

Chronicle & Gazette,

AND KINGSTON COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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NEC REGE, NEC POPULO, SED UTROQUE.

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VOL. XVII.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1835.

[NO. 11.]

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, will carry on business as GENERAL AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS in Kingston, Upper Canada, under the name of CHARLES WILLARD & Co.—and in Montreal, Lower Canada, under the name and style of HENRY HART & Co. CHARLES WILLARD, HENRY HART. Kingston, July 1st, 1835. 4ji

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims on His Majesty's Government for Damages sustained in the construction of the Rideau Canal, are required to forward them, with as little delay as possible, addressed

On His Majesty's Service, CAPTAIN BOLTON, Senior Royal Engineer, Rideau Canal. (Claim for Damages.)

Naming the Townships where the Lands are situated, the Concessions, number of Lots or parts of Lots, whether Crown Lands, or Clergy Reserves, and if obtained by Grant or Purchase; stating also the period when the party became in possession (the Deeds of which are to be exhibited on the spot to the Arbitrators.) 2nd. In all cases a Diagram and Certificate of a Sworn Survey as to the extent and nature of the Damage sustained to Lands, must accompany the claim, noting any quantity which may have been overflowed before the construction of the Canal, and marking thereon any line of Public Roads adjoining, as connected with the lots surveyed; and the claimant must state the name and residence of the Arbitrator appointed on his part.

3rd. Persons desirous of having their claims arbitrated upon as speedily as practicable, are requested to pay strict attention to the several points mentioned in this Notice. Royal Engineer Office, Rideau Canal, 14th July, 1835. 7em

New Testament for Schools.

JUST published, and now for sale, a handsome edition of this book. In the Press, MURRAY'S ENGLISH READER. JAMES MACFARLANE. Kingston, June 1, 1835.

MR. WOOD, DENTIST.

Will stay a few days at the Commercial Hotel. Kingston, June 22, 1835. 76

SALE OF CROWN LANDS.

Public notice is hereby given that there will be a Sale of Crown Lands by Auction in the town of CHARLOTTEVILLE, in the Western District, on the first Tuesday in June next; and adjourned Sales will afterwards be held at the same place on the first Tuesday in the months of July, August, September, and October following.

Sales will also be held in Sandwich on the first Tuesday in June next, and afterwards on the first Tuesday in the months of July, August, September, and October following. The numbers of the Lots to be offered, and further particulars may be known by applying to HENRY J. JONES, Esq., Chatham, or at this Office. Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office, Toronto, May 11, 1835. 65

FRESH BEANS.

Wines, Groceries, &c. &c. JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber, 10 Chests Twankay Tea, direct from the East India Company's sale, 10 Cloths Twankay Tea, free trade, 15 do. Bohea do, 10 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar, 5 " double refined Loaf do, 5 Bags of Cuba Coffee, 6 Pipes Cognac Brandy, Dupuy's, Favreau's and Otard's Brand, 5 Puncheons.

JAMAICA RUM,

1 to 2½ Warranted. 5 Pipes Holland's, 3 " L. P. Teneriffe Wine, 8 Hhds. Pale and Brown Sherry do, 3 Pipes East India Madeira, do, 3 do. Benecario do, 2 do. superior old Port do, 5 Cases French Claret do.

HIBBERT'S LONDON PORTER,

8 Hhds. Bordeaux Vinegar, 25 Boxes Lextra, Bloom and Muscatel Raisins, 2 Tierces Peaches, 3 Bags soft Shell Almonds, 50 Boxes Hard Liverpool Soap, 5 Boxes Pine Apple Cheese, 5 Tierces Rice, 30 Boxes Tobacco Pipes, 100 Barrels U. C. Whisky, 50 Drums Turkey Figs, 5 Tierces French Currants, 6 Bags Barcelona Nuts, 150 Packages Drugs, Spices, Pickles, Sauce, &c. 100 Boxes Starch, 3 cwt. Spanish Float Indigo, 25 Kegs Virginia Leaf Tobacco 16's to 15's. Terms Cash, or approved Notes at 90 days. GEORGE ARMSTRONG. Kingston, July 14, 1835. 5em

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given for a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank on Thursday the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of electing a Director, in the room of the Hon. Alexander Macdonell, who has resigned. By order of the Board, THOS. G. RIDOUT, Cashier. Bank of Upper Canada, July 8, 1835.

FOR SALE,

THE east half of Lot No. 5, in the 7th concession of South Dorchester, 100 acres; the west half of No. 30, in the 9th concession of Murray, 100 acres; also No. 23, in the 2d concession of Loughborough, 200 acres. Apply to Messrs. P. McGill & Co. Montreal, or to THOS. KIRKPATRICK. Kingston, 6th September, 1835.

THE TIME TO WOO.

Go when the smile of gladness Is sporting on her lip, When love, despite of sadness, The honey-dews will sip; Go, when the sun declines 'To ocean's liquid blue— Go, when the pale moon shineth On Emily and you.

Go, when the maid is hushing The swelling of the heart— Go, when the maid is blushing— Go, when the tear-drops start; Go, when the dove is cooing; And yet I dare not say; But after all your wooing, The answer may be—NAY.

THE TURF.

The Three Rivers races commenced on Tuesday last, and considerable interest had been excited in the sporting world of Montreal, owing to a general report that a considerable number of good horses was in training. His Excellency Lord Aylmer and Lady Aylmer arrived there from Quebec on Monday evening, and were the means of adding not a little to the gaiety and festivity of the scene. The following gentlemen officiated as Stewards: Hon. M. Bell, Capt. Doyle, A. D. C., Messrs. J. Dickson, P. Veziou, T. S. Judah, E. Grievé, and D. Chisholme. The day was propitious, and the numerous spectators enjoyed an excellent day's sport.

The first race was for the Silver Cup, the gift of His Excellency Lord Aylmer, entrance £5, open to all horses bred in Lower Canada, which had never won match, plate, or sweepstakes—two mile heats—3 years old 8 st. 2lb, 4 years 9 st. 3lb, 5 years 9 st 9lb, and 6 years and upwards 10 stone. The following horses entered for this race:

Hon. M. Bell's c. h. *Comptitor*, 5 years old, blue and buff stripe, blue cap. Mr. Paul Kauntz's c. f. *Kate*, 3 years old, pink body, blue sleeves and black cap.

Mr. Sharp's b. f. *The Witch*, 4 years old, orange and blue, black cap. *Comptitor* won the first heat with great ease though kept in all the way, and in the second when let out, distanced *The Witch*, and double distanced *Kate*.

The next race was for the St. Maurice Stakes of forty dollars, entrance 5 dollars— heats one mile and a distance—weights 3 years old, 7 st. 4 lbs, 4 years old, 9 st. 3 lbs., 5 years old, 9 stone 9 lbs. 6 years old and aged, 10 stone.

Mr. L. C. Provandie's c. m. 5 years old, green and black cap. Mr. A. Richard's c. g. *Waverley*, aged, red jacket and red cap.

Mr. Yarker's c. m. *Rival*, 6 years old, pink blue and black cap. Mr. Provandie's mare was withdrawn; and after a most beautiful contest of three heats, the race was gained by *Rival*; *Waverley* gained the first heat, and *Rival* the two last, both neck and neck all the way.

The day's sports concluded with a race for the Ladies' Purse of 50 dollars, entrance 10 dollars— heats one mile and a distance— gentlemen riders, weights ten stone.

Mr. Ross' c. g. *Wide Awake*, (late Sleepy John), aged, green and black cap.

Mr. T. McCormick's b. m. *Childers*, aged, blue jacket and crimson cap. Mr. Delisle's c. h. *Watterson*, 6 years old, black and pink. *Childers* gained both heats in good style.—(Montreal Herald.)

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief arrived from Three Rivers, in the British America. The wharf was lined by a guard of honor, consisting partly of troops of the garrison and partly of the volunteer cavalry of Montreal. An immense concourse of persons, among whom were most of the respectable citizens, thronged the upper and lower wharves, and accompanied His Excellency to Rascot's hotel. There His Excellency was loudly greeted with three times three cheers, and two or three cheers more.

A double salute was fired with fine effect from St. Helen's island on the one side, and from the barracks by the volunteer artillery corps on the other.—[ib.]

The runaway raft, which was successfully defended against the Sheriff's officers, on Friday last, has not yet been discovered. It was, we learn, floated off with the rising tide, and grounded again somewhere above Sillery; the owner went in search of it during the night with a steamer, but the crew having neglected to make the appointed signal, the steamer did not succeed in taking her in tow. It was last seen, with hands on board, drifting downwards just before the gale sprang up on Saturday, and is supposed to have gone to pieces. The Sheriff repaired himself to the spot as soon as he found his Officers were resisted, but was unable to effect a seizure. Application was then made to the Police Officers for assistance and a requisition for a party of soldiers to aid the civil power. We fear the Sheriff was not so promptly aided as the urgency of the case required, and the manner in which these lawless rascals have been enabled to defeat the service of a process, from the Sheriff affords another very strong instance of the evils arising from the want of a Stipendiary Police Magistrate, whose attendance at the Police Office shall be regular, and who being a lawyer, and knowing exactly how far he may go, will not shrink from the responsibility his situation imposes upon him, a risk which a Magistrate who is a layman,

however good his intentions, from a less perfect knowledge of the law cannot be expected to incur.—(Quebec Mercury.)

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

We have always respected, nay, admired America and the Americans. Indeed it would not be easy to hold cheap a whole world, and that a new one—if not spick and span fresh from nature, certainly teeming with novel and bold forms of life. After all, however, there is but one world on this earth good for much, and that is the world of the English language. Germany, and Italy, and France, and Spain, and Holland, and the Netherlands, and a few other countries are well enough in their way; but the outlandish lingo spoken there, if they do not altogether separate them from our sympathies—and nothing can do that with such capacious hearts as ours—greatly cool the warmth of our feelings, and to our ear carry with them an alien and estranging sound. This may be very unlike what may be expected from the philosophers and citizens of the world; but we are far from laying claim to such a character, and are a set of sturdy, prejudiced, bigoted, home and race-loving Scotsmen. True that the people of Great Britain and Ireland were originally of various breeds; but we are all now in the broad sense of one—and our twenty millions and upwards, all linked by the ties of kindred, are, or ought to be a band of brothers. We have our quarrels and animosities, and feuds, even, alas! to the shedding of blood; but let any other nation wage war with us, and we will know once more what is the power and majesty of Union. Now the Americans are Englishmen, and Irishmen, and Scotsmen—Jonathan is but John Bull, or Pat, or Saunders, under a somewhat different climate, and a somewhat different form of government, and we look on the Atlantic but as the royal road connecting our Islands and his Continent, on which we pass to and fro, without crossing or justling, by wind or steam, and keep up (may it be forever,) that friendship which with those living at the other end of the highway, is an old inheritance bequeathed to them by their Pilgrim Fathers, and with us here a possession received from our blood relations on their frequent and welcome visits to this their ancestral lands. As for national jealousies and the like, why such feelings are natural and far from unbecoming; they spring on both sides from a proud consciousness of our own worth, and some occasional suspicion on the one side, that the mother has not forgiven, or at least forgotten the disobedience of her rebellious child, upon the other, that the child, since she threw off her allegiance, has ceased to love the parent who was once also her queen. But all that is too absurd to be deeply rooted; and we firmly believe that there is a strong, a sacred attachment still between them who so many things unite—and who are divided, though not much, indeed but nominally, only by the sea. May peace be between us while time endures; and we should be unwilling to go to war with any body, yet, if the American Navy must have a brush with the French, and our national honor or our interests demand or justify it, may a British squadron appear to windward—and the victory be to the Stars and Stripes, with or without the aid of the Leopards, not to the Tricolor. No fear of that, for we know by proof the metal of American ships and American seamen, and they alone are worthy of sailing in a line of battle with a fleet of that power, who so long has held the dominion of the seas.—[Blackwood's Magazine.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 25.

MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. A. Trevor said he had a question of prominent importance to put to the noble lord. He wished to know whether the reports in the journals, supposed to be the organs of His Majesty's government—(hear)—were well founded, that the Irish appointments had been submitted either directly or indirectly, to the sanction and approbation of the honorable and learned member for Dublin, (the hon. h.)

No answer, as far as we could perceive, was returned to the question. Several petitions, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for relief therefrom, were presented.

IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. Sinclair said that although he had been somewhat anticipated by the discussion which had taken place at an earlier hour in the evening, still he would wish to ask the noble lord—and he hoped his answer would be a little more explicit than it had formerly been—what steps His Majesty's ministers were about to take with respect to the Irish Title Bill, and whether it was their intention to introduce a measure in accordance with the resolution which had been sanctioned by a majority of that house, relative to the appropriation of the superior revenues of the Irish church? The government were aware of the state of Ireland, and the feeling which existed on this subject in the country, and he hoped therefore the public would not be kept in the dark as to their future intentions.

Lord J. Russell said, that it was certainly the intention of government to propose a measure founded on the resolution relating to the appropriation of the surplus revenue of the church of Ireland, and he should be able to bring in a bill to that effect shortly after Whit-

snutide, but he was not able to state the precise day.

An Honourable Member asked whether government intended to furnish any evidence on which the Commission of Corporate Inquiry had founded their report?

Lord J. Russell said that the reports were now in the course of printing, and would be in the hands of hon. members very shortly.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

An Hon. Member said, it had been asserted in some of the organs of public intelligence, that in consequence of the Archbishop of Dublin's disapproval of the measures contemplated by government with regard to the Irish church, he had intimated his intention to resign his seat at the Irish Board of Education. He wished to know whether this statement were correct.

Lord J. Russell said, he had received a confidential communication from the most reverend prelate, the nature of which the honorable member must perceive prevented him from giving an answer to that question, but he believed he might say that the sentiments of the Archbishop were almost in entire accordance with the opinions entertained by the government on the subject of the Irish church.

Lord Sandon wished to inquire whether the system of licenses under which articles were introduced into the Isle of Man, which ought not to be imported there, was intended to be continued.

Mr. P. Thomson remarked, that the time of the session would not admit of their registering on the subject.

House of Commons, Thursday, June 11.

IPSWICH ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The report of this Committee was brought up. The Resolutions are as follows:—

Resolved—that the Resolutions of the 14th of April be rescinded. That Robert Adam Dundas and Fitzroy Kelly, Esqrs. are not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned Members, to have served in this present Parliament for the borough of Ipswich.

That the petition of Robert Gill Ranson, Richard Crawley, and Henry H. Ken, does not appear to be frivolous or vexatious. That the opposition to the said petition does appear to be frivolous and vexatious.

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS.

That Robert Adam Dundas and Fitzroy Kelly, Esqrs. were, by their friends and agents, guilty of bribery and corruption, at the late election for the borough of Ipswich, and that Arthur Bott Cook, J. B. Dasset, John Pilgrim, and others, were guilty of bribery at the said election.

That J. B. Dasset, Arthur Bott Cook, R. B. Clamp and John Pilgrim were guilty of absconding to avoid being served with the Speaker's warrant, and that J. E. Sparrow and John Clipperton, the avowed agents of the sitting Members, and P. F. O'Malley, Esq., one of the counsel employed by the sitting Members, aided and abetted them in keeping out of the way to avoid giving their evidence before this Committee.

That the said John Pilgrim having at length been served with the Speaker's warrant, was presented attending the Committee by being arrested on a charge of embezzlement by Messrs. Sewell, Blake, Keith and Blake, under very suspicious circumstances.

That the conduct of the Magistrates, Samuel Bigbold, Esq. and E. T. Booth, Esq. before whom he was charged, appears to this Committee to be a breach of the privileges of this House.

Mr. Gisborne thought that A. B. Cook and T. B. Clamp should be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, as well as Samuel Bigbold and E. T. Booth, Esqrs. The Chairman of the Committee was the most proper person to make this motion, but if the Hon. member did not do so, he should make this motion himself.

A long discussion took place, in the course of which,

Sir R. Peel said that he thought the House would only be doing an act of justice, in suspending its opinion with respect to the whole case until after the result of the motion. That the minutes of evidence be laid on the table, should be known.—(Hear, hear.) One Hon. gentleman was about to propose that certain parties should be deprived of their liberty. Now, it might be necessary to resort to such a proceeding; but, at all events, the evidence ought to be first in the hands of the Members of that House.—(Hear, hear.)

Some further discussion ensued, after which the Speaker put the question, that the minutes of the evidence taken before the Ipswich Committee be printed.

Mr. Gisborne then moved that John Bond, Arthur Bott Cook, F. O'Malley, Esq., R. B. Sparrow, and John Clipperton, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that the Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly. The discussion was then resumed, and the debate finally adjourned.

Friday, June 12.

IPSWICH ELECTION.

Mr. Gisborne again brought forward his motion, that John Bond, Arthur Bott Cook, Robert Beauchamp Clamp, Frederick O'Malley, J. Edw. Sparrow, John Clipperton, John Bury Dasset, and John Pilgrim, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly. In bringing forward his motion, the Hon. member quoted the authority of the late Speaker to

show that to abscond with a view to avoid the service of the Speaker's warrant, was equally culpable with disobedience of the warrant.

Sir R. Peel congratulated the Hon. Member on the change which one day's delay had made in the wording of his motion. By the omission of the words "their several and respective offences" the parties were no longer prejudged.

The motion was carried.

ENNIS ELECTION.

Mr. Bridgeman, the Repeal candidate, has been declared duly elected.

The result of the investigation into the conduct of the Military at Wolverhampton, has been precisely what we anticipated. All the accounts hitherto supplied to the prints by the evidence of such men as Simkin and Roaf, the surgeon and discharging Minister, turn out to have been exaggerated most ludicrously. It appears that the population of the town of Wolverhampton is about seventy thousand, and that the entire amount of military force called in to aid the civil power, when the place was in a state of great excitement, was thirty Dragoons, including the farrier and trumpeter. Notwithstanding the furious and ungovernable disposition to massacre the inhabitants imputed to this very limited force, the loading and reloading, the firing and thrusting, the cutting and slashing of these blood-thirsty conservators of the public peace,—instead of a "terrible register" of killed and wounded, almost the only injury known of to any of the townspeople occurred, we have no doubt accidentally, to a poor boy whose knee appears to have been so seriously hurt as to render amputation indispensable. On the other hand, we have a credible account of paving stones hurled at the soldiers in the first instance without the slightest provocation, and the horse of one of the "gallant" thirty killed by the stab of some dastardly Radical. The statements originating in the hole-and-corner meeting convened at Wolverhampton by Colonel Anson's friends, by the dissenting minister and the apothecary, turn out to be unqualified falsehoods. Government has instituted an investigation which places the conduct of the military in the most unexceptionable light. Indeed an instance rarely occurs in which it is other than forbearing and conciliating in the extreme.

The new commission to inquire into the state of the Church was gazetted on Tuesday. The Commissioners are as follows:—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Lincoln and Gloucester; Lords Lansdowne, Harrowby, Melbourne, and J. Russell; Sir C. C. Pepys, Sir H. Jenner, Mr. Spring Rice, and Mr. H. Hobhouse.

The Speaker's warrant has been served on Mr. O'Malley and the other parties named in the special part of the Ipswich Election Committee's Report, by Mr. Gifford, one of the messengers of the House of Commons, who left town on Friday evening for Norwich, to bring up Mr. Pilgrim, and all the parties will appear at the bar of the House of Commons on Monday evening. The expenses of the Ipswich inquiry, all of which will fall on the late sitting members, Mr. Dundas, (who formerly represented Edinburgh) and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, are estimated to amount to nearly £15,000.—June 14.

Lord Palmerston, in virtue of the provisions of that most healing and purifying measure, the Reform Bill, has been put into Parliament for Tiverton. Afraid of the Peers, and beaten out of Hampshire, Cupid takes refuge in what must now, like Stroud, be content to be called a rotten borough, only that Stroud seems to be more corrupt on account of its size. These are the things which must open the eyes of the whole country to the merits of Reform. Mr. Kennedy who is now a Barrister—brother to a chymist at Brighton, as the Brighton paper says, and once editor of a periodical which died a natural death—is to be something very great; the Ministerial papers declare he is not to be an Indian Judge, and the thing is altogether so gross and absurd that we should not be surprised if he got nothing ostensibly. Of course O'Connell will make an effort for him, since the learned gentleman was the only English Member found capable of voting for a Repeal of the Union.

Lord Brougham, who must have his joke, made one upon this brother lawyer's retirement, which is not bad. Somebody told him that Kennedy had sold Tiverton to Palmerston, and was going out—"What," said the ex-Everything, "have they given him office?"—"No, my Lord," said Dr. Birkbeck, "he has taken the hundreds."—"Hundreds!" said Brougham—"Pshaw! the thousands, you mean!" But now, really it is disgraceful—after the profession of the party—after all the empty palaver of the Reformers, to see that they themselves are positively and undeniably obliged to job men out of what are, in point of fact, pocket-boroughs, in order to get themselves into the House of Commons. We are glad, however, that the "*ci-devant jeune homme*" is in one House or the other, because really in the present times it is quite necessary to have a Foreign Secretary come-able somewhere. One passage of the Noble Lord's flippant speech to his present constituents is peculiarly droll. His Lordship tells the Tories have been wrong for the last thirty years. It is some consolation to know that his Lordship was himself a Tory for twenty of those years.—[John Bull.]

The Evening Conservatives met on the 4th instant, for two objects, first the formation of a district Registration Society with Par-

ochial Branch Clubs; and, secondly, the entertaining at a public dinner, their esteemed Representative, P. Borthwick, Esq. The meetings proved most favorable for the Conservative cause, for at both all the rank and intelligence, and almost all the wealth of the borough came forward. Many very excellent speeches were delivered, particularly one by Mr. Borthwick.

Next Thursday, the 18th inst. being the 18th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, his Grace the Duke of Wellington will give a splendid banquet on the occasion to His Majesty, Lord Hill, Marquis of Anglesey, and those General Officers who were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan have, it is said, returned to town from Netherby; Sir Jas. Graham's seat in Cumberland, and, after a short stay in the metropolis, they proceed to the Continent, where they intend to reside for the present. Previous to their leaving the north, on Monday last, they were re-married at the village church of Arthure, near Longtown, by the Reverend William Graham. It is rumored in the fashionable circles, that legal proceedings will be commenced against the bridegroom, calling upon him to make a fitting settlement upon his bride, or submitting to the alternative of all her property being settled upon herself and children. The lady is still a minor.

Upwards of 5000 women and children were regaled on Tuesday by the Earl of Egremont, with roast beef and plum pudding: 1500 stone of coal and 1000 plum puddings were cooked for the repast. During the dinner the Noble Earl rode out in the park to witness the scene which his bounty had produced, and a more gratifying sight was never seen. The tables were placed in the form of a half moon, and the meat was carved by the tradesmen of Peterworth. The company were waited upon by agricultural labourers, and the utmost regularity was observed. In the evening there was a grand display of fire-works. The Earl and Countess of Munster and family, and a large number of fashionable visitors, were present on the occasion. It is supposed that there were no less than 10,000 people present during the day.

MURDER IN LIMERICK.

The following details of a shocking murder are from a Limerick paper. This atrocious deed arose (to use the words of the *Mail*) "from the connexion between landlord and tenant." It may be cited, too, as being in some measure a consequence of the want of legal provision for our outcast and famishing poor:—

A dreadful occurrence took place about five o'clock yesterday evening, at Ballincarrig, within about nine miles to the west of this city. The Rev. Mr. Dawson, brother-in-law of Mountford Westropp, Esq., of Melon, had been for some time previous endeavoring to get possession of their holdings from several of his tenants in that neighborhood, and found them, as it appears, unwilling to surrender their farms, without a promise of renewal, which the Rev. gentleman was not disposed to give, his object being, it is said, to get the land into his own hands, and to reside upon it. The tenantry were doubly obstinate in insisting on such promise from Mr. Dawson, as the land is the property of Lord Charleville, who generally gives a renewal to the tenant in possession, provided all arrears are paid up, as was, we understand, in a great measure the case in this instance. For some weeks past affairs had been in this condition, Mr. Dawson threatening to eject, and the tenantry resolving to keep possession. On yesterday, as the Rev. gentleman, accompanied by one of the tenants of the name of Lynch, was walking across a field near Mr. J. Enright's house, he was suddenly attacked by three men partly disguised in women's clothes. Mr. Dawson and Lynch both ran. Lynch threw himself into a dyke, from whence he heard two shots fired; and getting up, ran off to Mr. Westropp's house at Melon, to tell what he had seen. In the meantime the body of Mr. Dawson was found quite dead within about forty yards of the place where he had been first attacked. It was conveyed to Mr. Enright's house, and there examined by Dr. Griffin, of Pallas-Kerry, when the following appearances were observable:—One of the shots appeared to have been fired from a gun loaded with slugs, which had only the effect of grazing the back in a few places, and tearing the clothes between the shoulders. The other shot was more effective; it must have been fired with the muzzle of the piece close to the shoulder of the deceased, as the shirt, waistcoat, &c. were actually burnt by the discharge while the two bullets, with which the piece was loaded, entered together between the neck and left shoulder behind, broke the spine in passing, and came out in two separate places on the right side of the neck. In addition to this, the skull was beaten in behind with stones, or some other weapon, so as to present a most shocking spectacle. It would appear that the murderers, having effected their purpose by the second shot, were resolved to make assurance doubly sure by beating in the skull when the unfortunate gentleman had fallen. After the examination, the body was conveyed to the house of Mr. Westropp, at Melon, where the coroner's inquest is to be held this day.—Lynch is at present in custody, but no trace has yet been found that is likely to lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this dreadful crime. It would be strange, however, if such an act, committed in the