, that after the discovery of the deficit in the Treasury, amounting, as was then thought, to 60,868 dollars 52 cents, Mr. Hook replaced 11,208 dollars 48 cents, and that his property sold to the amount of 13,225 dollars 21 cents.

A part which was unpaid, was estimated at 1380 dollars, for which sum Mr. Hook has claimed, and we have allowed him credit.

The balance now due from him amounts to 53,224 dollars 50 cents—£12,885 14. 6d.

Whatever suspicion may arise respecting the disposal of the specie before and subsequent to this period, it is only during this time that we have data sufficient to establish the amount which appeared to have been disposed of without lawful authority. During that period it amounted to no less a sum than 186,481 dollars 86 cents.

In endeavouring to explain the circumstances, Mr. Hook alleged that various entries in the weekly statements of receipts in specie from the military chest were altogether fictitious. Why they had been so stated, was not the object or purpose of the fiction, he has not in any way explained.

To clear up, in some degree, the obscurity arising from these erroneous statements, it will be necessary again to describe the general nature of the transactions between the Commissary-General (Mr. Goodsir) and the Government, respecting the payment of specie into the Treasury from the military chest. For a certain period the Commissariat Bills were sold in the market for specie; Mr. Goodsir paid the soldiers partly in notes, and paid into the Treasury certain sums in specie, as having been the amount which had thus been paid to the soldiers in specie. From November 1817, to May, 1818, both inclusive, by arrangement between the Governor and the Commander of the Forces, the Commissariat Bills were delivered over to the Treasurer to be disposed of for the Government, and the Commissary drew upon the Government for the amount of those Bills, receiving in part specie and in part paper.

It is obvious, that during the continuance of this arrangement, no specie could have been received from the military chest into the Treasury. Yet in the returns signed by the Treasurer, submitted each week to the Governor, and delivered by him to us, it is stated, that certain sums in specie were received from the military chest.

In endeavouring to account for the irreconcilable difference existing between the monthly and weekly statements, Mr. Hook formerly urged, that the monthly accounts were in this respect mere hypothetical statements of the transactions of the Treasury as they ought to have stood; the weekly return correct statements of the facts.

We submit to your Lordships so much of his answer, in writing, to our query respecting the missing specie, as will show that he now abandons the weekly returns as being fictitious. In considering the answer to this important query, the Board are requested to put out of their minds the fictitious balances upon which the accounts have been made up, as far as relate to the negotiation of paper in lieu of specie, so that credit being given to him for the paper, he is only responsible for the difference in value between the paper and specie. No question, we think, can be made as to his neglect, when it is the very essence of his defence, that his returns, signed by himself, were fictitious; that month after month he signed and swore to the monthly statements, and week after week attested the weekly statements, without ever examining into the state of the treasury.

There is one other article of charge, to which, rather than its circumstances, than magnitude, it is our duty again to call the attention of your Lordships. It arises from the difference of interest which would have been due to the Government upon certain bills to the amount of 20,000 dollars, originally deposited in the Treasury as security for the residue of a loan from the Government to Bonhomme and Co., and that which was due upon certain other bills to the amount of 19,836 dollars 31 cents, delivered over with the Treasury by Hook, as security for such residue.

The allegations of Mr. Hook by his oath, and has also stated, that from November, 1816, to May, 1817, inclusive, he did not pay any specie into the Treasury.

Under all the circumstances, therefore, we have felt ourselves at liberty to admit that the weekly statements were fictitious, as far as relate to the receipts from the military chest from Nov. 1816, to May, 1817; but in other respects, in general we thought Mr. Hook bound by his own signature.

Upon this principle, we have thought him responsible for the sum appearing by the weekly statements to have been received in specie between Sept. 7, 1816, and Oct. 31, 1817, beyond the sums brought forward in the monthly accounts, amounting to \$87,356 dollars 15 cents.

Mr. Hook asserts positively that no such amount was received. It appears, however, by a warrant dated 19th of November, 1817, that a percentage was paid to Mr. Moore, in specie to the amount of 288,752 dollars, paid into the Treasury between Sept. 1816, and June, 1817.

This warrant includes the percentage on the sums admitted by Mr. Hook to have been paid into the Treasury by Mr. Moore, and also on the further sum of 75,007 dollars. The latter of the Chief Secretary, authorising the warrant, states that the per centage was granted on the report of Mr. Hook; and he has informed us positively that the payment by Mr. Moore was made into the Treasury, not specie, but in bills for which the contract was made, and as suited the convenience of Mr. Moore.

The report, however, of Mr. Hook, does not accompany this warrant, and he has refused to us, both on examination and in evidence, that even if he made a Report to the effect stated in the letter of the Chief Secretary, it could have been upon the orders of the Governor, with the view of allowing Mr. Moore the advantage of the per centage, although no specie to the amount stated in the warrant had been paid by him into the Treasury.

To rely upon a suggestion of this nature, in which Mr. Hook implies to the Governor himself, and others, a gross conspiracy to defraud His Majesty's Government, is impossible; we have, therefore, with another exception, felt bound to hold Mr. Hook accountable for the sum with which he had charged himself in the weekly statements; if indeed the Report upon which the warrant appears to have been founded was in writing, and in our possession, it would not carry the evidence beyond what we possess, the acknowledgment of Mr. Hook in his own hand-writing.

His other exception to which we have referred arises from the entry in the Weekly Statements of all the Rescues as having been made in specie, which it appears by the returns of the collector that about the whole was received in paper. Upon what principle these erroneous statements with respect to the receipt of specie, both from the military chest and the collector, were made, we are at a loss to conceive. Whatever might be their object, their tendency has obviously been to embarrass the accounts, and to prevent the discovery of the real state of the chest, although the returns were ordered for the very purpose of giving the Governor information on that point.

Having thus stated the facts, showing the amount of specie for which, in our opinion, Mr. Hook is bound to account, it is our duty to refer shortly to the Fifth Gen. C. H. S. 11, § 19, upon which we think he is chargeable with the difference in value between the specie, and the paper substituted in its stead.

It appears that the specie entrusted to the Treasurer was public money, within the very terms of the 19th section of that Act, and that he was responsible for the loss sustained by Government from the improper disposal of such specie, whether arising from fraud or negligence; that the loss is, indeed, diminished by the substitution of paper in lieu of specie, so that credit being given to him for the paper, he is only responsible for the difference in value between the paper and specie. No question, we think, can be made as to his neglect, when it is the very essence of his defence, that his returns, signed by himself, were fictitious; that month after month he signed and swore to the monthly statements, and week after week attested the weekly statements, without ever examining into the state of the treasury.

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The original loan was 30,000 dollars, secured by three bills for 10,000 dollars, payable respectively on the 10th May, 10th June, and 10th July, 1817. The first was paid when due; time was given for the payment of the others, at first by the Governor, with promissory orders that they should be paid at a certain time. This time was afterwards prolonged by Mr. Hook, contrary to the express orders of the Governor, and without any communication to him; because, as Mr. Hook alleges, he thought that the enforcing the payment would ruin the house.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Hook made arrangements with Bonhomme and Co. by which, as is stated by them, part of the interest was paid, and the two large bills exchanged for others, smaller, and due at different dates. Upon the first discovery of these bills in cash, which he applied in liquidation of his debt, and substituted in their place other bills, his private property, granted also by Bonhomme and Co.

As Government, subsequent to Mr. Hook's departure, appears to have entered into an arrangement with Bonhomme and Co. respecting the substituted bills, and so far as have ratified the acts of Mr. Hook, as to have accepted them as security for the preparation of the debt remaining unpaid.

Any interest, however, which Mr. Hook might have received from Bonhomme and Co. consequent upon the non-payment of the original or exchanged bills, is not brought to account.

We have, therefore, charged him with the difference between the amount of interest which would have been due upon the original bills up to the 20th June, 1818, the day on which the arrangement took place, and that which was due upon the substituted bills. For the difference of principal, Mr. Hook is charged in the balance of his account, credit being given only for 19,836 dollars 31 cents.

We have already reported to your Lordships the admission of Major Webster, one of the Members of that Committee, upon whose honour and integrity all the conflicting parties place the firmest reliance, that upon a careful examination of all the documents in the Treasury, he was fully convinced of their error. It appears indeed clear, upon a comparison of the statement of vouchers with the Treasury accounts, that when the certificate was obtained, there was a deficiency of more than 100,000 dollars, when, in fact, from the non-entry of various sums admitted to have been received, but not brought to account, there ought to have been a surplus of 41,006 dollars 81 cents, beyond the amount stated in Mr. Hook's account, and in the certificate of the Committee.

The disposition of that deficit between the 15th of this examination (19th November, 1817), and that of the second examination (28th February, 1818), by about 13,000 dollars, is demonstrative that it could not have been merely a robbery, which Mr. Hook frequently endeavoured to represent as was our mind.

It is also a remarkable feature in the case that, on the morning of the second examination, (25th February, 1818), Mr. Hook stated to the Committee that "he had not examined the chest till that morning; that he had that morning counted it, and invited them to do the same."

They did so, and found the deficit of more than 60,000 dollars.

To explain the contradictory results of their examination and his own, Mr. Hook states that he had examined the chest by a memorandum which Mr. Chaillet had given him, which memorandum, however, he had destroyed.

To the judgment of your Lordships, therefore, we submit, whether it is possible that a man of extraordinary intelligence and firmness, as Mr. Hook certainly is, who had counted the chest by a memorandum given him by Mr. Chaillet, and found it correct, and whose statement was solemnly and unexpectedly disproved by the discovery of a deficit to the amount of 60,000 dollars, should not immediately have stated how and by whom he was misled, and have insisted upon Mr. Chaillet showing from what materials his memorandum was framed.

Mr. Hook did not make any such appeal. On the contrary, instead of proceeding to challenge inquiry, and sitting publicly to the bottom how Mr. Chaillet could have framed and destroyed a false statement, he was contented, as he himself alleges, with privately asking Mr. Chaillet for his explanations, and with his answer, that he did not understand the matter; and proceeded to this very person, by whom he had been thus misled, disgraced, and ruined, an affidavit that he believed Mr. Hook ignorant of the non-entry of the 37,150 dollars, which Mr. Allen had brought to light; but not admitting to the memorandum—this error fabricated statement, framed (as Mr. Hook alleges) by him, and which, therefore, he alone could have explained.

In addition to these extraordinary circumstances, neither the fallacious entries in the weekly

accounts, nor the admissions by Mr. Hook, that he had frequently lent money to individuals from the chest, without the authority of the Governor, and against the express tenor of his oath, nor finally, the whole transactions respecting the Auditor-General and the bills of Bonhomme and Co. will escape the recollection of your Lordships.

Where so many instances are proved of his dealing with the Government property as shown; where the discovery of the real state of the chest was once prevented, by the credit given to a fabricated statement of vouchers which he produced; where it might have been presented a second time, if credit had been given to his assertion—it will rest with your Lordships to determine, whether there are any grounds upon which he ought not to be held responsible for the full amount of the deficit.

Colonial Audit Office, Feb. 27, 1822.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A RIOTOUS ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Home, recently appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, has, in his Commentaries on the Criminal Law of that country, treated the subject of Mobbing or Rioting in a much more luminous and rational way than any of the English authorities. It may be worth while, to contrast the opinions of this sensible, though Tory writer, with the confused dicta lately delivered on this subject by several of the English Judges and Lawyers.

"The most obvious circumstance," says Mr. Home, "is, that a great host or multitude of people must be assembled. For herein it is, in the appearance of power, as well as disposition to execute their unlawful purposes, of their own will and authority, that the alarm and danger of such assemblies lies."

"The assembly must be described as that which is to the fear of the liege and the disturbance of the public peace; being accompanied with such circumstances of actual violence, or of plain tendency thereto, as to excite a reasonable apprehension of what may ensue. It will not therefore always affix the character of a mob to any meeting, that it is a meeting for a wrong and an unlawful purpose, were it even such as is forbidden under pain of death; if the business may be withal, and actually is, transacted in a regular and quiet manner, without any circumstances of disorder or commotion."

"The concourse must not only have a tendency towards violence and mischief, but it must also consist of persons who are combined for some purpose of that kind. If the union and resolution of a multitude, who are in league to defy authority, and to execute their pleasure by means of force; by that means where the employment belongs to the supreme power alone; that is the aggravating quality of the crime of mobbing."

Mr. Home then proceeds to describe the degrees of violence requisite to constitute a mob. "We have also to inquire," he says, "how far the assembly must carry their disturbance of the public peace, to incur the guilt of mobbing. Now with respect to this, it is certain that they become a mob, by destroying, rifling, or in any manner of way damaging, seizing, or invading the property either of individuals or the Public. As also by any manner of violence done to the persons of individuals; or by invasion or pursuit of them, with intent to abridge, confine, or put them in fear. Likewise by violently constraining or intimidating any one to act contrary to his interest, duty, or inclination; as for instance to sell grain to the invaders at their own price; to have their property seized, or to be taken, that although the assembly have not proceeded to acts of force or outrage; yet if, in any way, they have plainly discovered their purpose of some violent enterprise, and have made any movement or taken any measure towards the immediate execution of it, this on the eye of law amounts to an act of mobbing. If, for instance, a multitude assemble in the streets of a burgh, and take the road in a body to certain mill, with the declared purpose of seizing the miller's grain; although, owing to panic, or to intelligence that a force is provided against them, they should disperse by the way, and without doing harm to property or person, still they are guilty of a riot."

Now, will this be so clear and plain, that he who runs may read. No one could, under such an exposition of law, be entrapped into liability to military execution. The law of Scotland is always sufficiently favourable to authority, God bless the People. It is only in England, it seems, that Magistrates may coolly look on, and allow a meeting to assemble after many days notice, for a purpose which the People conceive legal, and which they have never been in any manner informed is illegal, and then commit them when so assembled, though they have been guilty of no violence, or such a plain tendency to violence as no one could mistake, at once and without warning to all the honours of military execution. It is in England, and England alone, that Magistrates have a discretionary power of putting to death as many men, women, and children as they may choose to sacrifice, without its being necessary for them to have the justification of the unequivocal existence of violence or outrage. And English Judges! oh shame—dare, in the 19th century, to sanction such a horrible doctrine.

It is said Mr. Hunt intends to offer himself for the representation of the County of Somerset, at the next general election.

"IMPORTANT DOCUMENT."

Copy of a Manuscript Book found on the person of Mr. Denis Egan, on the night of the 5th of April, 1822, near Rosetta, by Wm. Nash, Esq., Chief Constable of Police for the Barrony of Kilmory, County Tipperary—signed by the Deputee of Captain Rock.

1st. I do voluntarily swear to keep secret the test of my oath, which I made before my Committee.

2d. Never to come as evidence against my Committee, or the man who brought me in, or any of my brother Unitedmen, on any account whatever, through spite or malice, or at the persuasion of any person or persons.

3d. Any man who turns out contrary to his oath, to be brought to trial, and, if found guilty, to be either hanged, drowned, or burned, dead or alive.

4th. Not to stand by and see my brother Unitedmen struck or ill-used, without assisting him in some manner; and not to bear him ridiculed or run upon without letting him know; and not to bear any thing concerning United business, or our brotherly combination, without reporting to your Committee.

5th. To contribute to the support of my brother Unitedman when in prison or sickness; in that case, not to take one shilling without dividing it with him, if he wants it, and to know him to be in the United bonds; and to lodge the money in the hands of the Treasurer or Committee.

6th. Not to have carnal knowledge of my brother Unitedman's wife, sister, or mother without lawful permission.

7th. Not to stab, or steal, or keep company with a robber, and know him to be one, without liberty of your Committee.

8th. To rise out upon all lawful occasions, when called by getting proper notice, as by letter, or word of mouth, from the Committee; and also, not to commit any action concerning United business without liberty; and also to be upright to all regulations issued out by your Committee.

9th. To fight keen deep in orange blood—the crying of children, the moaning of women, or the groaning of men, not to desert me, for the restoration and continuance of the long promised liberty to the Catholic Church.

Signed by the Deputee of the Pass-words.

The first or general pass-words are—A. P. M.—which signifies, Almighty Powerful Maker, who was first, and will be the last.

THE GENERAL UNITED TOAST.

Max we, poor Erin's far degraded race, Rise and live to see a peace, And all our bondage o'er!

May the prevailing Church of Jerry, Like a tumbled star from the firmament, Fall in ruin to us!

But we, the Millenium's tall, and wondrous'er and'er, Live the radiant stars in the East, rise to fall no more.

THE FOLLOWING ARE CORRECT EXTRACTS FROM THE CATECHISM ACCOMPANYING THE OATH.

Q. What are you? A. Christian. Q. Who made you a Christian? St. Peter, the Rock. Q. How do you prove yourself a Christian? By being baptized, and openly professing and adhering to the Catholic Church and the sign of the Cross until death. Q. What school were you brought up in? In the school of St. Patrick. Q. How are you known to be a Christian? By my charity and good works, and love to God and my brother. Q. Who is your brother? All good fellows of the name of I. A. B. Q. What is your name? My name is told in letters three, And I—I—A. B.

Q. What signifies I. A. B.? I and my brother. Q. Are you up? Yes. Q. What are you up to? The United. Q. Where did this United business come from? This glorious came from France, 16 Englishmen Christian nations. Q. Were you up early? I was. Q. What did you first see? Claret and a bright star. Q. Did you meet any one? I did; a carman from the North. Q. What had he? A load of parcels and small prizes. Q. Did he give you one? He did. Q. What to do with it? To teach the alphabet to my youngest brother. Q. What is the alphabet? L. E. F. M. Q. What is L. E. F. M.? Lord Edward Fitzgerald's Memory. Q. Who comes there? A friend. Q. What friend? A friend to the Knight. Q. What do you think of the son? I think it will shine as bright in the year 1825 as it did in 1510 and 17; when it shone without interruption, and before Liberty. Q. What signifies the three L's? Love, Loyalty, and Liberty. Q. When will there be three L's shine? The three L's will shine When hereby will decline; And Henry's usurping train Will weep and bewail.

That Luther ever began the reformation; But I. A. B. will join, And in union will combine To vanquish the heretical legion; And I. A. B. will know They are the Church's foes, And will be awakened in the pit of desolation.

Q. How far do you travel? As far as the sea coast. Q. What to do? To aid the boys of Orleans to cut down heresy from shore to shore. Where is the hardest ground you ever stood upon? Upon the firm rock where I was tested. Q. When will we have full notice? When the two eads meet—for Liberty or Death.

(Here is given the form of a pledge.) Q. What is that in your hand? The rod of correction. Q. Where did it grow? In the wood of Orleans, in France. Q. What do you call it? Rue. Q. What does it show? Terror and destruction.

Q. How does it show it? With fire in one end, and steel in the other. Q. How long is it? Three feet two inches, or the length of St. Patrick's cross.

THE CARAVAT TEST.

By A. X. III.

1st. This oath being voluntary, I do swear to be true to my Captain Caravat.

2d. Not to come as evidence against my Captain Caravat, or the man who brought me in, or any of my brother Unitedmen, on any account whatever, through spite or malice, or at the persuasion of any person or persons.

3d. Any man who turns out contrary to his oath, to be brought to trial, and, if found guilty, to be either hanged, drowned, or burned, dead or alive.

4th. Not to stand by and see my brother Unitedmen struck or ill-used, without assisting him in some manner; and not to bear him ridiculed or run upon without letting him know; and not to bear any thing concerning United business, or our brotherly combination, without reporting to your Committee.

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to the public disturbers, received a threatening notice some short time back, he having lately taken to reside there; on Wednesday night last a cow of his was driven into a bog, where she perished; on Thursday morning, he sent two servants, a male and female, to the bog, the male servant to take the skin off the cow, and the female to assist him—but while the woman went for a pail of water, three ruffians came, and each of them discharged his arms at him, and lodged several balls or slugs in his body—and then went off hurriedly off. This occurred about 12 o'clock in the noon day! No one dared to interfere, either for the prevention of this crime, or to follow in pursuit of the murderers. The sufferer was quite a youth, and had committed no offence even against the landlord, but that of doing his master's business.

Two nights previously, a party of about 40 Whiteboys traversed the country around Jerpoint, County Kilkenny, in search of arms;—in their progress they called at the house of a Countryman who resides near Mr. Hunt's, where they searched for arms, and getting none, put the family to their oaths that they knew of any arms being there; the constable was not at home, he having slept at Mr. Hunt's house, for his protection.

A few nights ago, part of the Lords of Kilross and Knockading were turned up by the night-legislators; in two days afterwards, the grounds were turned back and settled, for the purpose of doing away the intended mischief—but my horse being since returned and destroyed, at least for this season.

A desperate character, named George Barnes Harvey, lately convicted at the Kingston Assizes for a burglary, and now lying under sentence of death in Horsemen's Lane prison, is suspected of being the inhuman murderer of the late unfortunate Mrs. Donnelly. For several months previous to the commission of that act, the officers of Union Hall had been vigilantly on the alert to apprehend this man for the crime he is now convicted of; and on the night the horrible deed was perpetrated, Gill, the officer, with an assistant, was watching Harvey's house, in Luck's fields, Waterloow, an agent information that he would certainly be there. About half-past 10 o'clock, he was observed to go into his house, and the officers immediately followed; but before they had communicated the purpose of their visit to him, he, with another gentleman, exclaimed, "Don't ill-use me—I am a poor unfortunate fellow—I am a dead-man!" He was seized and searched, and on him was found a bunch of skeleton keys, a chain, and a phosphorus box. As this man was well known as a systematic house-breaker, no particular consequence was attached to the finding of these articles about him, but the recent additional particulars that have been published, and more especially the description of one of the men who was seen lurking near the spot a short time before the dreadful slaughter was committed, and which corresponds with the leading features of this man's person, at once threw suspicion on him, and led to an investigation that may be farther led to an important discovery. On Sunday last, Mr. Hall, Esq. a Magistrate of Bow-street, was engaged for several hours in examining the premises, and in comparing the trial of the doors. They were found precisely to correspond with each other, with an accuracy beyond the other comparisons that have been made. The box that the murderers left behind, it appears, is similar to those used by convicts on board the hulks, for putting their clothes in, and it also appeared that the hulks more than nine months since he was taken into custody. It is also remarkable, that he was very generally known by the name of George Barnes, which will agree with the initials on the bag, and the small remains of shavings that were found in, or upon, the body of the deceased; but he disclaimed all knowledge both of them and of the deed itself, and did not betray the slightest symptoms of guilt. He expressed his horror of a crime so dreadful as murder, and frequently exclaimed that it was all he had been a robber, yet he never induced his hands in the blood of his fellow creatures." He solemnly declared that if he had any knowledge of the murder in his awful situation, he would confess it.

MURDER OF MRS. DONNELLY.

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THE DIAMONDS.

We copy the following curious statement from a Devon Paper, *The Herald*. We, at the same time, must admit that we cannot believe some parts of it, though the story appears told in a very comical manner. Many obscure allusions have been made to the subject of the sum of £70,000, which it was said was intended to be changed to the General on expenses of the following nature:—We believe to be a fair statement of the facts:—His Majesty presented, some time ago, to the Marchioness of Conyngham an elegant Diamond Collar, of a party given at the Pavilion the next evening, Lady Frances Conyngham, the Marchioness's Daughter-in-Law, appeared with the Collar on her neck; the King said he intended it for the decoration of the person of the Marchioness, who replied, that she considered it more appropriate to Lady Frances, and that she wanted a Diamond Stomacher—the latter article was, therefore, procured and presented, and the bill for the two baubles, amounting to £70,000, sent into the Treasury. Lord Liverpool immediately wrote a letter, in which he stated, that in the present time of call at expenditure, he could by no means countenance such a payment from the Public Funds; but the demand must be met from the Pity purse—this letter arrived at an insignificant moment, and was received, as it is supposed, until a propitious opportunity should occur for the communication of so unpalatable a document. In the interim, however, a second application was made at the Treasury for payment, and the Earl of Liverpool went immediately to Brighton, where finding his letter had not reached its destination, he protested against any intromission between His Majesty and his Ministers, and in consequence of Lord Liverpool's sternness on the subject, Sir Benjamin Blount's dismissal took place. It is but justice to both parties to add, that his Majesty intimated his gracious intention to continue his salary, to which Sir Benjamin nobly replied, that if his services were no longer required, he could have no possible claim to be paid for them. Sir Benjamin is succeeded by Lord Francis Conyngham, a younger son of the Marchioness Conyngham.

The following account of a dispute on the coast of France, (dated Gravesille, March 26,) between the English fishermen and the French fishermen, is extracted from the *Constitutionnel*:

"The English fishermen have the audacity to come and fish on our oyster-banks, situated between one and two leagues from this town, by which we sustain considerable damage. Hitherto the fishing guard had confined themselves to threats, which the English have uniformly treated with contempt. To-day they again assembled, to the number of nearly 200 boats; but our fishing-guard have acted with more energy than they had heretofore displayed. After requiring the English to retire, which they positively refused to do, the guard saluted them with several discharges of cannon. The English at last retired, but avowing their determination to return with increased numbers, and oppose force to force. It is very desirable that Government should take effective measures to prevent

